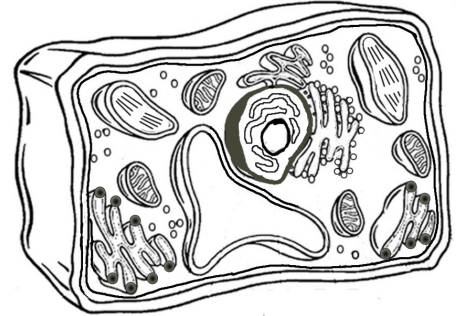


Cells Unit Review

Vocabulary:

Biotic	Organism	Cytoplasm	Cell membrane
Abiotic	Tissue	Mitochondrion	DNA
Multicellular	Cell	Chloroplast	Organ
Unicellular	Nucleus	Cell wall	Organ system

- 1.) Label the following organelles in the drawing below:
nucleus, cytoplasm, mitochondrion, chloroplast, cell wall, cell membrane
- 2.) What are the 3 parts of cell theory?
- 3.) Create a chart comparing being multicellular and unicellular (list 3 advantages of each).
- 4.) Why cells are usually so small?
- 5.) What are the 5 characteristics of living things? Describe each.
- 6.) What do the following organelles do:
nucleus, cytoplasm, mitochondrion, chloroplast, cell wall, cell membrane
- 7.) What is the difference between biotic and abiotic things?
- 8.) List the levels of organization in order from smallest to largest:
organ, organism, tissue, organ system, cell

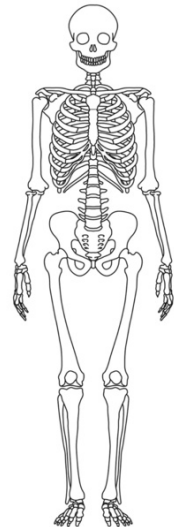
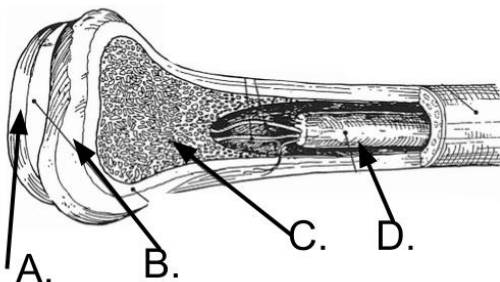


Muscle & Bone Unit Review

Vocabulary:

Cartilage	Tendon	Ligament	Smooth Muscle
Skeletal Muscle	Cardiac Muscle	Voluntary	Involuntary
Gliding Joint	Pivot Joint	Hinge Joint	Ball & Socket Joint
Lactic Acid	Compact Bone	Spongy Bone	Bone Marrow

- 1.) Write out the following sentences and fill in the blanks: Muscles can only ever _____, never push. Muscles work in pairs, as one muscle _____ and other muscle _____.
- 2.) What are the three types of muscles? Give examples of each.
- 3.) What are the four types of joints? Give an example of each in our body.
- 4.) What is the difference between a tendon and a ligament?
- 5.) Why is bone able to be both very strong and fairly light?
- 6.) Label the bone diagram below: include spongy bone, cartilage, compact bone, marrow.
- 7.) What does bone marrow do?
- 8.) Label the following on the skeleton diagram below: Cranium, Humerus, Femur, Tibia, Phalanges, Collar Bone, Shoulder Blade, Sternum, Radius, Ulna, Carpals, Tarsals (on a diagram)
- 9.) Pick an animal with a unique skeleton. Explain how the unique shape of the skeleton allows it to survive.



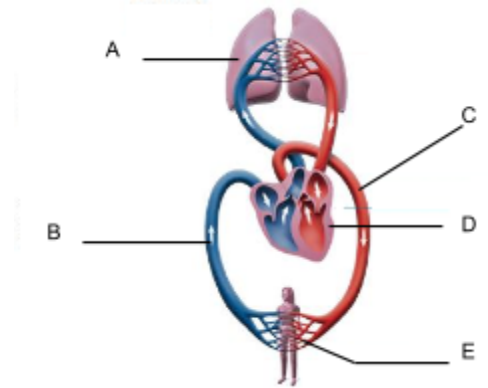
Cardiovascular Unit Review

Vocabulary:

Cardiovascular System	Artery	Vein	Capillary	Bronchioles
Pulmonary Circulation	Systemic Circulation	Blood	Heart	
Blood Pressure	Alveoli	Lungs	Trachea	
Respiratory System	Diaphragm	Bronchi	Respiration	

Questions to Answer:

- 1.) What are the main parts of the cardiovascular system?
- 2.) What is the function of the following parts of the respiratory system?
Trachea, Bronchi, Alveoli, Diaphragm
- 3.) What two systems work together during respiration?
- 4.) What does the heart do?
- 5.) What are the three types of blood vessels, and what do each of them do?
- 6.) What are the 4 parts of the blood, and what is the function of each?
- 7.) Oxygen is moved to blood through which organ?
- 8.) Which muscle contracts and relaxes so that we can inhale and exhale?
- 9.) What happens where capillaries and alveoli meet?
- 10.) To move blood throughout your body, what must your heart create with every heartbeat?
- 11.) Why do capillaries need thin walls?
- 12.) What is the difference between pulmonary and systemic circulation?
- 13.) Label the following on the circulatory system to the right: Lungs, Vein, Artery, Heart, Capillaries



Nervous System Unit Review

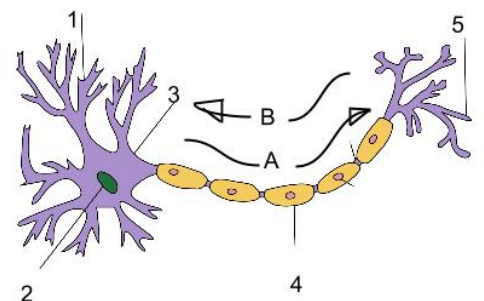
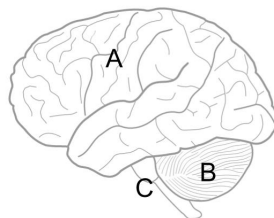
Vocabulary:

Axon	Dendrite	Cell Body	Impulse	PNS
Reflex	Cerebrum	Cerebellum	Medulla/Brain Stem	Neuron
Autonomic	Sensory Neuron	Motor Neuron	CNS	Papillae
Retina	Olfactory Cell	Cochlea	Somatic	Spinal cord

- 1.) List the five senses and also list the name for the cells that allow us to collect information from our environment.
- 2.) What is the difference between the CNS and PNS? What is the difference between autonomic and somatic nervous systems?
- 3.) Explain the internal processes that occur when you step on a sharp object or when you touch a hot one (explain the steps of the arc reflex).
- 4.) What is a spinal cord and how could a spinal cord injury leave you unable to move your legs or arms?
- 5.) What do the following parts of the brain control?
Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Medulla

- 6.) Label the neuron below: direction of impulse, cell body, nucleus, axon, dendrites, axon terminal
- 7.) Label the three parts of the brain below: cerebellum, brain stem/medulla, cerebrum

8.) Homeostasis is the body's way of keeping your body at a consistent temperature and to help ensure everything works properly. Give two ways that your nervous system can help maintain homeostasis when you get too hot and two ways when you get too cold.



Digestive & Excretory Systems Unit Review

Vocabulary:

Esophagus	Stomach	Small Intestine	Kidney	Digestive Tract
Large Intestine	Liver	Gallbladder	Pancreas	Urea
Bladder	Digestion (mechanical & chemical)		Feces	Chyme

- 1.) What is the pathway that food takes through your body?
- 2.) Where does mechanical digestion occur? Where does chemical digestion occur?
- 3.) Describe the harsh environment of the stomach (what is in there and what happens there).
- 4.) What is chyme, where is it made?
- 5.) What is excretion? Where does feces get stored before it gets expelled? Where does urea get stored before it gets expelled?
- 6.) What is the function of the following organs? Kidney, liver, gall bladder
- 7.) After nutrients are broken down, where do they go?
- 8.) Label the picture of the digestive tract using the following: mouth (salivary glands), esophagus, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, small intestine, large intestine

