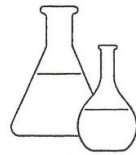


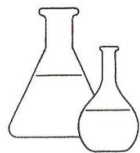
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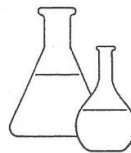
# Science Review Packet

This belongs to:

Answer Key



KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
STUDY  
SCIENCE



## BIOMES

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Biomes Word Bank

- Tundra
- Boreal Forest (Taiga)
- Tropical Rain Forest
- Desert
- Temperate Forest (Deciduous Forest)
- Grassland (Savanna)

1. A biome that receives less than 25cm of precipitation per year is a desert

2. A biome with a warm, humid climate with over 300cm of rain per year is a

Tropical Rain Forest

3. A biome that receives more than 300cm of rain each year and has moderate temperatures is a Temperate Rain Forest

4. An extremely cold biome is the tundra

5. A biome typically having coniferous trees that begins where the tundra ends (also known as a boreal forest) is the taiga

6. A group of land ecosystems with similar climates and organisms is a biome

7. An area that receives 25-75cm of rain per year and is populated by grasses and non-woody plants is a Savanna

8. Give an example of a food chain for 3 of the following biomes:

tropical rainforest    temperate rainforest    taiga    desert

grasslands

tundra

Answers will vary

① Desert  
~~fox~~ mouse → snake → hawk

② Rainforest  
bug → bird → snake

③ grassland  
~~mouse~~  
grass → zebra → lion

### Unit 3: Classification

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

- The study of how living things are classified is known as:
  - Linnaeus
  - Taxonomy
  - Biology
  - Sorting
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of grouping things based on their similarities.
  - Taxonomy
  - Classification
  - Culture
  - Sorting
- Binomial nomenclature is...
  - Naming system developed by Linnaeus that gives each organism a scientific name.
  - The study of cells
  - All of the species that live in the same area and have the same name
  - The proper way to write the name of a scientist
- The first word in an organism's scientific name is the:
  - Phylum
  - Chordata
  - Family
  - Genus
- Only organisms of the same \_\_\_\_\_ can mate and produce offspring.
  - Family
  - Species
  - Group
  - Kingdom
- All scientific names are written in:
  - Bold font
  - Large font
  - Cursive font
  - Italic font
- Marmota monax* is the scientific name of a groundhog. The scientific name is made up of...
  - Genus and species
  - Kingdom and family
  - Class and phylum
  - Order and domain
- Binomial nomenclature...
  - Gives fake names to organisms
  - Creates nicknames for all mammals
  - Becomes the organisms new name
  - Helps scientists study living organisms
- Organisms are placed into domains based on...
  - Ability to make food, cell type, number of cells
  - Ability to reproduce, number of cells, body shape
  - Ability to find food, backbones, fur color
  - Ability to adapt, fur color, and body weight
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ kingdoms.
  - 2
  - 4
  - 5
  - 6
- \_\_\_\_\_ are found in the yogurt you eat. They are prokaryotes.
  - Archaea
  - Bacteria
  - Fungi
  - Plants
- Prokaryote means that an organism does not have a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Nucleus
  - Backbone
  - Cell
  - Scientific name
- Bacteria are...
  - Autotrophs
  - Heterotrophs
  - Both autotrophs and heterotrophs
  - neither
- \_\_\_\_\_ lives in harsh environments like hot springs, salty water, and swamps similar to ancient earth.
  - Bacteria
  - Archaea *Archaeobacteria*
  - Plants
  - Animals
- Archaea are...
  - Unicellular
  - Multicellular
- Protists are...
  - Eukaryotic
  - Prokaryotic
  - Both
  - Neither
- A nickname for the Protista kingdom is...
  - Green guys
  - Odds and ends
  - Mixed
  - Funky
- Fungi are...
  - Multicellular eukaryotes
  - Unicellular prokaryotes
- Fungi feed by absorbing nutrients from dead or decaying organisms. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of fungi.
  - Flower
  - Worm
  - Mushroom

- d. Bacteria
20. All plants are...  
 a. Autotrophs  
 b. Heterotrophs
21. Animals are \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Multicellular eukaryotes  
 b. Unicellular prokaryotes
22. The scientific name for bread mold is Rhizopus stonifer. Which classification group is Rhizopus?  
 a. genus  
 b. class  
 c. phylum  
 d. species
23. Which is the correct order for the 6 kingdoms?  
 a. Class, order, species, family, genus, phylum  
 b. Kingdom, phylum, order, class, family, species, genus  
 c. Kingdom, class, phylum, order, family, genus, species  
 d. Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species

Matching

24. b Protists
25. d Animals
26. c Plants
27. a Fungi

WORDBANK

- a. Mushrooms  
 b. Paramecium  
 c. Moss  
 d. salamander

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Cell Organelles** (parts within the cell)

- d 1. cell wall / acts as a support and cushion for organelles within a cell
- g 2. cell membrane / a structure in the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell that can act as a storage site, process energy, move materials, or manufacture substances
- h 3. nucleus / the storage areas of cells
- a 4. cytoplasm / makes the cell rigid and protects it
- e 5. mitochondria / convert chemical energy stored in food into compounds that can be used by the cell
- j 6. chloroplast / produce proteins
- i 7. endoplasmic reticulum / forms outside boundary that separates a cell from its environment
- f 8. ribosome / the control center of the cell
- l 9. golgi body / membranes and sacs move material from one part of the cell to another
- k 10. lysosome / enable cells to carry out photosynthesis
- c 11. vacuole / that break down certain materials in the cell (digestion, "clean up crew")
- b 12. organelle / receive proteins and other newly formed materials from the endoplasmic reticulum, package them, and distribute them to other parts of the cell

13. Which two organelles does a plant cell have that animals cells do not?

Cell wall & Chloroplast



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Body Systems

### Matching

- |                                                      |                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>C</u> blood, veins, heart                      | <del>A.</del> ENDOCRINE SYSTEM        |
| 2. <u>I</u> brain, nerves, nervous cord              | <del>B.</del> INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM    |
| 3. <u>G</u> tonsils, spleen                          | <del>C.</del> CIRCULATORY SYSTEM      |
| 4. <u>J</u> lungs, trachea, alveoli (air sacks)      | <del>D.</del> DIGESTIVE SYSTEM        |
| 5. <u>H</u> voluntary & involuntary muscles          | <del>E.</del> SKELETAL SYSTEM         |
| 6. <u>F</u> kidneys & bladder                        | <del>F.</del> URINARY SYSTEM          |
| 7. <u>E</u> bones, cartilage, joints                 | <del>G.</del> LYMPHATIC/IMMUNE SYSTEM |
| 8. <u>D</u> mouth, stomach, large intestine          | <del>H.</del> MUSCULAR SYSTEM         |
| 9. <u>B</u> skin, hair, nails                        | <del>I.</del> NERVOUS SYSTEM          |
| 10. <u>A</u> thyroid, adrenal gland, pituitary gland | <del>J.</del> RESPIRATORY SYSTEM      |

### Multiple Choice

11. What system does the stomach belong to?
- Circulatory system
  - Immune system
  - Digestive system
  - Skeletal system
12. What is the function of the skeletal system?
- Supports the body and allows movement
  - Transports blood through the body
  - Covers and protects the body from the outside world
  - Sends and receives information to/from the brain
13. What is the function of the muscular system?
- Covers and protects the body from the outside
  - Provides movement and flexibility throughout the body
  - Controls functions by using hormones
  - Produces sperm and egg
14. What is the function of the circulatory system?
- Transports blood throughout the body
  - Breaks down food to be used by body
  - Takes in oxygen and releases carbon dioxide
  - Collects fluid and returns it to the blood
15. What is the function of the lymphatic/immune system?
- Moves fluids throughout the body
  - fights off sickness and disease
  - produces urine
  - sends and receives information from brain
16. What is the function of the circulatory system?
- Breaks down food for the body
  - Moves blood to and away from the heart
  - Takes in oxygen and releases carbon dioxide
  - Sends and receives information to/from brain
17. What is the function of the respiratory system?
- Breaks down food for the body to digest
  - Supports and protects the body from disease
  - Sends and receives information from the brain
  - Takes in oxygen and expels carbon dioxide
18. What is the function of the digestive system?
- Controls body using hormones
  - Breaks down food for the body to use
  - Supports and protects the body
  - Transports blood throughout the body
19. What is the function of the excretory system?
- Removes wastes from the body through kidneys, liver & lungs
  - Controls body functions using hormones
  - Breaks down food for the body to use
  - Takes in oxygen and releases carbon dioxide
20. What is the function of the nervous system?
- Produces urine
  - Breaks down food for the body
  - Controls body functions through hormones
  - Sends and receives information to and from the brain
21. What is the function of the endocrine system?
- Controls body function using hormones
  - Breaks down food for the body to use
  - Supports and protects the body
  - Transports blood throughout the body
22. What is the function of the reproductive system?
- Breaks down food for the body to use
  - Supports and protects the body
  - Transports blood throughout the body
  - Produces sperm and egg