7th Grade Science Final TEST

Modified True/False
*Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.*

___ 1. When it is fall in North America, it is **summer** in South America. ____________________

___ 2. We know the Earth is a sphere because it casts a **straight** shadow on the Moon during a lunar eclipse. ____________________

___ 3. **Craters** are useful for determining the age of the surface of the Moon. ____________________

___ 4. **Seismographs** measure earthquakes and moonquakes. ____________________

___ 5. AU stands for **asteroid** unit. ____________________

___ 6. The Moon takes about 27 days to **revolve** once on its axis. ____________________

___ 7. When the Moon phases are **waning**, they are growing in size. ____________________

___ 8. The full Moon becomes dark during a **solar** eclipse. ____________________

___ 9. The distance between **Jupiter** and the Sun is referred to as one astronomical unit. ____________________

___ 10. The **inner** planets include Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. ____________________

___ 11. Humans should get most of their energy from the **fats** they eat. ____________________

___ 12. Muscle contractions in the large intestine are **faster** than those in the small intestine. ____________________

___ 13. **Homeostasis** is the process by which the smooth muscles of the esophagus move in wave to carry food to your stomach. ____________________

___ 14. Bacteria in the **large** intestine aid digestion. ____________________

Multiple Choice
*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

___ 15. Most likely, ____ were formed when lava from the Moon's interior flooded bowl-like regions on the Moon's surface.
   a. maria  
   b. highlands 
   c. craters  
   d. basins

___ 16. ____ is a force that attracts all objects toward each other.
   a. **Gravity**  
   b. **Distance**  
   c. **Density**  
   d. Mass

___ 17. Earth spins on its axis, and one rotation takes about one ____.
18. The imaginary line drawn from the north geographic pole to the south geographic pole is called Earth's ____.
   a. rotation  
   b. hemisphere  
   c. equator  
   d. axis

19. _____ causes Earth to have day and night.
   a. Revolution  
   b. Gravity  
   c. Rotation  
   d. Equinox

20. More than 99 percent of all the matter in our solar system is contained in the ____.
   a. Kuiper Belt  
   b. Sun  
   c. Oort cloud  
   d. asteroid belt

21. A(n) ____ is a large cloud of gas, ice, and dust.
   a. nebula  
   b. asteroid belt  
   c. Oort cloud  
   d. crater

22. The phase of the Moon that you cannot see is ____.
   a. Axons  
   b. new moon  
   c. full moon  
   d. third quarter

23. The longest day of the year in the northern hemisphere is the ____.
   a. summer solstice  
   b. spring equinox  
   c. winter solstice  
   d. fall equinox

24. During an equinox, the Sun is directly above Earth's ____.
   a. axis  
   b. equator  
   c. northern hemisphere  
   d. southern hemisphere

25. Depressions on the Moon formed by large meteorites are called ____.
   a. maria  
   b. mountains  
   c. craters  
   d. highlands

26. It takes the Moon 27.3 days to rotate ____ on its axis.
   a. once  
   b. twice  
   c. three times  
   d. four times

27. It takes the Moon the same amount of time to orbit Earth once as it does to rotate ____ on its axis.
   a. once  
   b. twice  
   c. three times  
   d. four times

28. Venus's surface temperature is ____ than Earth's surface temperature.
   a. cooler  
   b. much cooler  
   c. hotter  
   d. none of these

29. When Earth moves into the Moon's shadow, the result is a ____ eclipse.
   a. total  
   b. solar  
   c. gravitational  
   d. lunar

30. When the Sun, the Moon, and ____ line up, a lunar eclipse occurs.
   a. stars  
   b. Mars  
   c. Earth  
   d. Venus
31. Moon ____ provide clues about the formation of the Moon.
   a. shadows
c. satellites
d. phases
   b. rocks
c. phases

32. Asteroids, the Sun, planets, comets, and other objects form the ____.
   a. atmosphere
c. solar system
d. Earth system
   b. gravitational system

33. The inner planets are also called ____ planets.
   a. gaseous
c. solar
d. terrestrial
   b. solar
c. terrestrial

34. Mars is sometimes referred to as the ____ planet.
   a. red
c. wet
   b. rocky
d. dry

35. The largest planet in the solar system is ____.
   a. Venus
c. Saturn
d. Jupiter
   b. Earth

36. ____ of the gaseous giant planets have ring systems.
   a. None
c. Three
d. All
   b. Two

37. A meteor that falls to Earth is called a(n) ____.
   a. asteroid
c. meteorite
   b. meteoroid
d. comet

38. Of the following, which is NOT a vascular plant?
   a. moss
c. fern
   b. pine tree
d. horsetail

39. Ancient seedless plants compacted and eventually turned into the ____ we use today.
   a. coal
c. minerals
   b. oil
d. rubber

40. Of following, which is NOT an adaptation plants made to life on land?
   a. cell walls
c. more complex reproduction
   b. a cuticle
d. cell membrane

41. Of the following, which is NOT a characteristics of plants?
   a. have cell walls
c. range in height
   b. have roots
d. live only on land

42. Scientists think that plants evolved directly from ____.
   a. animals
c. bacteria
   b. mosses
d. green algae

43. Nonvascular plants include ____.
   a. ferns and horsetails
c. liverworts and ferns
   b. horsetails and mosses
d. mosses and liverworts

44. Nonvascular plants have all of the following EXCEPT ____.
   a. flowers
c. spores
45. Moss plants are held in place by threadlike structures called ____.
   a. dicots                   c. guard cells
   b. rhizoids               d. vascular tissue

46. The first plants to grow in new environments are usually ____.
   a. ferns and horsetails      c. liverworts and mosses
   b. grasses                   d. mosses and ferns

47. Ferns are the most abundant of the ____ plants.
   a. gymnosperm               c. nonvascular
   b. seedless vascular        d. vascular

48. ____ have unique, jointed stem structures.
   a. Club mosses                c. Horsetails
   b. Ferns                     d. Spike mosses

49. Peat is actually the earliest stage of ____.
   a. coal                        c. petroleum
   b. natural gas                d. petrified wood

50. The oldest trees alive are the ____.
   a. angiosperms                c. monocots
   b. gymnosperms                d. dicots

51. ____ is a chemical compound that forms tangled fibers in the cell walls of plants.
   a. Stomata                     c. Cellulose
   b. Cambium                    d. Cuticle

52. Of the following, which is NOT an example of a seed plant?
   a. peanuts                    c. oranges
   b. peat moss                  d. wheat

53. The most common type of plants on Earth is ____.
   a. angiosperms                c. nonvascular plants
   b. gymnosperms                d. seedless vascular plants

54. Roots have all of the following functions EXCEPT to ____.
   a. anchor the plant           c. store food
   b. absorb water               d. make food

55. Stems have all of these functions EXCEPT ____.
   a. storing food and water
   b. absorbing soil nutrients
   c. supporting the plant
   d. moving materials between leaves and roots

56. The major function of leaves is to ____.
   a. make food                   c. transport
   b. store food                  d. absorb nutrients

57. Of the following, which is NOT a gymnosperm?
   a. gingoes                     c. flowering plants
b. cycads  
d. conifers

58. As much as 90 percent of the oxygen in our atmosphere is the result of ____.
   a. photoperiodism  
c. thigmotropism
   b. respiration  
d. photosynthesis

59. Of the following, which is a short-day plant?
   a. spinach  
c. strawberries
   b. lettuce  
d. roses

60. Plants lean toward the light because of plant hormones called ____.
   a. photoperiodism  
c. ethylene gas
   b. auxins  
d. all of the above

61. Photosynthesis is the process in which plants use energy from light to produce ____.
   a. new cells  
c. food
   b. organelles  
d. none of the above

62. Which of the following is NOT involved in photosynthesis or respiration?
   a. water  
c. chlorophyll
   b. carbon dioxide  
d. cytokinins

63. Respiration is the process in which organisms break down food to release ____.
   a. energy  
c. sugar
   b. nutrients  
d. oxygen

64. Water enters plants through the ____.
   a. surface of leaves  
c. tips of the stems
   b. roots  
d. stomata

65. Most of the water in plants is lost through the ____.
   a. chloroplasts  
c. cuticles
   b. palisade layer  
d. stomata

66. The green color of tree leaves is due to green light energy reflected from ____.
   a. auxins  
c. chlorophyll
   b. carbon dioxide  
d. gibberellins

67. Light energy for the plant to use in making its food is trapped during ____ reactions.
   a. light-independent  
c. light-dependent
   b. glucose-dependent  
d. oxygen-dependent

68. The growth response related to the number of hours of daylight and darkness is called ____.
   a. gravitropism  
c. phototropism
   b. photoperiodism  
d. photosynthesis

69. ____ is produced in cells of ripening fruit.
   a. Auxin  
c. Chlorophyll
   b. Ethylene  
d. Gravity

70. Plants that require short nights to flower are called ____ plants.
   a. long-day  
c. day-neutral
   b. short-day  
d. periodic

71. Amylase is an example of a(n) ____.
a. accessory organ  
  b. carbohydrate  
  c. amino acid  
  d. enzyme

72. Of the following, which does NOT belong to the milk group?  
  a. yogurt  
  b. cottage cheese  
  c. cereal  
  d. sour cream

73. Which of these is not a carbohydrate?  
  a. sugar  
  b. starch  
  c. cellulose  
  d. fat

74. Of the following, which organ does food NOT pass through?  
  a. pancreas  
  b. mouth  
  c. stomach  
  d. small intestine

75. Besides carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals, what other nutrient does your body need for life?  
  a. DNA  
  b. chlorophyll  
  c. water  
  d. none of the above

76. Which of the following would MOST directly affect the operations of the digestive system?  
  a. osteoporosis  
  b. liver damage  
  c. heart attack  
  d. a sore throat

77. Soil is a mixture of weathered rock, mineral fragments, water, air and ____.  
  a. sand  
  b. decayed organic matter  
  c. moss  
  d. clay

78. The layer of soil that contains the most organic material is called the ____ horizon.  
  a. A  
  b. B  
  c. C  
  d. D

79. All of the following cause mechanical weathering EXCEPT ____.  
  a. ice  
  b. tree roots  
  c. burrowing animals  
  d. carbonic acid

80. Litter often covers the ____ horizon.  
  a. A  
  b. B  
  c. C  
  d. all of the above

81. Chemical weathering is more rapid in a ____ climate.  
  a. warm, dry  
  b. warm, wet  
  c. cold, dry  
  d. cold, wet

82. Mechanical weathering is more rapid in a ____ climate.  
  a. dry  
  b. hot  
  c. cold  
  d. humid

83. Soil erosion can be slowed by ____.  
  a. no-till farming  
  b. cutting trees from the middle of fields  
  c. plowing at least three times a year  
  d. farming on steeper slopes

84. The organic matter in humus is made of ____.  
  a. dead worms  
  b. stems  
  c. roots  
  d. all of the above
85. The rate of weathering depends upon the area's ____.
   a. oxygen   c. water
   b. climate   d. soil

86. The rock and mineral fragments in soil come from rock that has been ____.
   a. blasted   c. weathered
   b. carved   d. chemically treated

87. On steep slopes and mountains, ____ helps reduce erosion by creating level areas for crops.
   a. a shelter belt   c. mulching
   b. strip cropping   d. terracing

88. The difference between mechanical and chemical weathering is ____.
   a. the length of time each takes to break up a rock
   b. that only chemical weathering involves water
   c. the way they affect the makeup of a rock
   d. all of the above

89. Soils in ____ contain little organic material and are thin.
   a. tropical areas   c. prairies
   b. deserts   d. temperate forests

90. Plants cannot grow without ____.
   a. rocks   c. moss
   b. soil   d. pesticides

91. ____ regions are especially vulnerable to erosion because their soils are useful to farmers for only a few years before their nutrients are gone.
   a. Desert   c. Mountain
   b. Tropical   d. Prairie

92. The mass of clay, silt, sand, and boulders that covers much of the United States was deposited by ____.
   a. farming   c. ice wedging
   b. glaciers   d. huge bulldozers

93. Ice wedging is brought about by ____.
   a. carbonic acid freezing on rocks   c. water freezing and thawing
   b. water and oxygen reacting   d. rocks colliding with each other

94. Minerals found in the B horizon were dissolved in water and carried there by a process called ____.
   a. oxidation   c. weathering
   b. leaching   d. littering

95. Oxidation occurs when materials containing ____ are exposed to oxygen and water.
   a. iron   c. kaolinite
   b. carbonic acid   d. all of the above

96. In bottomlands where water is plentiful, soil is often ____.
   a. thin   c. thick
   b. rocky   d. light

97. The B horizon is ____.
   a. rockier than the C horizon   c. lighter than the A horizon
   b. richer in humus than the A horizon   d. thinner than the C horizon
98. Plants don't grow as well when ____ has been lost.
   a. clay           c. parent rock
   b. topsoil        d. slope

99. ____ is a factor that affects soil development.
   a. Time           c. Type of rock
   b. Slope          d. all of the above

100. The ____ horizon has smaller rock and mineral particles than the other layers.
    a. A               c. C
    b. B               d. D

101. Below the C horizon is ____.
     a. topsoil         c. clay
     b. rock            d. humus

102. In wet climates, granite weathers more slowly than ____.
     a. marble          c. kaolinite
     b. feldspar        d. calcite

103. Mechanical weathering ____.
     a. breaks apart rocks by physical processes
     b. occurs when chemical reactions dissolve or change the minerals in rocks
     c. occurs when iron is exposed to oxygen and water
     d. none of the above

104. Chemical weathering ____.
     a. is caused by freezing and thawing
     b. breaks apart rocks by physical processes
     c. occurs when chemical reactions dissolve or change the minerals in rocks
     d. none of above

105. In areas where freezing and thawing occur frequently, rocks weather rapidly because of the ____ of freezing water.
     a. evaporation      c. leaching
     b. expansion        d. oxidation

106. When water mixes with carbon dioxide gas in the air or soil, ____ forms.
     a. carbonic acid    c. calcite
     b. lactic acid      d. oxygen

107. At construction sites, workers often reduce erosion by ____.
     a. covering exposed ground      c. planting trees
     b. spraying water on bare soil  d. none of the above

108. Because desert soils contain little organic material, their soil profiles have ____ horizons.
     a. thick                      c. thin
     b. no                         d. b or c

109. ____ turns and loosens soil, improving it for crops, but leaving soil vulnerable to erosion.
     a. Grazing                   c. Plowing
     b. No-tilling farming        d. Terracing
110. Soil erosion occurs ____.
   a. where animals eat away all the plants   c. on steep slopes
   b. when forests are removed                  d. all of the above

111. When farmers leave plant stalks in the field to reduce soil erosion, it is called ____.
   a. contour farming                          c. no-till farming
   b. plowing                               d. terracing

**Completion**

*Complete each statement.*

112. Chemical substances in plants that act as internal stimuli are called ______________.__

113. ________________ causes a layer of cells to form between a leaf and the stem, causing the leaf to fall.

114. ________________ is important because it changes food energy into a form all cells can use.

115. A plant's epidermis contains many small openings called ________________.

116. A stem growing upward is a(n) ________________ response to light.

117. A pea plant responds to ________________ by growing faster on one side of its stem than on the other side.

118. ________________ keeps seeds from sprouting and buds from developing during the winter.

119. Even if all of the other conditions are right, a plant will not flower or produce fruit without the correct ________________.

120. Cytokinins cause ________________ cell divisions.

121. The amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of 1 kg of water 1°C is called a ________________.

122. Absorption in the small intestines occurs through the walls of fingerlike projections called ________________.

123. The process that breaks down foods into smaller molecules is called ________________.
124. The correct labels for the numbers in Figure 23-1 are (1) ____________________, (2) ____________________, and (3) ____________________.

Matching

Match each term with the correct description below.

a. meteor                           g. Venus
b. comets                           h. Mars
c. asteroids                        i. solstice
d. Neptune                         j. equinox
e. Mercury                         k. AU
f. Earth

____ 125. sometimes called Earth's twin
____ 126. small, rocky objects that lie in a belt located between Mars and Jupiter
____ 127. astronomical unit
____ 128. made mainly of rocky particles and water ices
____ 129. meteoroid that enters Earth's atmosphere
____ 130. when the Sun reaches its greatest distance north or south of the equator
____ 131. when the length of day equals the length of night
____ 132. closest planet to the Sun
133. has the largest volcano of all the planets
134. has the fastest winds of all the planets
135. has a surface temperature that enables water to exist in three states

Match each term with the correct definition below.

a. rhizoids  
e. moss
b. liverworts  
f. cuticle
c. pioneer species  
g. bogs
d. cellulose

136. rootlike filaments made up of a few long cells
137. are first to grow in new or disturbed areas
138. means "herb for the liver"
139. a waxy, protective layer on leaves of plants
140. an organic compound found in plant cell walls
141. a seedless, rootless plant with leaflike growths
142. poorly drained areas with spongy, wet ground that is comprised mainly of dead and decaying plants

Match each term with the correct definition below.

a. vascular plants  
e. palisade layer
b. stomata  
f. xylem
c. phloem  
g. guard cells
d. spongy layer  
h. cambium

143. small pores on leaf surfaces allowing carbon dioxide in
144. vessels that move food from leaves to other plant parts
145. tissue that produces new xylem and phloem cells
146. vessels that transport substances from the roots to other parts of the plant
147. open and close stomata
148. loosely arranged cell layer in the leaf
149. closely packed cells under the epidermis of leaves
150. plants that have tubelike structures for transporting substances

Match each term with the correct description below.

a. long-day plants  
g. short-day plants
b. giberellins  
h. abscisic acid
c. stimulus  
i. tropism
d. cytokinins  
j. auxin
e. day-neutral plants  
k. photosynthesis
f. photoperiodism  
l. respiration

151. plants that require short nights to flower
152. can be external or internal
153. can be sprayed on stored vegetables to keep them fresh longer
154. can be positive or negative
155. substance that has the reverse effect of hormones that cause plant growth
156. plants that have a range of hours of darkness needed to flower
157. a plant's response to the number of hours of daylight and darkness it receives
158. plants that require 12 or more hours of darkness to flower
159. can be mixed with water and sprayed on plants and seeds to stimulate growth
160. plant process that produces food for nearly all the other organisms on Earth
161. causes plant stems to exhibit positive response to light
162. changes food energy into a form all cells can use

Match each term with the correct description below.

a. vitamins  
  g. minerals
b. nutrients  
  h. esophagus
c. carbohydrates  
  i. chyme
d. fats  
  j. amino acids
e. proteins  
  k. saliva
f. food groups  
  l. peristalsis

163. four, including milk, grain, meat, and fruits and vegetables
164. inorganic nutrients that regulate chemical reactions
165. wave in esophagus that moves food along digestive system
166. food passes down this muscular tube from mouth to stomach
167. organic nutrients needed for growth, regulating body functions, and preventing disease
168. nutrients that provide energy and help the body absorb vitamins
169. large molecules made of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sometimes sulfur
170. watery liquid that moves from stomach to small intestine
171. protein is made up of these
172. substances in food that provide energy and materials needed by cells
173. watery substance produced by glands in the mouth
174. the main source of energy for your body

Match each term with the correct description below.

a. saliva  
  d. liver
b. esophagus  
  e. duodenum
c. pancreas  
  f. rectum
175. begins the breakdown of starch to sugar
176. produces enzymes and insulin
177. first part of the small intestine
178. releases the solid waste
179. produces bile
180. moves food downward by peristalsis with no digestion taking place

**Short Answer**

181. From your own observations, would you say that dandelions are short-day, long-day, or day-neutral plants? Why?

182. Why do sunflowers bloom only in the summer?

183. Why do plant cells need glucose?

184. What would be a plant's response to cytokinins?

185. How does a plant take in water?

186. How does water vapor leave a leaf?

187. Leaves of many trees change color in the autumn, die, and drop off. What stimuli are the trees responding to?

188. Photosynthesis requires carbon dioxide, water, and light energy to make glucose. Explain why photosynthesis slows down as fall approaches.

189. Describe two ways that plants use the products of photosynthesis.

190. How does auxin cause a plant to exhibit positive phototropism?

191. Why is photosynthesis important to you?

192. You buy green bananas at the grocery store. Your mother puts them in a paper sack for a few days. Why?

193. Explain how respiration is the opposite reaction to photosynthesis.
194. In Figure 11-1, what is represented by arrow A?

195. In Figure 11-1, what is represented by arrows B and C?

196. In Figure 11-1, what is structure D?

197. In Figure 11-1, what is structure E?

198. Essential amino acids are found in eggs, milk and cheese. Grains also supply many needed amino acids. Can a person be healthy if he or she chooses not to eat meat?

199. Why do you need to eat a wide variety of foods?

200. Why does your body need nutrients?

201. Why is it necessary to have both mechanical and chemical digestion?

202. Of the six kinds of nutrients available in food, which are able to be absorbed directly into the bloodstream?

203. Why do the walls of your small intestine have villi?

204. What does the large intestine absorb to help maintain homeostasis in the body?

205. Chewing is what kind of digestion?

206. Place each of the foods listed into the appropriate food group: milk, lettuce, cheddar cheese, steak, beets, apples, chicken, peanut butter, cereal, fish, carrots, yogurt, hot dog, potato chips, bread.

207. You are having a glass of milk, a salad of lettuce and carrots, and a slice of pepperoni pizza. Is this a balanced meal? Explain.

208. List six kinds of nutrients available in foods.

209. Why do you need to drink water every day?

210. Fiber passes out of the body undigested, so why is it necessary for good health?
211. Place the following organs used in digestion in the order in which the food passes through them. Use 1 for the first and 6 for the last.

   _____ stomach
   _____ tongue, teeth, and mouth
   _____ esophagus
   _____ rectum and anus
   _____ large intestine
   _____ small intestine

212. Identify structure A in Figure 16-1.

213. Identify structure B in Figure 16-1.

214. Identify structure C in Figure 16-1.

215. Identify structure D in Figure 16-1.

216. Identify structure E in Figure 16-1.

217. Identify structure F in Figure 16-1.

218. Name structure G in Figure 16-1.

219. Name structure H in Figure 16-1.

220. Name structure I in Figure 16-1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Breakfast</th>
<th>Lunch</th>
<th>Snack</th>
<th>Dinner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>egg, sausage, toast, juice</td>
<td>cheeseburger, milkshake, french fries, applesauce, cookie</td>
<td>peanuts</td>
<td>pepperoni pizza, lemonade, cheesecake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>meatless spaghetti, green salad, garlic bread, apple, milk</td>
<td></td>
<td>fish, rice, roll, broccoli, sherbet, milk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16-1

221. Compare Menu I and Menu II in Table 16-1. Which menu would be best for someone who has a history of heart problems?

222. Which menu—Menu I or II—in Table 16-1 more closely follows the recommendations of the food pyramid?

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

____ 223. Plant A in Figure 10-1 is a monocot.

____ 224. Plant B in Figure 10-1 is a monocot.

____ 225. Plant C in Figure 10-1 is a nonvascular plant.

____ 226. Plant D in Figure 10-1 is a dicot.

____ 227. Plant E in Figure 10-1 is a monocot.

____ 228. Fruits that are picked green will never ripen.

____ 229. Many plants produce ethylene gas.

____ 230. Hormones control the growth changes that result from tropisms.

____ 231. An auxin is a type of plant tropism.
232. Photosynthesis releases energy.

233. \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \) and \( 6\text{O}_2 \) are the result of respiration.

234. Photosynthesis stores energy.

235. \( 6\text{CO}_2, 6\text{H}_2\text{O}, \) and energy are the result of aerobic respiration.

236. Light energy, \( 6\text{H}_2\text{O}, \) and \( 6\text{CO}_2 \) are at the start of photosynthesis.

237. Respiration takes place in the cells of most organisms.

238. \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \) and \( 6\text{O}_2 \) are at the start of photosynthesis.

239. Photosynthesis takes place in cells with chloroplasts.

240. Your body CANNOT manufacture the eight essential amino acids.

241. Your body uses calories to maintain a steady temperature of 37\(^\circ\)C.

242. Eating red meat supplies you with unsaturated fats.

243. You must take vitamin supplements to provide nutrients every day.

244. Water is not important to bodily functions.

245. Minerals are needed for sending nerve impulses and taking part in other chemical reactions.
7th Grade Science Final TEST
Answer Section

MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: F, spring
   PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 3/1  STA: 7.3B | 7.3C | 7.4A | 7.13A
2. ANS: F, curved
   PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 1/1  STA: 7.2C | 7.3C | 7.13
3. ANS: T
   OBJ: 4/2  STA: 7.4 | 7.4A | 7.13 | 7.13B
4. ANS: T
   OBJ: 4/2  STA: 7.4 | 7.4A | 7.13 | 7.13B
5. ANS: F, astronomical
   PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 8/3  STA: 7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A
6. ANS: F, rotate
   PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2  STA: 7.13B
7. ANS: F, waxing
   PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2  STA: 7.3B | 7.3C | 7.13A
8. ANS: F, lunar
   PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 6/2  STA: 7.3B | 7.3C | 7.13A
9. ANS: F, Earth
   PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 8/3  STA: 7.3B | 7.3C | 7.13B
10. ANS: T
    OBJ: 8/3  STA: 7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A
11. ANS: F, carbohydrates
    PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1  STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A
12. ANS: F, slower
    PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2  STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A
13. ANS: F, Peristalsis
    PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2  STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A
14. ANS: T
    OBJ: 6/2  STA: 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.12

MULTIPLE CHOICE

15. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 4/2
16. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  1/1
STa:  7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A

17. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  2/1
STa:  7.2C | 7.3C | 7.13

18. ANS: D  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  2/1
STa:  7.3C | 7.4A | 7.13A | 7.13B

19. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  2/1
STa:  7.3C | 7.4A | 7.13A | 7.13B

20. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  8/3
STa:  7.3C | 7.4A | 7.13A | 7.13B

21. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  10/3
STa:  7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A

22. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  5/2
STa:  7.3C | 7.13

23. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  3/1
STa:  7.3B | 7.3C | 7.13A

24. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  3/1
STa:  7.3B | 7.3C | 7.4A | 7.13A

25. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  4/2
STa:  7.3B | 7.3C | 7.4A | 7.13A

26. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  5/2
STa:  7.4 | 7.4A | 7.13 | 7.13B

27. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  5/2
STa:  7.3B | 7.3C | 7.13A

28. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  9/3
STa:  7.3B | 7.3C | 7.13A

29. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  6/2
STa:  7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A

30. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  6/2
STa:  7.3B | 7.3C | 7.13B

31. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  7/2
STa:  7.3B | 7.3C | 7.13B

32. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  8/3
STa:  7.2C | 7.2D | 7.2E | 7.13B

33. ANS: D  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  8/3
STa:  7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A

34. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  8/3
STa:  7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A

35. ANS: D  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  10/3
STa:  7.3C | 7.13

36. ANS: D  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  10/3
STa:  7.3C | 7.13

37. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  10/3
STa:  7.3C | 7.13

38. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  4/2
STa:  7.10 | 7.10B | 7.12B | 7.12C

39. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  5/2
STa:  7.9 | 7.9B | 7.12B | 7.12C
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64. ANS: B  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A  
DIF: B  OBJ: 1/1

65. ANS: D  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A  
DIF: B  OBJ: 1/1

66. ANS: C  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A  
DIF: B  OBJ: 1/1

67. ANS: C  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A  
DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1

68. ANS: B  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.7 | 7.8B | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2

69. ANS: B  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 6/2

70. ANS: A  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.7 | 7.8B | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2

71. ANS: D  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.6C | 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A  
DIF: B  OBJ: 4/2

72. ANS: C  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.9 | 7.9B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 3/1

73. ANS: D  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A  
DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1

74. ANS: A  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A  
DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2

75. ANS: C  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.9 | 7.9B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 3/1

76. ANS: B  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A  
DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2

77. ANS: B  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.2D | 7.12 | 7.14B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 3/2

78. ANS: A  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.4B | 7.12 | 7.14B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 4/2

79. ANS: D  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 1/1

80. ANS: A  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.4B | 7.12 | 7.14B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 4/2

81. ANS: B  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1

82. ANS: C  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1

83. ANS: A  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.14 | 7.14B | 7.14C  
DIF: B  OBJ: 8/3

84. ANS: D  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.2D | 7.12 | 7.14B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 3/2

85. ANS: B  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1

86. ANS: C  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.2D | 7.12 | 7.14B  
DIF: B  OBJ: 3/2

87. ANS: D  PTS: 1  
STA: 7.14 | 7.14B | 7.14C  
DIF: B  OBJ: 8/3

88. ANS: C  PTS: 1  
DIF: A  OBJ: 1/1
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
89. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  5/2
STA: 7.12 | 7.14A | 7.14B
90. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  6/3
STA: 7.2D | 7.14B
91. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  A  OBJ:  7/3
STA: 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
92. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  5/2
STA: 7.12 | 7.14A | 7.14B
93. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  1/1
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
94. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  4/2
STA: 7.4B | 7.12 | 7.14B
95. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  A  OBJ:  1/1
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
96. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  5/2
STA: 7.12 | 7.14A | 7.14B
97. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  4/2
STA: 7.4B | 7.12 | 7.14B
98. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  6/3
STA: 7.2D | 7.14B
99. ANS: D  PTS:  1  DIF:  A  OBJ:  5/2
STA: 7.12 | 7.14A | 7.14B
100. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  A  OBJ:  4/2
STA: 7.4B | 7.12 | 7.14B
101. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  4/2
STA: 7.4B | 7.12 | 7.14B
102. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  A  OBJ:  2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
103. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  1/1
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
104. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  1/1
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
105. ANS: B  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
106. ANS: A  PTS:  1  DIF:  A  OBJ:  1/1
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
107. ANS: D  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  8/3
STA: 7.14 | 7.14B | 7.14C
108. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  A  OBJ:  5/2
STA: 7.12 | 7.14A | 7.14B
109. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  7/3
STA: 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
110. ANS: D  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  7/3
STA: 7.7A | 7.14 | 7.14B
111. ANS: C  PTS:  1  DIF:  B  OBJ:  8/3
STA: 7.14 | 7.14B | 7.14C
112. ANS: hormones

113. ANS: Ethylene
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 1/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

114. ANS: Respiration
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 3/1 STA: 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.10B

115. ANS: stomata
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 1/1 STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

116. ANS: negative

117. ANS: touch

118. ANS: Abscisic acid
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 6/2 STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

119. ANS: photoperiod
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.7 | 7.8B | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

120. ANS: faster
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 6/2 STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

121. ANS: calorie
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 1/1 STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

122. ANS: villi
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

123. ANS: digestion
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 4/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

124. ANS: A horizon, B horizon, C horizon
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 4/2 STA: 7.4B | 7.12 | 7.14B

MATCHING

125. ANS: G

126. ANS: C
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 10/3 STA: 7.3C | 7.13

127. ANS: K
PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 8/3
128. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 10/3
STA: 7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A

129. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 10/3
STA: 7.3C | 7.13

130. ANS: I  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 3/1
STA: 7.3B | 7.3C | 7.4A | 7.13A

131. ANS: J  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 3/1
STA: 7.3B | 7.3C | 7.4A | 7.13A

132. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 8/3
STA: 7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A

133. ANS: H  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 8/3
STA: 7.13 | 7.13A | 7.13B | 7.14A

134. ANS: F  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 10/3
STA: 7.3C | 7.13

135. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 4/2
STA: 7.10 | 7.10B | 7.12B | 7.12C

136. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 4/2
STA: 7.10 | 7.10B | 7.12B | 7.12C

137. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2
STA: 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.12B | 7.12C

138. ANS: F  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 4/2
STA: 7.10 | 7.10B | 7.12B | 7.12C

139. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.10B | 7.11B | 7.12A | 7.12C

140. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.10B | 7.11B | 7.12A | 7.12C

141. ANS: G  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 5/2
STA: 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.12B | 7.12C

142. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 7/3
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.10B

143. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 7/3
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.10B

144. ANS: H  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 3/1
STA: 7.9B | 7.12 | 7.12A | 7.12C

145. ANS: F  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 7/3
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.10B

146. ANS: G  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 7/3
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.10B

147. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 7/3
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.10B

148. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 7/3
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.10B

149. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 7/3
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.10B

150. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: B  OBJ: 7/3
STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.9B | 7.10B
151. ANS: A  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 5/2

STA: 7.7 | 7.8B | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

152. ANS: C  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 4/2

STA: 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B | 7.12

153. ANS: D  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 6/2

STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11A | 7.11B

154. ANS: E  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 4/2

STA: 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B | 7.12

155. ANS: F  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 6/2

STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11A | 7.11B

156. ANS: G  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 5/2

STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11A | 7.11B

157. ANS: H  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 6/2

STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11A | 7.11B

158. ANS: I  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

159. ANS: J  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 6/2

STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11A | 7.11B

160. ANS: K  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

161. ANS: L  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

162. ANS: M  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

163. ANS: N  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

164. ANS: O  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

165. ANS: P  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

166. ANS: Q  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

167. ANS: R  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 3/1

STA: 7.9 | 7.9B

168. ANS: S  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 5/2

STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

169. ANS: T  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

170. ANS: U  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

171. ANS: V  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 1/1

STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

172. ANS: W  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 2/1

STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

173. ANS: X  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 5/2

STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

174. ANS: Y  
PTS: 1  
DIF: B  
OBJ: 5/2

STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A
STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

175. ANS: A    PTS: 1    DIF: B    OBJ: 5/2
STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

176. ANS: C    PTS: 1    DIF: B    OBJ: 5/2
STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

177. ANS: E    PTS: 1    DIF: B    OBJ: 5/2
STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

178. ANS: F    PTS: 1    DIF: B    OBJ: 5/2
STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

179. ANS: D    PTS: 1    DIF: B    OBJ: 5/2
STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

180. ANS: B    PTS: 1    DIF: B    OBJ: 5/2
STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

**SHORT ANSWER**

181. ANS:

day-neutral; because they flower from early spring until late fall

PTS: 1    DIF: A    OBJ: 5/2    STA: 7.7 | 7.8B | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

182. ANS:

They are long-day plants that require the short nights of the summer to flower.

PTS: 1    DIF: A    OBJ: 5/2    STA: 7.7 | 7.8B | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

183. ANS:

Glucose is the main form of food for the plant and is also the basis of the plant's structure.

PTS: 1    DIF: A    OBJ: 2/1    STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

184. ANS:

rapid growth from cell division

PTS: 1    DIF: A    OBJ: 6/2    STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

185. ANS:

Water is absorbed by the roots and travels to the rest of the plant.

PTS: 1    DIF: A    OBJ: 1/1    STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

186. ANS:

Guard cells swell with water, the stomata open, and water vapor escapes as carbon dioxide enters.

PTS: 1    DIF: A    OBJ: 1/1    STA: 7.6C | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

187. ANS:

The trees are responding to less sunlight, colder temperatures, and the hormone ethlyene.


188. ANS:

In the fall, there are fewer hours of daylight, so plants receive less light energy from the Sun for photosynthesis.
189. **ANS:**
Oxygen is used for respiration, glucose is used for life processes such as maintenance and growth.

190. **ANS:**
Auxin moves away from the light and causes the cells on the shaded side of the stem to lengthen, so the stem turns toward the light.

191. **ANS:**
Photosynthesis produces the oxygen needed to breathe and produces the food eaten in one form or another.

192. **ANS:**
So they will ripen. The sack holds in any ethylene gas produced by the bananas.

193. **ANS:**
Respiration uses oxygen to break down sugar into carbon dioxide and water, releasing energy. Photosynthesis uses energy to make sugar and oxygen out of carbon dioxide and water.

194. **ANS:**
carbon dioxide

195. **ANS:**
oxygen and water vapor

196. **ANS:**
guard cell

197. **ANS:**
stoma

198. **ANS:**
Yes, as long as he or she eats a balanced diet.

199. **ANS:**
because no one food has all the nutrients needed for good health

200. **ANS:**
to provide energy and materials for cell growth, development, and repair
201. ANS: You need mechanical digestion to break food into small pieces so that chemical digestion can begin breaking down these pieces.

202. ANS: minerals and water

203. ANS: to increase the surface area of the small intestine

204. ANS: large amounts of water

205. ANS: mechanical

206. ANS: milk group: milk, cheddar cheese, yogurt; meat group: peanut butter, steak, chicken, fish, hot dog; grain group: cereal, bread; fruit and vegetable group: lettuce, carrots, beets, apples; fats group: potato chips

207. ANS: Yes, this is a balanced meal because it contains food from all four food groups: milk group: milk and cheese; meat group: pepperoni; grain group: pizza crust; fruit and vegetable group: tomato sauce, lettuce, and carrots.

208. ANS: carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, water

209. ANS: Answers may include: water is necessary for digestion; the body is 60 percent water; nutrients must be dissolved in water to be used; water is lost each day through perspiration and urine and must be replaced.

210. ANS: It is needed to keep your digestive system running smoothly.

211. ANS: 3, 1, 2, 6, 5, 4

212. ANS:
mouth

213. ANS: liver

PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

214. ANS: gallbladder

PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

215. ANS: small intestine

PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

216. ANS: esophagus

PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

217. ANS: stomach

PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

218. ANS: pancreas

PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

219. ANS: large intestine

PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

220. ANS: anus

PTS: 1 DIF: B OBJ: 5/2 STA: 7.6C | 7.9 | 7.9A

221. ANS: Menu II would be best for someone with a history of heart problems because it is much lower in fats, especially saturated fats. These have been shown to increase the risk of heart disease by causing a buildup of fatty deposits in the arteries. Cheese, meat, and fried foods are all high in fats.

PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 3/1 STA: 7.9 | 7.9B

222. ANS: Menu II. The food pyramid suggest that you should consume more servings from the bread and cereal group than from the milk and meat groups.

PTS: 1 DIF: A OBJ: 3/1 STA: 7.9 | 7.9B
223. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: A  OBJ: 9/3
STA: 7.3 | 7.4A | 7.9B | 7.10B

224. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: A  OBJ: 9/3
STA: 7.3 | 7.4A | 7.9B | 7.10B

225. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: A  OBJ: 3/1
STA: 7.9B | 7.12 | 7.12A | 7.12C

226. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: A  OBJ: 9/3
STA: 7.3 | 7.4A | 7.9B | 7.10B

227. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: A  OBJ: 9/3
STA: 7.3 | 7.4A | 7.9B | 7.10B

228. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 6/2
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

229. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 6/2
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

230. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 6/2
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

231. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 6/2
STA: 7.7 | 7.7A | 7.11 | 7.11A | 7.11B

232. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

233. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

234. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

235. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

236. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

237. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

238. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

239. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.8B | 7.9 | 7.11A

240. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

241. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 3/1
STA: 7.9 | 7.9B

242. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

243. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

244. ANS: F  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A

245. ANS: T  PTS:  1  DIF: B  OBJ: 2/1
STA: 7.7A | 7.9 | 7.9A