

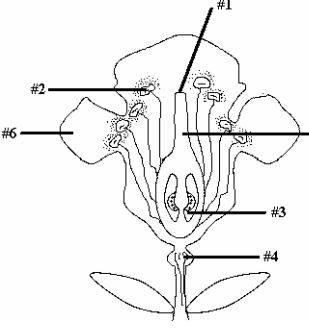
8th Grade Science Cards

<p>2. In which kingdom would you find unicellular organisms that do <u>NOT</u> have nuclei?</p> <p>A. Monera B. Plant C. Protista D. Fungi</p>		<p>3. What is true about the members of the Fungi kingdom?</p> <p>A. They reproduce using seeds. B. They do not make their own food. C. They do not have cells with nuclei. D. They photosynthesize.</p>
<p>4. Fill in the blank. If an organism is multicellular and makes its own food, it must be a member of the _____ kingdom.</p> <p>A. Plant B. Protista C. Monera</p>		<p>5. What is recycling?</p> <p>A. storing something for five years or longer B. throwing something away C. using the materials of something over again D. using small amounts of something</p>
<p>6. Which is a natural resource that must be <u>conserved</u>?</p> <p>A. plastic bottles B. clear glass C. clean air D. sunlight</p>		<p>7. Which object listed below <u>CANNOT</u> be recycled?</p> <p>A. glass jars B. hazardous waste C. plastic jugs D. aluminum cans</p>
<p>8. Fill in the blank. Recycling paper helps _____ resources.</p> <p>A. discover B. produce C. waste D. conserve</p>		<p>10. Fill in the blank. In human genetics, 23 is _____.</p> <p>A. the number of genes in human cells B. the number of pairs of chromosomes in human cells C. the chromosome number that causes a child to be born with Down's syndrome D. the number of genes that are on a single strand of DNA</p>
<p>11. Fill in the blank. DNA stand for _____.</p> <p>A. detronuclear acetone B. denatured alcohol C. deoxyribonucleic acid D. dinitrogen aldehyde</p>		<p>12. Fill in the blank. Deoxyribonucleic acid is _____.</p> <p>A. genetic material B. the end result of mitosis C. produced by RNA D. the structure that connects chromosomes</p>

8th Grade Science Cards

<p>13. Which of the following is determined solely by heredity?</p> <p>A. eye color B. artistic ability C. weight D. intelligence</p>	<p>15. Use the following information to determine the genetic makeup of a tall plant that is pure dominant.</p> <p>T = tall t = short</p> <p>A. tt B. Tt C. TT D. T</p>
<p>16. Use the following information to find the genotype of a short plant.</p> <p>T = tall and dominant t = short and recessive</p> <p>A. T B. Tt C. tt D. t</p>	<p>17. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Offspring produced by sexual reproduction .</p> <p>A. are exactly like one of the parents B. show no variation in characteristics C. form from one sex cell of one organism D. show variation in characteristics</p>
<p>18. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>An organism that reproduces without male or female gametes _____.</p> <p>A. can only reproduce once B. does not have enough chromosomes C. is asexual D. has a mutant disorder</p>	<p>19. Which of the following statements is true about spores?</p> <p>A. They are used by all organisms in the sexual reproduction process. B. They are used by some organisms to reproduce asexually. C. They are not part of the sexual or asexual reproduction process.</p>
<p>20. During sexual reproduction, how much genetic information do offspring receive from each parent?</p> <p>A. All the genetic information comes from one parent. B. 1/4 of the genetic information comes from the mother and 3/4 from the father. C. 1/2 of the genetic information comes from each parent. D. 3/4 of the genetic information comes from the mother and 1/4 from the father.</p>	<p>21. What do most seed-producing non-flowering plants use during reproduction?</p> <p>A. cones B. fruit C. spores</p>
<p>22. Which of the following occurs during the life cycle of all flowering plants, but not all non-flowering plants?</p> <p>A. Spores are produced. B. Reproduction occurs. C. Fertilization occurs. D. Seeds are produced.</p>	<p>23.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Spores begin to grow into young plants. A young plant matures. ??? <p>What occurs next in the life cycle of moss and ferns?</p> <p>A. Fertilization occurs. B. Fruit begin to grow. C. The plant produces a flower. D. Gametes are produced.</p>

8th Grade Science Cards

<p>24.</p> <p>1. Eggs and sperm unite. 2. A young plant structure grows. 3. ???</p> <p>What occurs next in the life cycle of mosses and ferns?</p> <p>A. Gametes are produced. B. Seeds are produced. C. Spores are produced.</p>			<p>25. Which number in the diagram shows where seeds are produced?</p> <p>A. #5 B. #3 C. #6 D. #1</p>
<p>26. What must happen before seeds can develop?</p> <p>A. The sepals must be formed. B. The egg must be released from the ovary. C. Pollination must occur. D. Spore cases must appear.</p>		<p>27. Which female part of the flower first receives pollen?</p> <p>A. ovary B. sepal C. stigma D. style</p>	
<p>29. Which of the following plants have a water transport system?</p> <p>A. algae B. moss C. liverwort D. oak tree</p>		<p>30. Which of the following plants does <u>NOT</u> have a vascular system?</p> <p>A. a carrot plant B. a hornwort C. a rosebush D. grass</p>	
<p>31. What would happen to a non-vascular plant if it was placed in a dry environment?</p> <p>A. It would begin to produce its own water. B. It would store water for use in the future. C. It would not be able to obtain water. D. It would extract water from underground.</p>		<p>32. In which habitat would one be most likely to find a non-vascular plant?</p> <p>A. a desert B. a meadow C. a swamp</p>	
<p>33. Protists are one-celled organisms with nuclei and organelles. Some protists can make their own food, some cannot. Which of the following protists are classified as photosynthetic?</p> <p>A. euglenoids B. protozoa C. ciliates D. amoebas</p>		<p>34. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>A scientist was looking through a microscope and saw a single-celled organism that had no nucleus. She concluded that the organism was a _____.</p> <p>A. protist B. fungus C. moneran D. mold</p>	

8th Grade Science Cards

<p>35. How do some protists move about?</p> <p>A. They use villi to attach to other organisms.</p> <p>B. They use jointed appendages.</p> <p>C. They use paired wings to fly.</p> <p>D. They use flagella or cilia.</p>		<p>36. Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Seaweeds, such as kelp, are _____.</p> <p>A. monerans</p> <p>B. plants</p> <p>C. protists</p> <p>D. prokaryotes</p>
<p>37. a small organelle in cells where proteins are made from amino acids</p>		<p>38. a change in the order of the bases in an organism's DNA; deletion, insertion, or substitution</p>
<p>39. anything that can damage or cause changes in DNA</p>		<p>40. a diagram of family history used for tracing a trait through several generations</p>
<p>41. a subunit of DNA consisting of a sugar, a phosphate, and one of four nitrogenous bases</p>		<p>42. the passing of traits from parent to offspring</p>
<p>43. an organism's inherited appearance</p>		<p>44. alternative forms of a gene that govern the same characteristics</p>

Eight Grade Science Test 1

Answer Key

12/5/2004

1. B Basic Taxonomy and the Five Kingdoms
2. A Basic Taxonomy and the Five Kingdoms
3. B Basic Taxonomy and the Five Kingdoms
4. A Basic Taxonomy and the Five Kingdoms
5. C Resources and Conservation
6. C Resources and Conservation
7. B Resources and Conservation
8. D Resources and Conservation
9. C DNA, Genes, Chromosomes, Traits
10. B DNA, Genes, Chromosomes, Traits
11. C DNA, Genes, Chromosomes, Traits
12. A DNA, Genes, Chromosomes, Traits
13. A Genetics - A
14. B Genetics - A
15. C Genetics - A
16. C Genetics - A
17. D Sexual vs. Asexual Reproduction
18. C Sexual vs. Asexual Reproduction
19. B Sexual vs. Asexual Reproduction
20. C Sexual vs. Asexual Reproduction
21. A Life Cycle of Non-Flowering Plant
22. D Life Cycle of Non-Flowering Plant
23. D Life Cycle of Non-Flowering Plant
24. C Life Cycle of Non-Flowering Plant
25. B Plant Reproduction
26. C Plant Reproduction
27. C Plant Reproduction
28. A Plant Reproduction
29. D Vascular/Non-Vascular Plants
30. B Vascular/Non-Vascular Plants
31. C Vascular/Non-Vascular Plants
32. C Vascular/Non-Vascular Plants
33. A Microorganisms
34. C Microorganisms
35. D Microorganisms
36. C Microorganisms

37. Ribosomes
38. mutation
39. mutagen
40. pedigree
41. nucleotide
42. heredity
43. phenotype
44. alleles