Cells and Systems Section Quiz **Unit 2**

/15

Student Name **Class**

1. Characteristics of living organisms include all of the following, **EXCEPT** ...
A. **they need energy and produce food**
B. **they reproduce and grow**
C. **they respond to their environment and adapt**
D. **they grow and are made of cells**

2. The basic **unit** of every system is a ...
A. **nucleus**
B. **cell**
C. **tissue**
D. **organ**

3. Energy is the ***ability to do make things move or change*** and is needed by all organisms. The sum of all the different processes that happen in an organism is referred to as the organism's …
A. **nutrient flow**
B. **metabolism**
C. **energy flow**
D. **nutrient balance**

4. A '***knee-jerk***' reaction is a simple example of a feedback system that is controlled by the nervous system in the body. A sharp tap of the reflex hammer to the knee sends a signal, up the spinal cord, to the brain, where the brain interprets and then sends a message to the leg to react. The stimulus in this example is the ...
A. **reflex hammer**
B. **brain**
C. **spinal cord**
D. **leg**

5. Growth and development occur in all living organisms. When this **organ** in a human gets worn away it is replaced …
A. **liver**
B. **lung**
C. **skin**
D. **kidney**

6. **Reproduction** is not actually necessary for an individual organism to survive, but it is necessary for the survival of …
A. **extinct organisms**
B. **male organisms**
C. **each type of organism**
D. **female organisms**

7. Adaptation is a change in the organism that allows it to survive in its environment. There are two types adaptations. ***Structural adaptations*** enable organisms to change their appearance, whereas, ***behavioral adaptations*** enable organisms to change their behavior. Which of the following adaptations is behavioral?
A. **snowshoe hare grows a white coat of fur**
B. **cactus has spines**
C. **birds fly south**
D. **giraffes have long necks**

8. '***Spiracles***' are small holes on the sides of an insect's abdomen. These holes enable the insect to …

A. sweat
B. breath
C. secrete poison
D. get rid of waste

9. Organisms have different structures for similar functions. An example that illustrates this would be …

A. bird wings – spiracles
B. human lung – snake tongue
C. barnacles – web feet
D. fish gills – plant leaves

10. **Charles Darwin** observed variation in structure. He found 13 closely related species of finches here …

A. Galapagos Islands
B. Western New Guinea
C. East Africa
D. Easter Island

11. Darwin's finches have different variations in bill size that account for their feeding pattern. A warbler-like finch long sharp pointed bill would have this **type of bill** because it eats …

A. berries on bushes
B. fruit found in tall trees
C. insects hiding in the bark of trees
D. seeds and nuts found on the ground

12. Organs work together to make a system or network that performs a specialized function. Plants have only **two main systems**. They are the ...

A. stems and the leaves
B. roots and the leaves
C. shoot and the roots
D. leaves and the shoot

13. The largest organ in the human body is the skin, which is also called the ***Integumentary System***. It has two functions, which are …

A. waste removal and transportation of nutrients
B. protection and sensory awareness
C. movement and protection
D. waste removal and sensory awareness

14. This organ system carries **nutrients** throughout the body, so that specialized cells can perform specialized functions. This body system is the ...

A. digestive system
B. integumentary system
C. circulatory system
D. respiratory system

15. The ***excretory system*** is connected to other systems, such as the circulatory system and the digestive system. The excretory system's primary function is to ...

A. get rid of wastes
B. get nutrients to the cells
C. exchange gases
D. to protect the other systems

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C. **movement and protection**
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