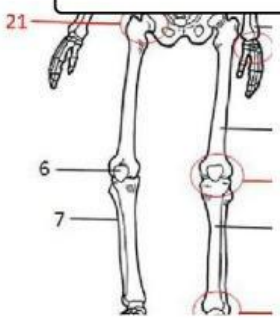
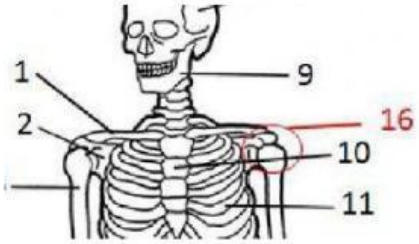
8th Grade Science Exit Test – Part 1

THE HUMAN BODY

1. What bone is Number 6?



2. What bone is Number **10**?



3. What is another name for the thigh bone?
   - Femur
   - Patella
   - Ulna

4. What connects muscle to bone?
   - Arteries
   - Tendons
   - Cartilage

5. What is another name for the breast bone?
   - Skull
   - Femur
   - Sternum

6. Is the Cardiac Muscle voluntary or involuntary?
   - Involuntary
   - Voluntary
   - Both

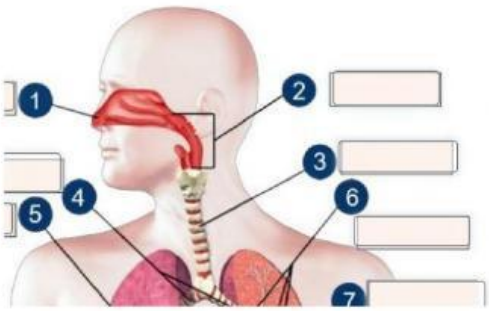
7. What is the primary purpose of the Muscular System?
   - To provide stability
   - To provide digestion
   - To provide movement

8. What is moving a body part around an axis called?
   - Extension
   - Rotation
   - Flexing

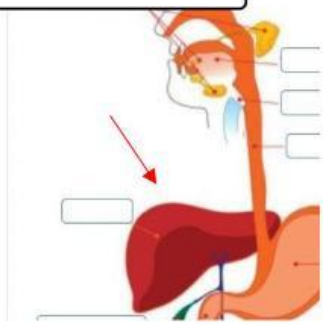
9. What is the double-walled protective sac covering the heart?
   - Pericardium
   - Capillary
   - Ventricle

10. What is responsible for the clotting of blood to help minimize blood loss during an injury?
    - Veins
    - Platelets
    - White blood cells

11. What is the name of Number **3**?



12. What organ is pictured below?

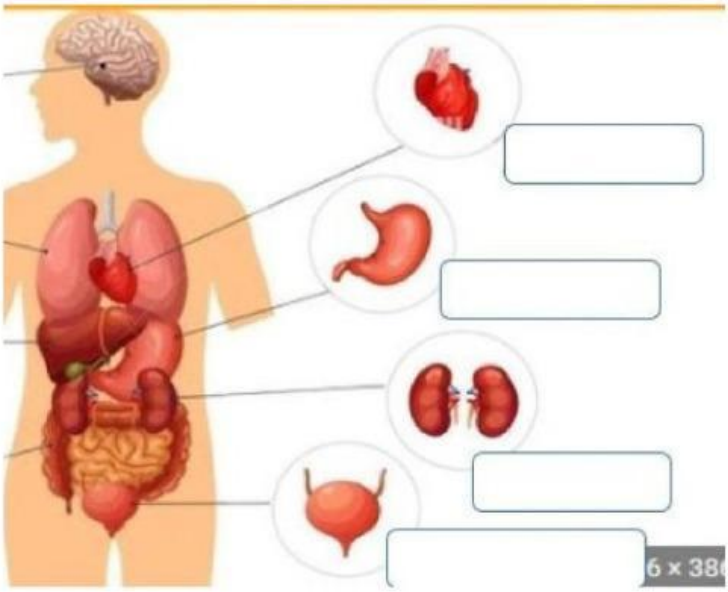


LIVEWORKSHEETS

13. What is the slippery liquid that makes food easy to swallow & helps to break food down?
    Enzymes
    Saliva
    Nutrients

14. What is the process of breaking down food for use as energy and building materials for the body?
    Excretion
    Ventilation
    Digestion

15. Label the organs in the diagram below:



Kidneys

Heart

Stomach

Bladder

16. What organs remove waste from the body?
    Lungs
    Intestines
    Heart

17. What does blood provide for the body?
    Oxygen and Nutrients
    Carbon dioxide
    White blood cells

18. What internal organ is the center of our body and controls everything?
    Heart
    Brain
    Lungs

19. What is another name for the Cardiovascular System?
    Circulatory System
    Respiratory System
    Digestive System

20. What is the body's electrical wiring that controls and coordinates all of our body's functions?
    Muscular System
    Skeletal System
    The Nervous System

21. What is the specialized cell that transmits electrical signals (nerve impulses) throughout the body?
    Atom
    Neuron
    Blood cells

22. What is located in the back of the head below the cerebrum and is responsible for muscle coordination, balance, posture, and muscle tone
    Skull
    Cerebellum
    Spinal Cord

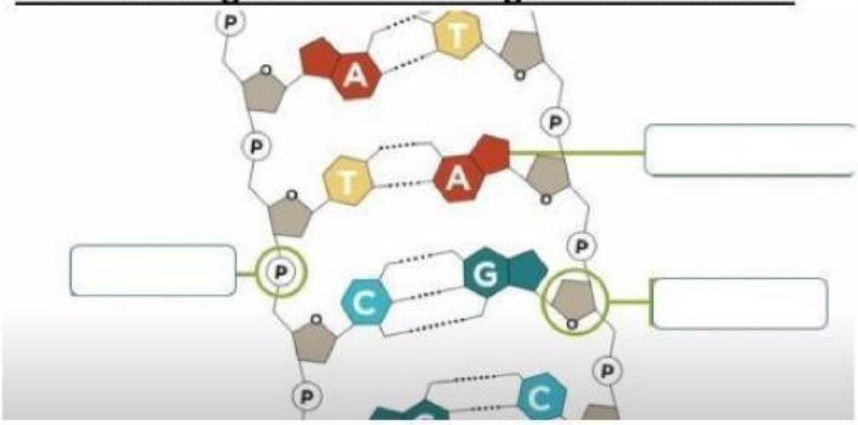
LIVEWORKSHEETS

GENETICS

1. What does DNA stand for?
   Dehydrated Neuron Acid
   Deoxyribonucleic Acid
   Double Nomadic Amateur

2. What term is used to describe the structure of a double-stranded DNA?
   Dual Neurons
   Duplicate Halos
   Double Helix

3. **Label the diagrams below using the terms listed.**



Phosphate

Deoxyribose

Nitrogen bases

4.

Genetics: Genes to Traits

Matching:

Genotype	Alleles	Heredity	Genes	Mendelian Traits	Multifactorial Trait

1. _____– copies of each gene that parents pass on to their children
2. _____– simple traits that are governed by a single gene
3. _____– the process by which parents pass on their genetic information to their offspring
4. _____– a trait that is controlled by many different forms of many different genes plus environmental influences
5. _____– combination of genes and alleles
6. _____– discrete units of information that make proteins; organized into chromosomes

5. How many copies of a gene does a child get from their parents?
   2, one from each parent
   4, two from each parent
   4, 3 from father and 1 from mother

6. Why is it important to study heredity?
   We will be tested on it
   It allows us to understand basic core parts of biology
   It helps us to understand character flow

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. What percentage of your genes do you get from only 1 parent?
   20%
   80%
   50%

8. What are the two types of genes?
   Big and Small
   Thick and Thin
   Dominant and Recessive

9. Dominant Genes are _____ and can overwrite the recessive gene.

10. Recessive Genes are _____ and will not show effect if paired with dominant gene.

11. What is the recessive gene expressed as?
   Upper case letter
   Lower case letter
   Cursive letter

12. What does every living organism have at least two of?
   Chromosomes
   Cells
   Alleles

13. <u>Inherited Traits or Acquired Traits</u>

e. Colour blindness of a person	Inherited	Acquired
f. Scars on a person's face	Inherited	Acquired
g. Eye colour	Inherited	Acquired
h. Ability of a piano player	Inherited	Acquired
i. Widow's peak on a person's forehead	Inherited	Acquired
j. Science knowledge	Inherited	Acquired

14.

Animal Behaviors

Matching:

Instinct behavior | Fixed Action Patterns | Imprinting | Trial and Error Learning | Animal Behavior | Habits

1. _____ - repeated actions that are done without much thought
2. _____ - a type of learning that occurs during a critical period in an animal's early life, when it's exposed to an object and forms a preference for it
3. _____ - the study of animal actions and reactions
4. _____ - automatic responses; the result of natural programming in the brain
5. _____ - an adaptive mode of learning involving eliminating mistakes until a correct answer is discovered through experience; described as a method of problem-solving
6. _____ - a series of actions from start to finish

LIVEWORKSHEETS

15. What type of research involves watching an animal in its natural environment?
    Trial and Error
    Observational
    Experimental

16. Who came up with the theory of Natural Selection?
    Charles Darwin
    James Dean
    Albert Einstein

17. What are the traits that help individuals survive and reproduce that are passed on to their offspring called?
    Instinctive Traits
    Acquired Traits
    Inherited Traits

18. What is the accumulation of advantageous changes over many generations called?
    Evolution
    Adaptation
    Inheritance

LIVEWORKSHEETS