

Unit 2

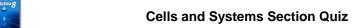
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Student Name	Class

- 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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