

Last name of the human: _____	First name of the human: _____	Grade level: _____	Name of your residence planet: _____
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(Test Review I)

Understanding Physical and Chemical Changes in our bodies and Plant Turgid and Tropism

Definition 1

A body physical process is “usually” reversible. The physical properties include such characteristics as shape (volume and size), chewing food , swallowing water, change of texture, increase of waste volume in the intestines, density, and mass.

Question 1

Instructions: Use the text on the top to complete the missing words

A body _____ is “usually” reversible. The physical properties include such characteristics as _____ (volume and size), _____ food , _____, change of texture, _____ of _____ volume in the intestines, density, and _____.

Definition 2

A chemical reaction or change , is a process in which one or more substances are altered into one or more new and different substances .It includes digestion of food, gas production, fever, perspiration, bad smell because of bacteria or enzymes reaction in saliva.

Question 2

Instructions: Use the text on the top to complete the missing words

A _____ **reaction** or _____ , is a process in which one or more substances are _____ into one or more _____ and _____ substances .It includes _____ of food, _____ , fever, _____ , bad _____ because of _____ or _____ reaction in _____.

Table for reference

Organ	What type of changes occur in this area of the body?	
	Physical Changes	Chemical Changes
Mouth ↓	- Food is torn into smaller pieces by the teeth - Food is mixed with saliva - Physical digestion begins here	- Saliva begins to break down carbohydrates (starches) - Chemical digestion begins here
Stomach ↓	Food, hydrochloric acid, and other digestive juices are mixed by the muscular contractions of the stomach wall to form chyme	Proteins are broken down by hydrochloric acid
Small Intestine ↓	Muscles in the small intestines help the chyme or "food mush" mix with digestive juices	- Fats, proteins, and carbohydrates are broken down into smaller, different molecules that can be absorbed by the body's cells - Most digestion occurs here
Large Intestine	Water is absorbed back into the body	Bacteria break down some undigested materials and help produce certain vitamins.

Question 3

Instructions: Use the table on the top to label Physical or Chemical change

1. Chewing food	
2. Proteins are broken by hydrochloric acid	
3. Bacteria break down food	
4. Our intestines move waste	
5. Bad smell	
6. Digestion	
7. Enzymes in our saliva	
8. Drinking water	

Question 4

Turgor Pressure



1. Which plant the Turgid pressure increases
Plant 1 or Plant 2 _____
2. Which plant the Turgid pressure decreases
Plant 1 or Plant 2 _____
3. When the plant cell vacuole is full of water the plant is
_____ (turgid or flaccid)?
4. When the plant cell vacuole has less water the plant is
_____ (flaccid or turgid)?

Question 5

Tropisms

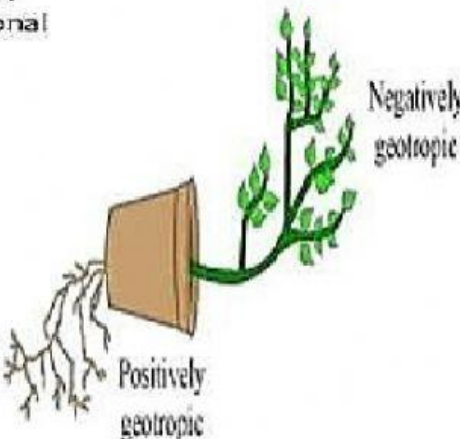
- a growth response which a plant makes with respect to a directional stimulus is a tropism.

Negative geotropism

- The bending of a shoot away from the pull of gravity.

Positive geotropism

- The bending of a root toward the center of the earth



The diagram illustrates a plant with a central brown stem. At the bottom, the roots are shown bending downwards towards the center of the earth, labeled 'Positively geotropic'. At the top, the shoot is shown bending upwards away from the center of the earth, labeled 'Negatively geotropic'.

Instructions: Write Negative geotropism or Positive geotropism

1. The bending of a root towards the center of the earth
(towards the earth's gravity)

2. The bending of the shoot away from the pull of gravity
(against the earth's gravity)

Question 6

Instructions: Use the word bank to write the meaning of each type of tropism

Word Bank

- Light
- Gravity
(Earth)
- Touch
- Water
- Heat
- Chemical

1. **Geotropism**= _____
2. **Phototropism**= _____
3. **Hydrotropism**= _____
4. **Thigmotropism**= _____
5. **Chemotropism**= _____
6. **Thigmotropism**= _____