

Name: key
Period 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

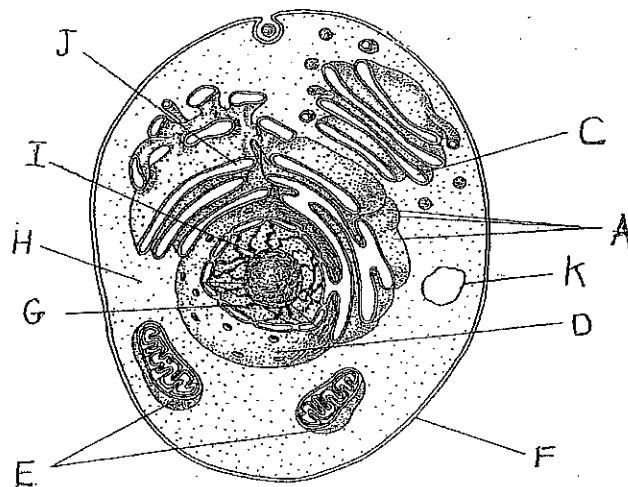
Date: _____
Physical Science

CMT REVIEW – 7TH GRADE LIFE SCIENCE

PART 1. LABEL AS MANY PARTS AS YOU CAN.

- H 1. Cytoplasm
C 2. Golgi body
J 3. Endoplasmic reticulum
E 4. Mitochondria
D 5. Nucleus
K 6. Vacuole
F 7. Cell membrane
A 8. Ribosomes

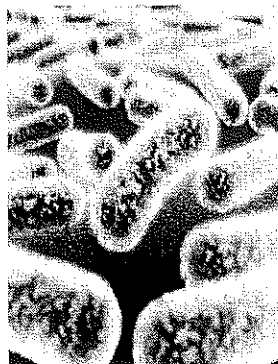
CELL 1



MATCH THE CELL PART WITH ITS FUNCTION.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <u>G</u> 1. Fills the cell and holds all parts in place | A. cell membrane |
| <u>C</u> 2. Fluid filled sacs that store food, water, and waste | B. endoplasmic reticulum |
| <u>I</u> 3. Use food to produces energy | C. vacuoles |
| <u>E</u> 4. Giant sphere that contains the chromosomes | D. ribosomes |
| <u>H</u> 5. Is DNA neatly coiled around protein spools | E. nucleus |
| <u>B</u> 6. Passageways that transport materials throughout cell | F. flagellum |
| <u>D</u> 7. Small round organelles that are "protein factories" | G. cytoplasm |
| <u>A</u> 8. Flexible structure that has pores to let materials into and out of the cell | H. chromosomes/ chromatin |
| <u>G</u> 9. Is jelly-like and 70% water | I. mitochondria |
| <u>J</u> 10. Package materials produced by the cell | J. golgi bodies |

PART 2 - MICROBES



1. What are 2 ways microbes can be helpful? Help make certain foods (yogurt, cheese), Help us digest food, help decompose dead organisms
2. What are 2 ways microbes can be harmful? Cause diseases, spoil food
3. Describe 3 ways we prevent food spoilage by microbes? _____

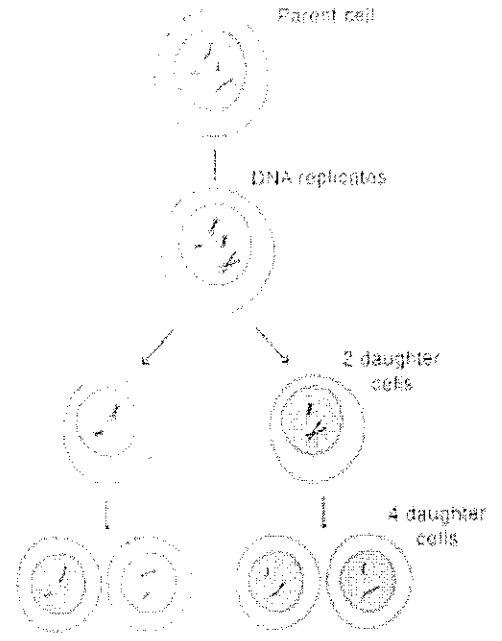
refrigeration - too cold for microbes to reproduce, irradiation - kill microbes with radiation, pickling - salt + vinegar hostile to microbes, Drying - microbes need water to live

PART 3. LOOK AT THE DIAGRAM TO THE RIGHT.

1. Does this show the process of mitosis (cell division) or meiosis (process to make egg or sperm cells)? meiosis

2. Write an O if the statement applies to meiosis and a T if it applies to mitosis

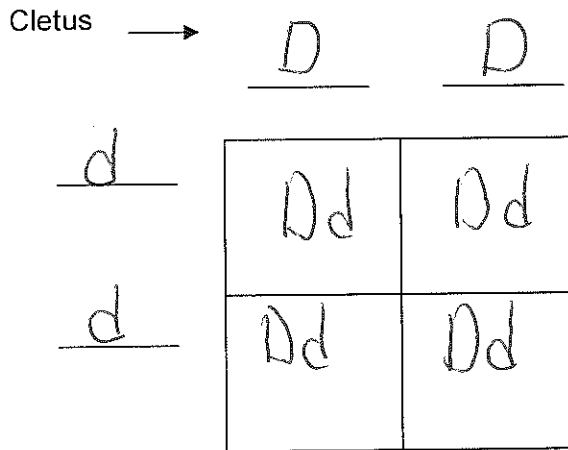
- A. Helps heal wounds T
- B. Daughter cells have the **same** # of chromosomes as parent cell T
- C. Produces sperm or egg cells O
- D. Daughter cells have **half** the # of chromosomes as parent cell O
- E. Parent cell divides once only T
- F. Parent cell divides twice O
- G. Chromosomes are copied T, O



3. Having dimples is dominant (D) while not having dimples is recessive (d).

- Cletus, who has dimples, has a **pure genotype**.
- His wife, Wanda, does not have dimples.

What is the probability that they will have a child with dimples? Write the answer in the blank below



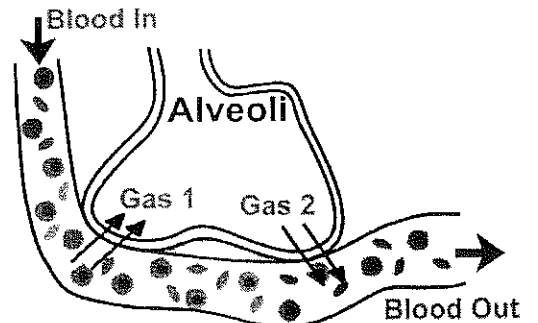
Probability of a child with dimples:

100%

1. LOOK AT THE PICTURE TO THE RIGHT.

a. Where in your body is this? in the lungs

b. Describe what is happening. Gas 1 = CO₂ diffusing out of blood into alveoli, Gas 2 = O₂ diffusing out of alveoli into blood



2. BELOW IS A DIAGRAM OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. DESCRIBE WHAT IS HAPPENING AT EACH OF THE NUMBERED LOCATIONS.

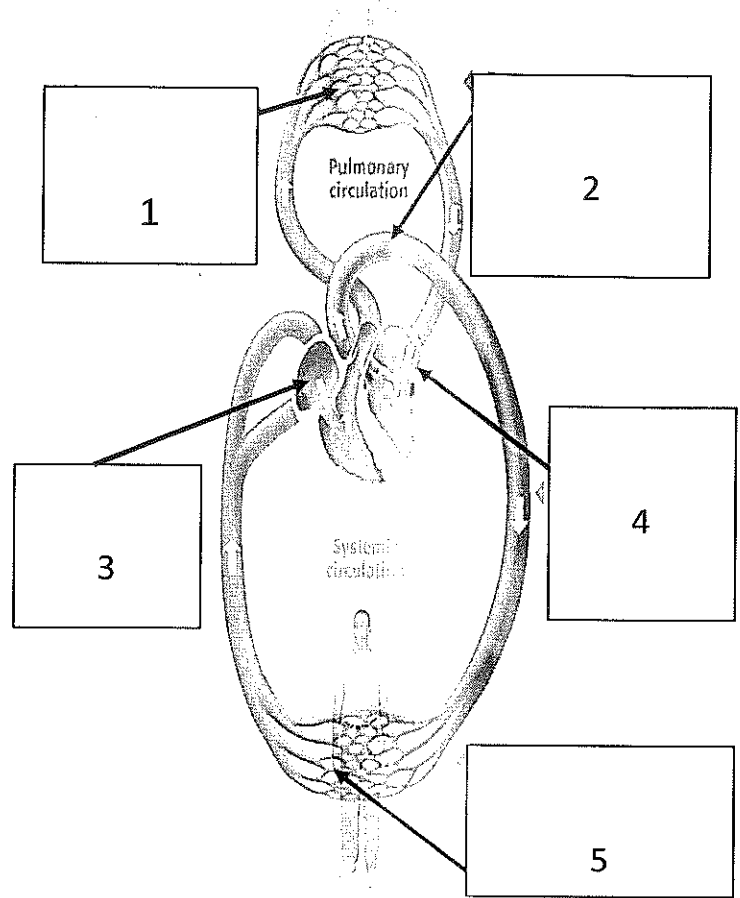
1 - In Lungs - CO₂ diffuses out of blood and O₂ diffuses into blood

oxygenated
2 - Blood leaves the left ventricle of the heart through the aorta

3 - Blood enters the heart at the right atrium (Blood low in O₂ and high in CO₂)

4 - Oxygenated blood from lungs returns to heart at the left atrium

5 - In capillaries of your body, O₂ diffuses out of blood into body cells, CO₂ diffuses from body cells into blood.

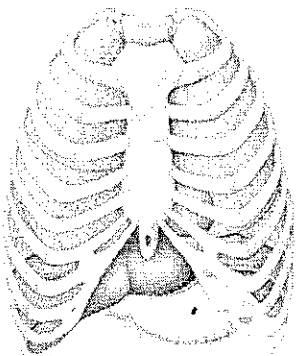
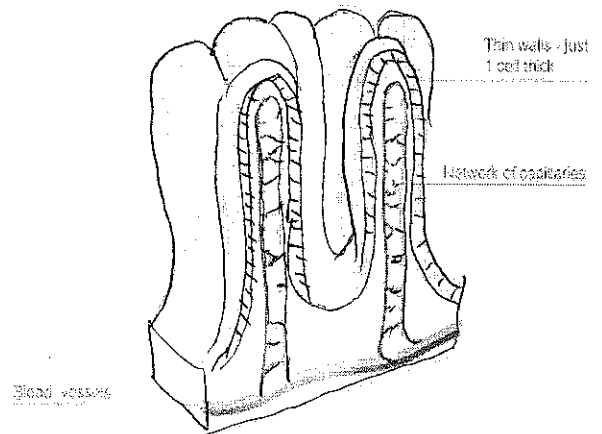


3. LOOK AT THE DIAGRAM TO THE RIGHT.

a. What are these? Villi

b. Where in your body are they? lining the inner wall of small intestine

c. What is their function? They increase the surface area so more nutrients can be absorbed into the blood stream



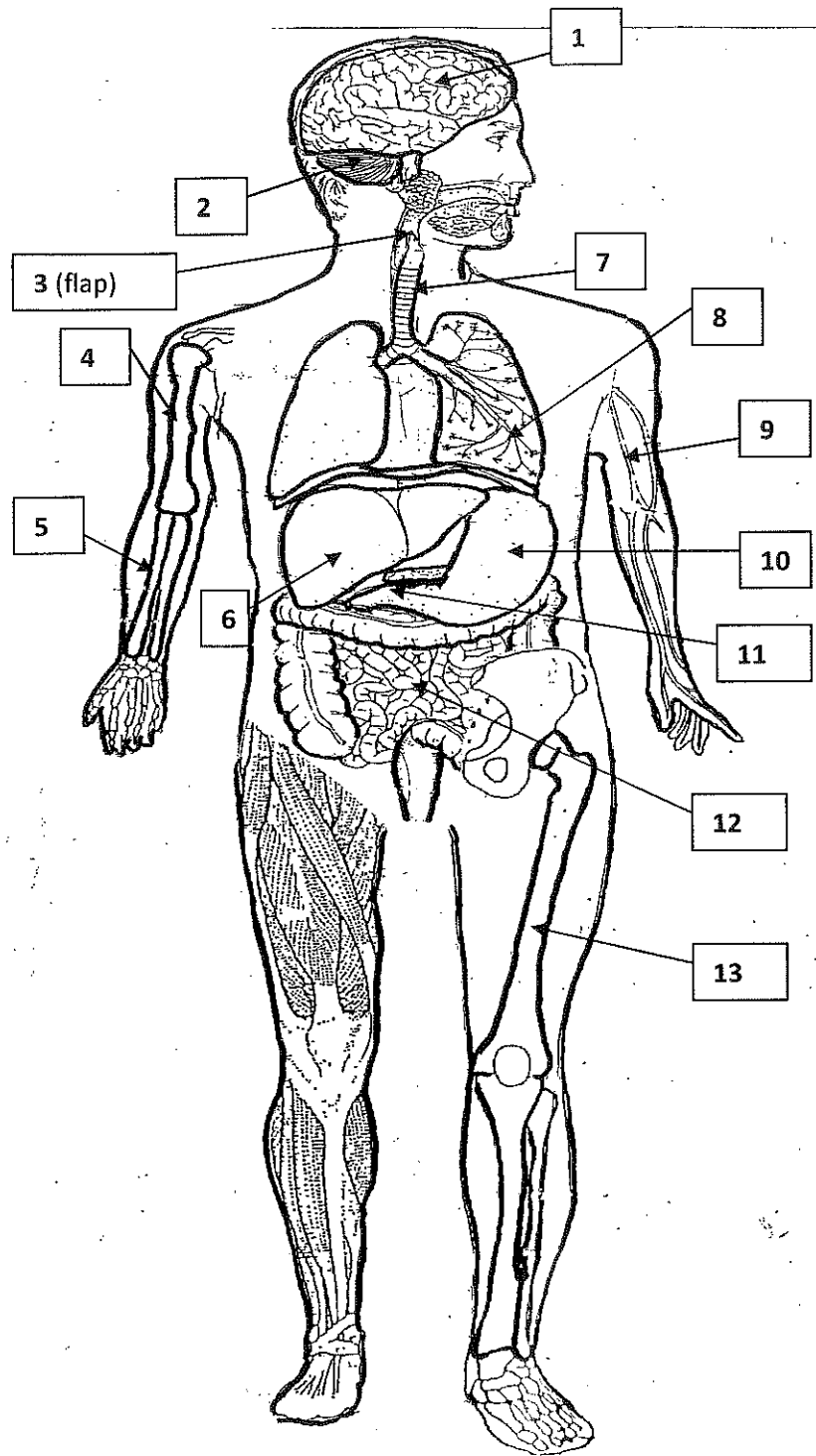
b. Describe TWO important functions of your ribs.

1. Protect organs like heart and lungs
2. Help you breathe by moving in and out with help of muscles between them.

FILL IN AS MANY AS YOU CAN.

Directions: Write the name of the correct body part on the lines below.

1. Cerebrum
2. Cerebellum
3. epiglottis
4. humerus
5. radius
6. liver
7. trachea
8. bronchioles
9. brachial artery
10. stomach
11. duodenum
12. small intestine
13. Femur



4. LOOK AT THE PICTURE TO THE RIGHT.

a. Explain how the biceps and triceps muscles work to bend and straighten your arm.

When you bend your arm, biceps contract (shorten) and triceps relax. To straighten your arm, Triceps contract and biceps relax.

