## SEMESTER 1 EXAM STUDY GUIDE- 7TH GRADE LIFE SCIENCE

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MS-LS1.1 Living things are made of cells.

c)All cells look the same.

d)All cells come from other preexisting cells.

- MS-LS1.2 Functions of cells and their parts.
- MS-LS1.3 The body is a system of interacting subsystems.
- MS-LS1.8 Sensory receptors respond to stimuli
- MS-LS3.1 Genetic mutations can be harmful, beneficial, or neutral
- MS-LS3.2 Describe how asexual reproduction produces identical offspring and sexual produces genetic variation.

1)	(1.1)The smallest part of a living thing that does its life functions is a
2)	(1.1) Cells come from
3)	(1.3)Living things remove toxic substances from their bodies in a process called
4)	(1.3) What is the process in which organisms take in food for health and growth and development?
5)	(1.1)Which of the following is a characteristic of living things? growth reproduction circulation respiration
6)	(1.1)What do all living organisms have in common? They are all made of
7)	<ul><li>(1.1)Which of the following is not a part of cell theory?</li><li>a)All living things are made of one or more cells.</li><li>b)The cell is the basic unit of all living things.</li></ul>

8) (1.8)Wanting to dance when certain songs come on is a
9) (1.8)Which of the following is a way a living organism senses its surroundings?  Hearing touching seeing hearing laughing
10) (1.3)Organisms respire in order to use oxygen to
11) (1.2) Describes the purpose of chromosomes in a cell?
12) (1.2) Chromosomes are located in which organelle?
13) (3.2) Each body cell of a seastar contains 82 chromosomes. How many chromosomes are contained in a seastar sex cell?
14) (1.3) Which of the following parts of the human body is most complex?  Heart muscle cell digestive system epithelial tissue
15) (1.3) Lists the levels of organization in the human body from simplest to most complex?
16) (1.3) When different gases are exchanged in the lungs and then transported throughout the body, the systems working together are the and
17) (1.3)Which three systems of a rabbit's body must be working together for the rabbit to run awa from a fox?
18) (3.2)Pairs of thread-like molecules, which live in the cell's nucleus and carries heredity information are called

19)	(3.2)Made of DNA this the the basic physical and functional unit of heredity
20)	(3.2)Fully grown parent cells split into two halves resulting in two daughter cells with the exact DNA as a parent in
21)	(3.2)A parent cell breaks into pieces and each piece becomes a new offspring with
22)	(3.1) )A <b>Mutation</b> occurs when a DNA gene is damaged or changed in such a way as to alter the genetic message carried by that gene. The effect on an organism can be  Changes in  Changes in  Changes in
23)	(3.2) What are some characteristics of asexual reproduction?
24)	(3.2)Like other conifers, redwood trees have male and female cones that rely on wind for pollination. New trees also sprout from shallow roots which generate trees identical to the parent. What type of reproduction do redwoods use?
25)	(3.2)Sexual reproduction requires parents and offspring have DNA.  Asexual reproduction requires parents and offspring have DNA.
26)	(3.1) Name some diseases is caused by a genetic mutation?
27)	(1.2)Which cell organelles are only found in plant cells?,
28)	(3.1) A mutation that can change future generations must take place in cells.
29)	(3.1) A mutation in the hemoglobin gene causes sickle-cell hemoglobin. People with sickle-cell hemoglobin are immune to malaria. If a population is exposed to malaria, how will frequency of the mutated sickle-cell hemoglobin? It will because

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a = All the offsprir b = All the offsprir c = The recessive d = The dominant What will be the re 31. Bb mates with	ng will exhibit trait will show trait will show esult if:	the recessive up in abou	ve trait. ut 50% of			
32. BB mates with	ı bb?					
33. bb mates with	bb?					
34. Bb mates with	Bb?					
35. Mrs. Russell digestive tract. Widgestive system?	hich of the fo	_			<u> </u>	
Small intestines	esophagus	pancreas	lungs	kidneys		