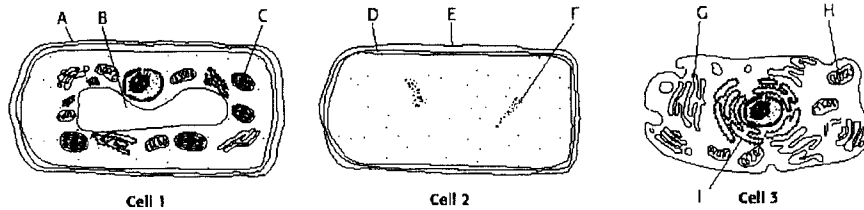


### 7th Grade Science 3rd Quarter Exam

#### Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Examine the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the cells in the diagram above is a bacteria?
  - a. **Cell 1**
  - b. **Cell 2**
  - c. **Cell 3**
  - d. None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following is the structure labeled **B** that stores food, waste and water?
  - a. cell wall
  - b. vacuole
  - c. chloroplast
  - d. nucleus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following is the structure labeled **H** which make energy (ATP)?
  - a. DNA
  - b. endoplasmic reticulum
  - c. cell wall
  - d. mitochondria
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following is the structure labeled **C** which makes food?
  - a. DNA
  - b. vacuole
  - c. chloroplast
  - d. cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following is the structure labeled **D**?
  - a. DNA
  - b. vacuole
  - c. chloroplast
  - d. cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the cells in the diagram above is a plant cell?
  - a. **Cell 1**
  - b. **Cell 2**
  - c. **Cell 3**
  - d. None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The structure labeled **A**
  - a. supports the cell.
  - b. protects the cell.
  - c. surrounds the cell.
  - d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The skeletons of most adult vertebrates are made of
  - a. cartilage.
  - b. bone.
  - c. albumen.
  - d. allantois.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Most single-celled organisms
  - a. grow as the cell gets larger.
  - b. reproduce asexually.
  - c. do not have cells that perform specific functions.
  - d. All of the above

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which statement best describes what happens to a single-celled organism when it is eaten?
- It reproduces sexually.
  - Its energy is transferred to another organism.
  - It reproduces asexually.
  - It maintains homeostasis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Most plants are
- producers.
  - consumers.
  - decomposers.
  - Both (b) and (c)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. When a duck dives under water, its inner eyelids automatically raise to cover the duck's eyes. In this case, water acts as
- homeostasis.
  - a stimulus.
  - a reaction.
  - an enzyme.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The cells of which of the following organisms are made up of approximately 70 percent water?
- a camel
  - a cactus
  - a dragonfly
  - all of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic that all living things share?
- All living things reproduce.
  - All living things sense and respond to change.
  - All living things obtain water by drinking.
  - All living things use energy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which statement best describes how consumers get the food they need to survive?
- They use energy from the sun to make food from water and carbon dioxide.
  - They obtain energy and food from the chemicals in their environment.
  - They eat other organisms.
  - They break down the nutrients in dead organisms or animal wastes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_\_ is what makes chloroplasts green.
- A chromatid
  - Chlorophyll
  - Cholesterol
  - A chromosome
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Green plants, algae, and some bacteria need \_\_\_\_\_ to produce food by photosynthesis.
- sunlight
  - carbon dioxide
  - water
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Exocytosis means
- "within the cell."
  - "outside the cell."
  - "made by light."
  - "breathing."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ are the basic units of living things.
- Organisms
  - Tissues
  - Cells
  - Organs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Prokaryotic cells do NOT have
- DNA.
  - a nucleus.
  - a cell membrane.
  - ribosomes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Echinoderms live
- on land.
  - in fresh water.
  - in salt water.
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Black bread mold is an example of a(n)
- threadlike fungus.
  - sac fungus.
  - club fungus.
  - imperfect fungus.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The equation:  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{light energy} \rightarrow \text{Glucose (sugar)} + \text{O}_2$  is the equation for which of the following processes?
- photosynthesis
  - cellular respiration
  - fermentation
  - exocytosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Jellyfish, hydras, and sea anemones are members of the phylum
- Porifera.
  - Chordata.
  - Cnidaria.
  - Mollusca.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Algae are \_\_\_\_\_ protists.
- animal-like
  - plant-like
  - fungus-like
  - bacteria-like
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Which of the following is NOT used to make glucose in photosynthesis?
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}$
  - $\text{O}_2$
  - $\text{CO}_2$
  - light energy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The exchange of materials between a cell and its environment takes place across cell
- mitochondria.
  - membranes.
  - nucleus.
  - nucleolus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. You are made up of about 100 trillion cells; however, you began as
- an organ.
  - a glob of gooey cytoplasm.
  - an organelle.
  - a single cell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The first protists probably evolved from ancient
- bacteria.
  - mold.
  - fungi.
  - protozoa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Protozoa are \_\_\_\_\_ protists.
- animal-like
  - plant-like
  - fungus-like
  - bacteria-like
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Flagella are used by some algae to
- carry out photosynthesis.
  - move through water.
  - obtain oxygen.
  - capture food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Why is an elephant larger than a human?
- It has larger cells than a person does.
  - It has a larger surface-to-volume ratio of its cells than a person does.
  - It has more cells than a person does.
  - None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Animal-like protists
- are also known as protozoa.
  - include amoebas and Paramecium.
  - may be either free-living or parasitic.
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Algae obtain their food by
- invading another organism's body.
  - eating dead organic matter.
  - eating plants.
  - making their own food through photosynthesis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Which of the following describes the body plan of a sponge?
- radial symmetry
  - bilateral symmetry
  - asymmetry
  - partial symmetry

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. To which class of fishes does a catfish belong?  
 a. finless fishes  
 b. jawless fishes  
 c. bony fishes  
 d. cartilaginous fishes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Digestion of food particles in a sponge takes place in its  
 a. gut.  
 b. ampulla.  
 c. osculum.  
 d. collar cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Plantae, Animalia, and Protista are all names of  
 a. kingdoms.  
 b. phyla.  
 c. classes.  
 d. genera.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. The word arthropod means  
 a. "large brain."  
 b. "jointed foot."  
 c. "spiny skin."  
 d. "paralyzing toxin."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. When wilted celery (nonvascular Plant) is soaked in water, it becomes crisp again due to  
 a. exocytosis.  
 b. active transport.  
 c. vesicle movement.  
 d. osmosis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. The hyphae in fungus grow together to form a twisted mass called the  
 a. mycelium.  
 b. flagellum.  
 c. basidium.  
 d. sporangium.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. The largest, most general group in the classifications used by biologists is the  
 a. kingdom.  
 b. order.  
 c. class.  
 d. species.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. Organisms use energy to  
 a. move materials into and out of cells.  
 b. build cells.  
 c. make or break down food.  
 d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. The flexible \_\_\_\_\_ is an embryonic structure that is usually replaced by a backbone.  
 a. nerve cord  
 b. notochord  
 c. alimentary canal  
 d. postanal tail
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. When particles are moved through a membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration, the process is called  
 a. diffusion.  
 b. passive transport.  
 c. active transport.  
 d. fermentation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. Clams and other two-shelled shellfish are classified as  
 a. gastropods.  
 b. bivalves.  
 c. cephalopods.  
 d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. Food molecules are broken down to release energy by the  
 a. ribosomes.  
 b. endoplasmic reticulum.  
 c. mitochondria.  
 d. lysosome
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. Yeast is an example of a(n)  
 a. threadlike fungus.  
 b. sac fungus.  
 c. club fungus.  
 d. imperfect fungus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. Which one of the following does NOT perform mitosis?  
 a. a prokaryotic cell  
 b. a human body cell  
 c. a eukaryotic cell  
 d. a plant cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. Most fish breathe by using their  
 a. scales.  
 b. denticles.  
 c. gills.  
 d. fins.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. A sponge does NOT have  
a. a gut. c. collar cells.  
b. pore cells. d. an osculum.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. All cnidarians have  
a. stinging cells. c. Both (a) and (b)  
b. collar cells. d. Neither (a) nor (b)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. The large membrane-covered chamber that stores water and other liquids in plants is the  
a. nucleus. c. mitochondria  
b. vacuole. d. lysosome.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. In some invertebrates, dozens of nerve cells come together in bundles called  
a. spicules. c. oscula.  
b. ganglia. d. mantles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. The burning (cramping) sensation you feel in your muscles after running a long distance is due to the effects of  
a. active transport. c. cellular respiration.  
b. photosynthesis. d. fermentation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. A monkey is made up of trillions of  
a. stimuli. c. eggs.  
b. minerals. d. cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. Millipedes have \_\_\_\_\_ of legs per segment.  
a. one pair c. three pairs  
b. two pairs d. four pairs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. Organisms must have food because  
a. food is a source of energy. c. organisms never make their own food.  
b. food supplies cells with oxygen. d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. Which of the following is a stimulus?  
a. sound c. gravity  
b. darkness d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Water is pulled into a sponge through  
a. the osculum. c. pore cells  
b. collar cells. d. spicules.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Kingdom Protista contains  
a. fungi.  
b. plants.  
c. single-celled prokaryotic organisms.  
d. single-celled or simple multicellular eukaryotic organisms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Some cartilaginous fishes must \_\_\_\_\_ or else they will suffocate.  
a. swallow lots of water  
b. go to the surface and breathe air  
c. keep swimming  
d. use their swim bladder to pump water across their gills
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. The term that means "exit the cell" is  
a. osmosis. c. endocytosis.  
b. active transportation. d. exocytosis.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Single-celled organisms that live in pond water can make their own food through photosynthesis or obtain it from other organisms, and can move about using their flagella are
- a. algae.
  - b. euglena.
  - c. archaeobacteria.
  - d. eubacteria.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. When compared to a prokaryotic cell, a eukaryotic cell
- a. has more types of organelles.
  - b. has DNA that is linear rather than circular.
  - c. stores its DNA in a nucleus rather than in the cytoplasm.
  - d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Cells are
- a. the structures that contain all of the materials necessary for life.
  - b. found in all organisms.
  - c. sometimes specialized for particular functions.
  - d. All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. When a cell membrane surrounds a particle, encloses it in a vacuole, and brings the particle into the cell, this is called
- a. osmosis.
  - b. active transportation.
  - c. endocytosis.
  - d. exocytosis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. Photosynthesis means
- a. "within the cell."
  - b. "outside the cell."
  - c. "made by light."
  - d. "breathing."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. How would sugar entering a cell that already contains a high concentration of sugar get through a cell membrane and into a cell?
- a. osmosis
  - b. active transportation
  - c. passive transportation
  - d. the sugar will not go from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. To which class of fishes does a hammerhead shark belong?
- a. jawless fishes
  - b. bony fishes
  - c. cartilaginous fishes
  - d. lobe-finned fishes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. Echinoderm means
- a. "jointed limbs."
  - b. "spiny skinned."
  - c. "endoskeleton."
  - d. "shiny tube foot."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. Inside the sponge's body, food particles and microorganisms are filtered out of the water by
- a. the osculum.
  - b. collar cells.
  - c. pores.
  - d. spicules.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Animals are different from fungi, plants, and most protists in that animal cells lack
- a. organelles.
  - b. nuclei.
  - c. cell walls.
  - d. cell membranes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. Amoebas move with
- a. pseudopodia.
  - b. flagella.
  - c. contractile vacuoles.
  - d. cilia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Slugs and snails are classified as
- a. gastropods.
  - b. bivalves.
  - c. cephalopods.
  - d. planarians.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_ 76. The opposable thumb allows humans to grasp objects firmly. Because this feature helped humans to survive over time, it is called a(n)
- adaptation.
  - genetic variation.
  - mutation.
  - vestigial structure.
- \_\_\_ 77. The swim bladder is found in
- jawless fishes.
  - cartilaginous fishes.
  - bony fishes.
  - lancelets.
- \_\_\_ 78. Gills develop from \_\_\_ which are found in all chordate embryos.
- notochords
  - pharyngeal pouches
  - vertebrae
  - hollow nerve cords
- \_\_\_ 79. All protists are
- eukaryotic.
  - single-celled organisms.
  - producers.
  - consumers.
- \_\_\_ 80. Oxygen is used to break down food molecules and release energy in a process called
- photosynthesis.
  - cytokinesis.
  - cellular respiration.
  - fermentation.
- \_\_\_ 81. Organisms that have cells with a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles are
- prokaryotic
  - archaeobacteria.
  - eubacteria.
  - eukaryotic
- \_\_\_ 82. Most of the ATP produced by a cell is made in the
- ribosomes.
  - endoplasmic reticulum.
  - mitochondria.
  - chloroplasts.
- \_\_\_ 83. There are five classes of fishes, but only three classes living today. These three classes of fishes include
- freshwater fishes, saltwater fishes, and river fishes.
  - bony fishes, parasitic fishes, and cartilaginous fishes.
  - jawless fishes, predatory fishes, and coelacanths.
  - jawless fishes, cartilaginous fishes, and bony fishes.
- \_\_\_ 84. If an animal cell did not have lysosomes, it would NOT be able to
- control the production of proteins.
  - make food using sunlight.
  - digest wastes and foreign matter.
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_ 85. Which of the following is a product (made) of photosynthesis?
- glucose
  - carbon dioxide
  - carbon monoxide
  - heat energy
- \_\_\_ 86. A \_\_\_ keep(s) the cytoplasm inside and allows nutrients in and waste products out.
- cell membrane
  - chloroplast
  - nucleus
  - mitochondrion
- \_\_\_ 87. Colonies of \_\_\_ build huge skeletons of calcium carbonate.
- sponges
  - corals
  - worms
  - jellyfish
- \_\_\_ 88. Plant is an example of a
- producer.
  - consumer.
  - decomposer.
  - scavenger.
- \_\_\_ 89. Mitosis is usually divided into \_\_\_ phases.
- one
  - five
  - three
  - six

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

- \_\_\_ 90. The three main body parts of an insect are  
a. antennae, head, and abdomen. c. head, thorax, and abdomen.  
b. antennae, head, and thorax. d. head, abdomen, and legs.
- \_\_\_ 91. A sponge has no head and no gut, but it is classified as an animal because  
a. it has a nervous system. c. it eats other organisms.  
b. it has a digestive tract. d. it has no symmetry.
- \_\_\_ 92. The \_\_\_ looks like flattened sacks stacked side by side or a cloth folded back and forth.  
a. ribosome c. nucleus  
b. endoplasmic reticulum d. cell membrane
- \_\_\_ 93. What is produced by mitosis?  
a. two cells c. chloroplasts  
b. two identical nuclei d. two different cells
- \_\_\_ 94. What cells do sponges have that no other animal has?  
a. blood cells c. collar cells  
b. nerve cells d. None of the above
- \_\_\_ 95. An organism with chloroplasts is a  
a. consumer. c. producer.  
b. prokaryote. d. centromere.
- \_\_\_ 96. A cnidarian has long tentacles covered with stinging cells that fire tiny barbed spears called  
a. nematocysts. c. spicules.  
b. mantles. d. suckers.
- \_\_\_ 97. Maintaining a body temperature of 37°C and a stable amount of sugar in your blood are both examples of  
a. homeostasis. c. photosynthesis.  
b. metabolism. d. respiration.

**Km Hm Dm M dm cm mm**

- \_\_\_ 98. 45.9 M = \_\_\_\_\_ Hm  
a. .459 c. 459.  
b. .00459 d. 4590.
- \_\_\_ 99. 145g = \_\_\_\_\_ mg  
a. 14.5 c. .145  
b. 145,000 d. 1.45
- \_\_\_ 100. ~~000007~~ Km = \_\_\_\_\_ mm  
a. .0007 c. 7  
b. 70 d. .7



Name:

Spencer Fox

10 3

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|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (1) (2) (3) (4)  | 26. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 51. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 76. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 2. (1) (2) (3) (4)  | 27. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 52. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 77. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 3. (1) (2) (3) (4)  | 28. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 53. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 78. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 4. (1) (2) (3) (4)  | 29. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 54. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 79. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 5. (1) (2) (3) (4)  | 30. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 55. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 80. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 6. (1) (2) (3) (4)  | 31. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 56. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 81. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 7. (1) (2) (3) (4)  | 32. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 57. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 82. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 8. (1) (2) (3) (4)  | 33. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 58. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 83. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 9. (1) (2) (3) (4)  | 34. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 59. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 84. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 10. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 35. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 60. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 85. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 11. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 36. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 61. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 86. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 12. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 37. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 62. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 87. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 13. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 38. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 63. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 88. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 14. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 39. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 64. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 89. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 15. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 40. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 65. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 90. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 16. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 41. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 66. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 91. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 17. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 42. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 67. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 92. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 18. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 43. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 68. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 93. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 19. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 44. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 69. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 94. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 20. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 45. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 70. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 95. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 21. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 46. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 71. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 96. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 22. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 47. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 72. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 97. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 23. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 48. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 73. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 98. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 24. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 49. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 74. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 99. (1) (2) (3) (4)  |
| 25. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 50. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 75. (1) (2) (3) (4) | 100. (1) (2) (3) (4) |