



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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