Test A

Unit 1 Evaluation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Mark the correct answers with a ✔.

1 Which level of biological organization includes all the others?

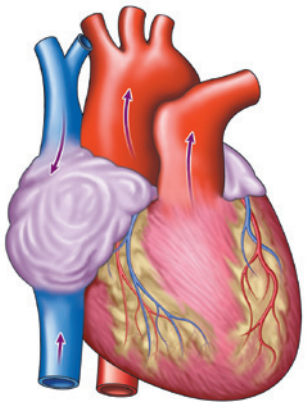
A. Tissue.

B. Cell.

C. Organ.

D. System.

2 Look at the image. Which level of organization does it belong to?



A. Tissue.

B. Cell.

C. Organ.

D. Organism.

3 A scientist analyzed a sample of cells in the lab and discovered that the cells carried out the same function. Which level of organization does the sample belong to?

A. Tissue.

B. Cell.

C. Organ.

D. Organism.

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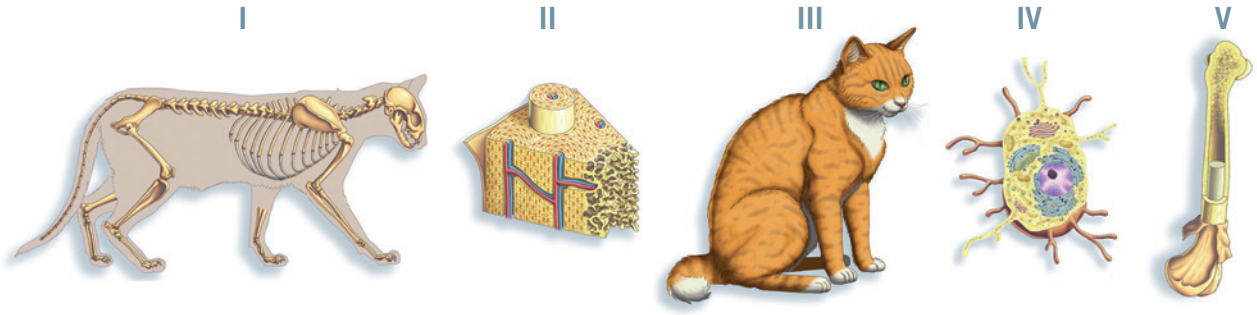
4 Look at the images. From the least to the most complex, what is the order of the levels of biological organization?



A. III – I – V – II – IV

B. IV – II – V – I – III

C. I – III – V – II – IV

D. IV – II – V – III – I

5 Which sentence describes a multicellular organism?

A. The cells form colonies.

B. The organism has tissue.

C. The organism has only one cell.

D. It can only be seen by a microscope.

6 In what order does food pass through these digestive organs?

1. Anus.
2. Mouth.
3. Esophagus.
4. Stomach.
5. Small intestine.

A. 2 – 4 – 3 – 5 – 1

B. 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 1

C. 1 – 5 – 3 – 4 – 2

D. 1 – 5 – 4 – 3 – 2

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7 What is the order of the four stages in the digestive process?

I. Egestion.
II. Digestion.
III. Absorption.
IV. Ingestion.

A. IV – II – III – I

B. III – II – IV – I

C. IV – III – II – I

D. I – III – II – IV

8 Which of these structures collaborate to form the food bolus?

I. Tongue.
II. Teeth.
III. Esophagus.
IV. Salivary glands.

A. Only IV.

B. I and IV.

C. I, II and IV.

D. I, II, III and IV.

9 The first part of the digestive process is ingestion. What is ingestion?

A. Swallowing food.

B. The formation of gastric juices.

C. The formation of the food bolus.

D. When food enters the body.

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10 Michael mixed saliva and a piece of bread in test tube A and a rock and saliva in test tube B. After, only test tube A tested positive for glucose. What can Michael conclude from this experiment?

A. Saliva breaks down all foods into glucose.

B. Saliva breaks down rocks into more simple substances.

C. Saliva does not produce any effect on test tubes.

D. Saliva breaks down foods like bread into glucose.

11 What movements push food down the esophagus to the stomach?

A. Lateral movements.

B. Circular movements.

C. Peristaltic movements.

D. Contractions and relaxations.

12 Acid reflux is a condition in which food, mixed with gastric juices, rises up from the stomach to the esophagus, causing damage. For this to occur, which structure doesn't function normally?

A. The large intestine.

B. The liver.

C. The stomach.

D. The cardiac sphincter.

13 Food mixes with gastric juices in the stomach and is transformed. Which organ produces gastric juices?

A. The liver.

B. The pancreas.

C. The stomach.

D. The small intestine.

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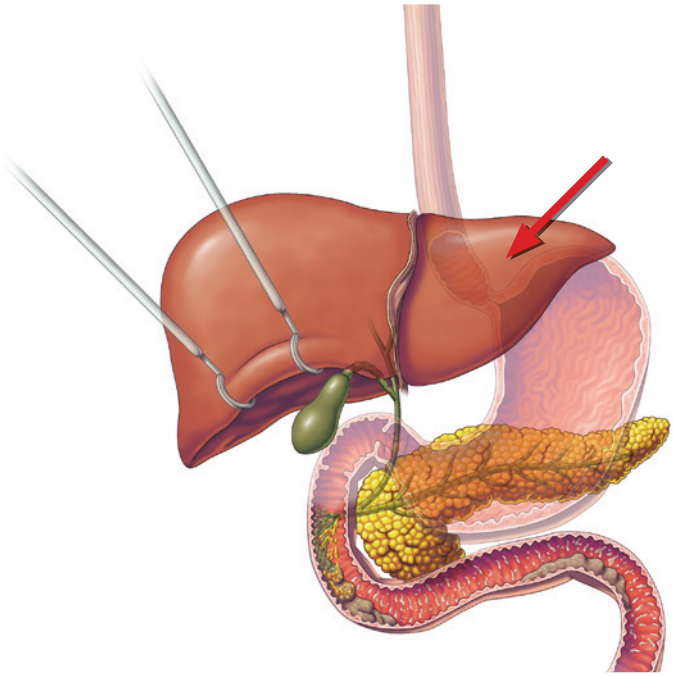
14 What is the digestive function of the indicated organ?



A. It secretes bile.

B. It absorbs nutrients.

C. It secretes pancreatic juices.

D. It forms the food bolus.

15 The intestinal villi in the small intestine absorb nutrients. What would happen if the number of villi increased?

A. The quantity of nutrients absorbed would decrease.

B. The quantity of nutrients absorbed would increase.

C. Intestinal movements would increase.

D. The quantity of gastric juices would decrease.

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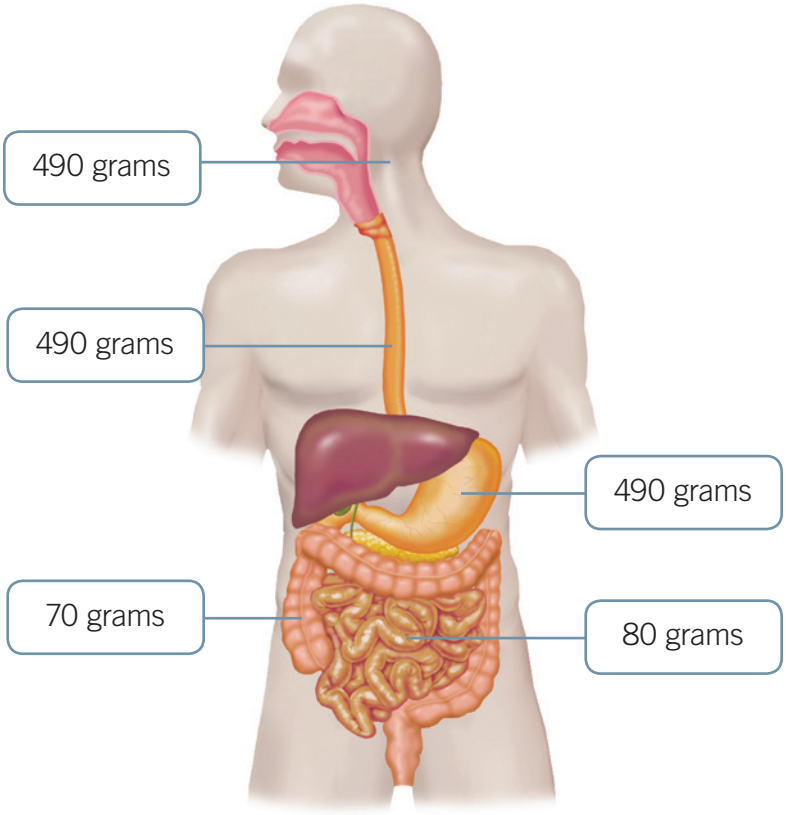
16 The figure shows food moving through the digestive system after eating. Which stage of digestion explains the decrease in food in the small intestine?



A. Egestion of nutrients.

B. Ingestion of nutrients.

C. Digestion of nutrients.

D. Absorption of nutrients.

17 A patient in a hospital is having trouble forming feces. Which body part is affected?

A. The anus.

B. The rectum.

C. The appendix.

D. The large intestine.

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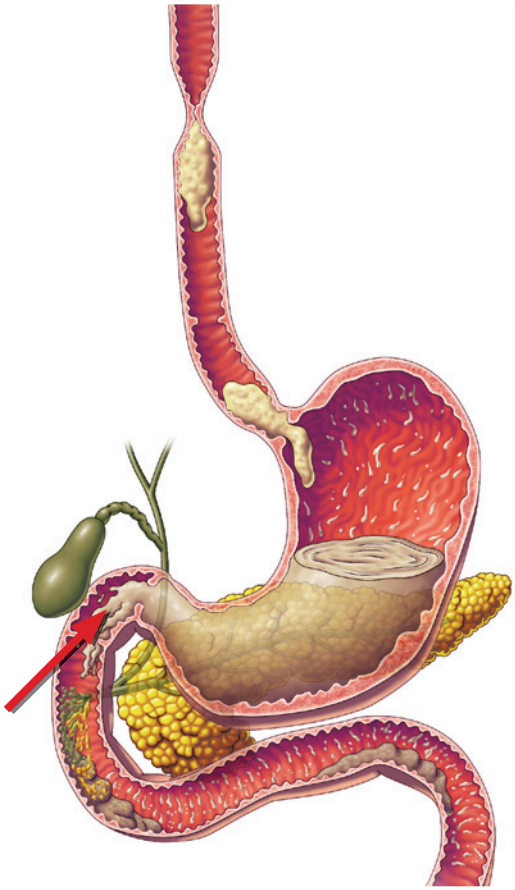
18 What is the name of the liquid indicated by the arrow in the picture?



A. Chyme.

B. Food.

C. Chyle.

D. Food bolus.

19 Which system transports the nutrients obtained in the digestive process?

A. The urinary system.

B. The nervous system.

C. The circulatory system.

D. The respiratory system.

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20 Which of the following form part of the circulatory system?

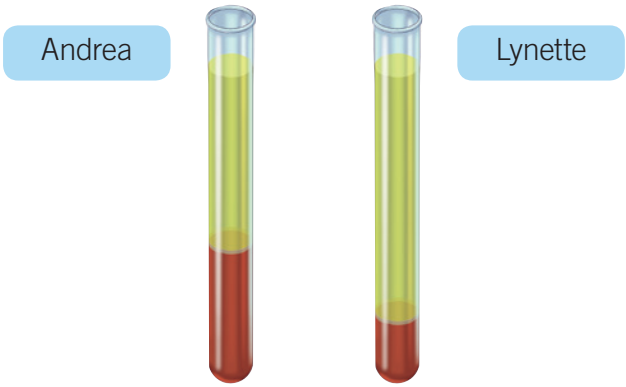
I. Heart.
II. Blood.
III. Small intestine.
IV. Lungs.

A. Only I.
B. I and II.
C. I, II and III.
D. I, II and IV.

21 Blood is a liquid tissue that circulates around the body in blood vessels. What does blood consist of?

A. Red blood cells.
B. Water and plasma.
C. Red blood cells and plasma.
D. Formed elements and plasma.

22 Look at the blood test results. Which girl has more red blood cells in her blood?



A. Lynette.
B. Andrea.
C. They have the same quantity.
D. Neither have red blood cells.

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23 Which type of formed element does blood have the most of?

A. Platelets.

B. Leukocytes.

C. Red blood cells.

D. White blood cells.

24 What is the function of coagulation?

A. It keeps the body from losing water.

B. It allows blood to be lost from the heart.

C. It allows pathogenic elements to leave the body.

D. It avoids excessive blood loss after an injury.

25 Blood vessels are classified as veins, arteries and capillaries. When blood pumps from the heart, in what order does it pass through these vessels?

A. artery – capillary – vein

B. vein – capillary – artery

C. capillary – vein – artery

D. artery – vein – capillary

26 Which blood vessels allow the exchange of substances between cells and tissues?

A. Veins.

B. Arteries.

C. Arterioles.

D. Capillaries.

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27 The heart is an organ formed by cardiac muscle. Its principal function is to pump blood to different parts of the body. What does the heart do to carry out this function?

A. It expands and relaxes.

B. It contracts and relaxes.

C. It expands successively.

D. It produces chemical substances.

28 What is the function of oxygen in our bodies?

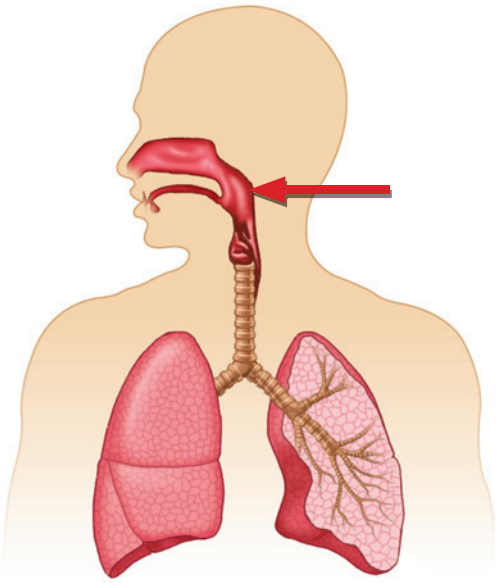
A. It makes glucose.

B. It produces waste.

C. It generates energy from nutrients.

D. It allows cells to eliminate waste through blood vessels.

29 Look at the image. What is the name of the indicated structure?



A. Larynx.

B. Pharynx.

C. Alveolus.

D. Trachea.

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30 Respiration allows the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between an organism and the environment. What is the function of the nasal passages in this process?

A. They heat up the lungs.

B. They allow only carbon dioxide to exit the body.

C. They make air warm and humid and filter it as it enters the body.

D. They allow gas exchange to occur, filter air and heat up the lungs.

31 The trachea consists of cartilage rings. What is the function of these rings?

A. They make the lungs hard.

B. They make the trachea hard and resistant.

C. They compact gases to be absorbed.

D. They stop gases from reaching the circulatory system.

32 Cigarette smoke damages the lungs, specifically the alveoli, which lose their elasticity. What is the result of this damage?

A. An increase in oxygen in the blood.

B. An increase in the amount of nitrogen that reaches the lungs.

C. A decrease in the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood.

D. A decrease in the amount of oxygen a person can obtain from the air.

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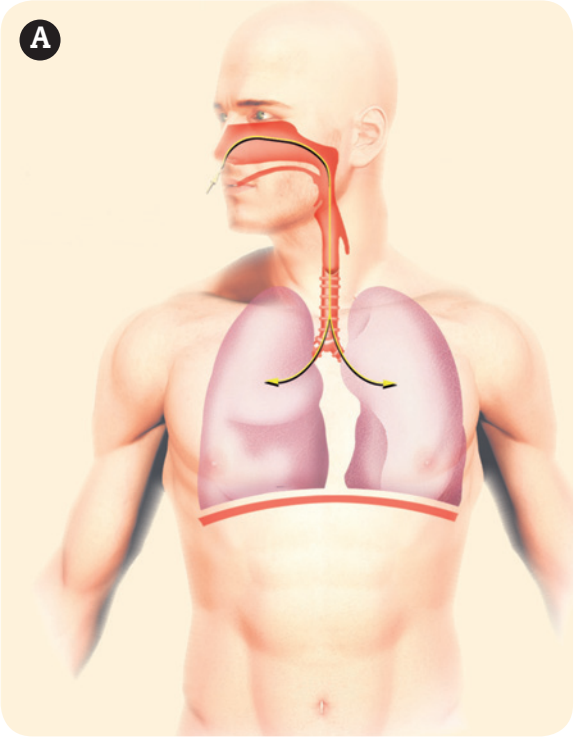
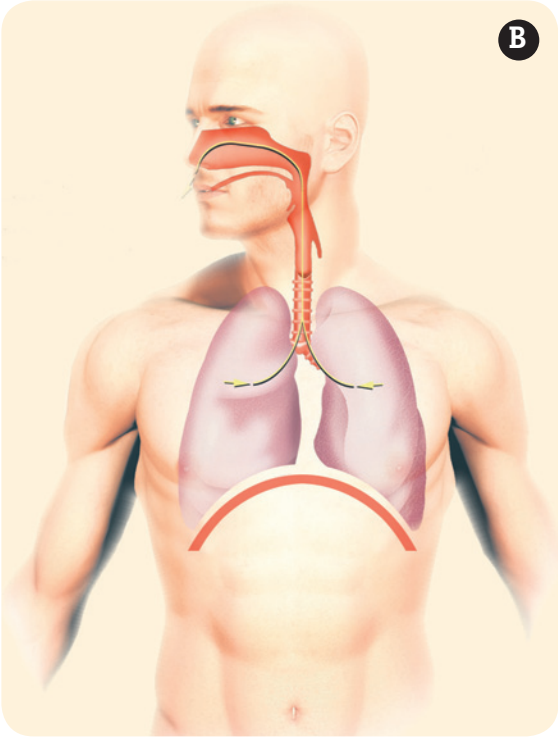
33 What occurs during the stage of respiration in A?





A. The muscles of the diaphragm fall and rise at the same time.

B. The muscles of the diaphragm rise and relax at the same time.

C. The intercostal muscles and the diaphragm contract.

D. The intercostal muscles relax and the diaphragm returns to its original position.

34 How are the circulatory and respiratory systems related?

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Test B

Unit 1 Evaluation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Mark the correct answers with a ✔.

1 Which level of biological organization is the most basic?

A. Tissue.

B. Cells.

C. Organs.

D. Systems.

2 What level of biological organization is this?

A. At tissue.

B. At cell.

C. An organ.

D. An organism.

3 A scientist analyzed a sample of cells in the lab and discovered that all the cells carried out the same function. Which level of organization does the sample belong to?

A. Tissue.

B. Cell.

C. Organ.

D. Organism.

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4 Look at the images. From the least to the most complex, what is the order of the levels of biological organization?

A. III – I – V – II – IV

B. IV – II – V – I – III

C. I – III – V – II – IV

D. IV – II – V – III – I

5 Which sentence describes a multicellular organism?

A. The cells form colonies.

B. The organism has tissue.

C. The organism has only one cell.

D. It can only be seen by a microscope.

6 In what order does food pass through these digestive organs?

1. Anus
2. Mouth
3. Esophagus
4. Stomach
5. Small intestine

A. 2 – 4 – 3 – 5 – 1

B. 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 1

C. 1 – 5 – 3 – 4 – 2

D. 1 – 5 – 4 – 3 – 2

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7 In what order do the four stages in the digestive process occur?

I. Egestion.
II. Digestion.
III. Absorption.
IV. Ingestion.

A. IV – II – I – III

B. III – II – IV – I

C. IV – II – III – I

D. I – IV – II – III

8 Which of these structures collaborate to form the food bolus?

I. Tongue.
II. Teeth.
III. Esophagus.
IV. Salivary glands.

A. Only IV.

B. I, II and IV.

C. I, III and IV.

D. I, II, III and IV.

9 During the digestive process, food is transformed into nutrients, which enter cells to complete various functions. Which process does not occur during digestion?

A. Breaking down food.

B. Swallowing food.

C. Cooking food.

D. The formation of the food bolus.

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10 Jenny mixed water and a piece of potato inside test tube A and saliva and a piece of potato in test tube B. Then test tube B tested positive for glucose. What can Jenny conclude from this experiment?

A. Saliva breaks down foods into nutrients.

B. Water breaks down potatoes into nutrients.

C. Saliva breaks down potatoes into glucose.

D. Water does not produce any affect on test tubes.

11 What is the function of peristaltic movements?

A. To absorb nutrients.

B. To mix the food bolus with gastric juices.

C. To move nutrients to all parts of the body.

D. To push the food bolus down the digestive tract.

12 When someone eats too much chocolate or spicy food, the food will often return to the esophagus, causing acid reflux or heartburn. For this to occur, which structure doesn't function correctly?

A. The liver.

B. The stomach.

C. The cardiac sphincter.

D. The intestinal villi.

13 Which organ produces bile?

A. Liver.

B. Pancreas.

C. Stomach.

D. Small intestine.

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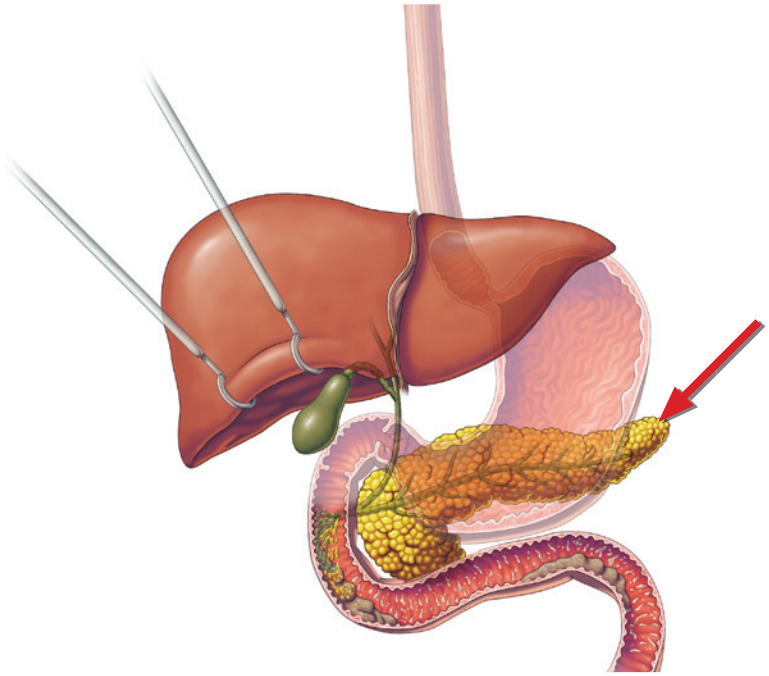
14 What is the function of the indicated organ?



A. It secretes bile.

B. It absorbs nutrients.

C. It secretes pancreatic juices.

D. It forms the food bolus.

15 The intestinal villi in the small intestine absorb nutrients. What would happen if there were no intestinal villi?

A. The quantity of nutrients absorbed would decrease.

B. The quantity of nutrients absorbed would increase.

C. The quantity of gastric juices would decrease.

D. The quantity of gastric juices would increase.

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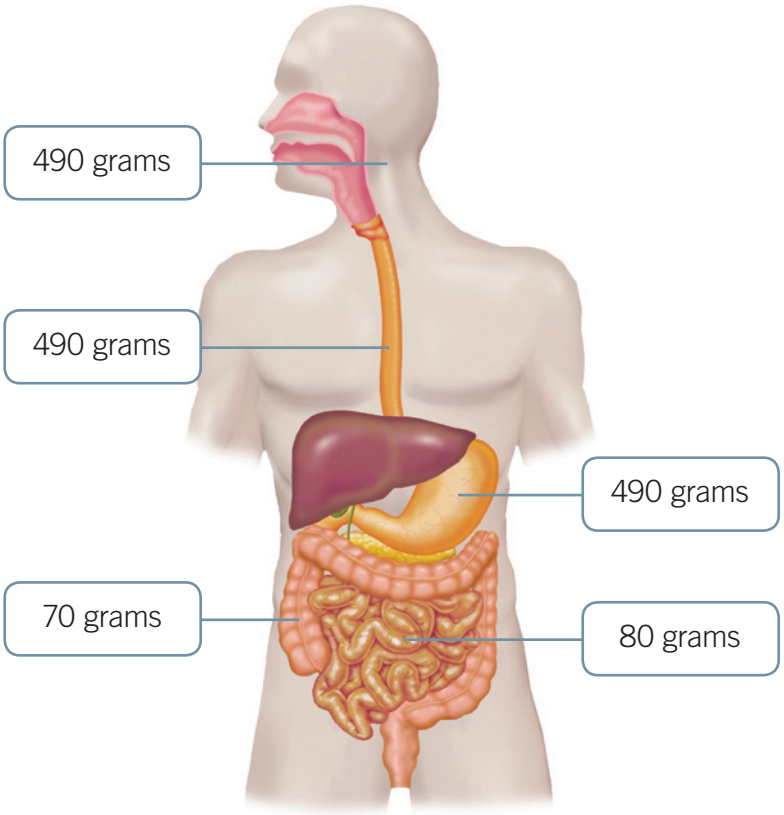
16 The figure shows food moving through the digestive system after eating. The amount in the mouth, esophagus and stomach is the same. Why do you think that is?

Amount of food (in grams) moving through the digestive system.



A. Because the stomach is where food enters the body.

B. Because the egestion of nutrients occurs in the stomach.

C. Because no food is absorbed in these organs.

D. Because food is absorbed in the stomach.

17 A patient in a hospital is having trouble expelling feces. Which body part is affected?

A. Cecum.

B. Rectum.

C. Appendix.

D. Large intestine.

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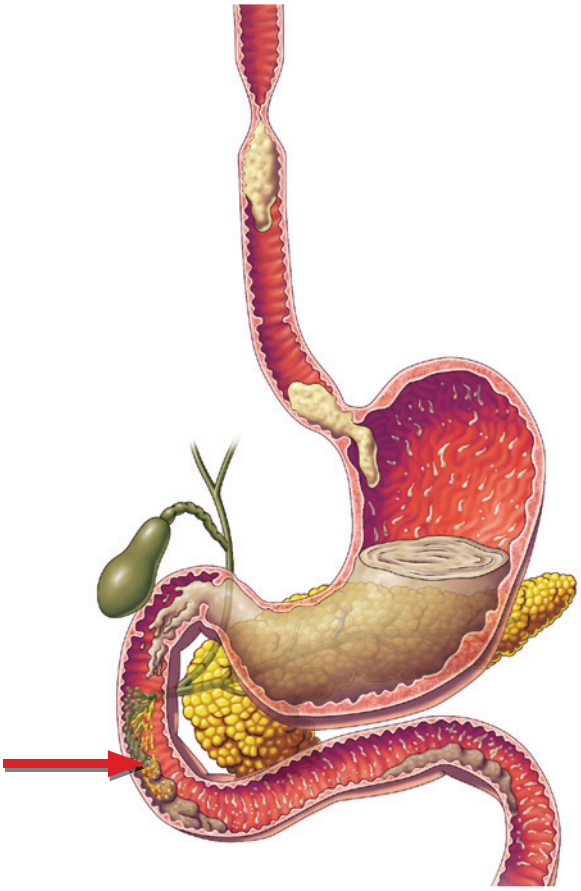
18 Digestion is helped by digestive enzymes. During digestion, different mixtures are formed. What is the name of the mixture indicated in the picture?



A. Chyme.

B. Food.

C. Chyle.

D. Food bolus.

19 Which system transports water, nutrients, oxygen and waste?

A. The urinary system.

B. The nervous system.

C. The circulatory system.

D. The respiratory system.

D.R. © Richmond Publishing, S.A. de C.V., 2014

20 Which of the following organs form part of the circulatory system?

I. Heart.

II. Blood.

III. Liver.

IV. Lungs.

A. Only I.

B. I and II.

C. I, II and IV.

D. I, II, III and IV.

21 Blood is a liquid tissue that circulates around the body in blood vessels. What is the solid part of blood?

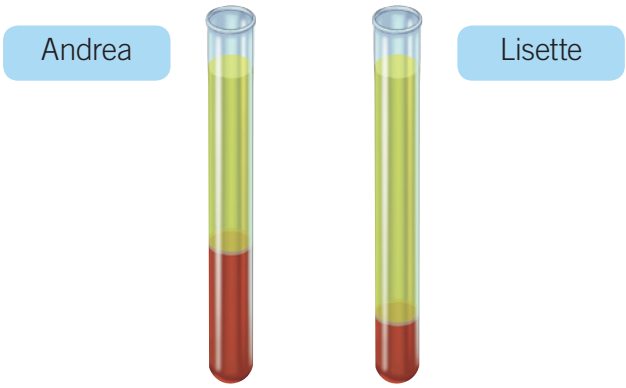
A. Water and plasma.

B. Formed elements.

C. Red blood cells and plasma.

D. White blood cells and plasma.

22 Look at the blood test results. Which girl has more red blood cells in her blood?



A. Lisette.

B. Andrea.

C. They have the same quantity.

D. Neither has any red blood cells.

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23 Which type of formed element does blood have the most of?

A. Plasma.

B. Platelets.

C. Red blood cells.

D. Formed elements.

24 Which type of formed element is involved in coagulation?

A. Platelets.

B. Leukocytes.

C. Red blood cells.

D. White blood cells.

25 Blood vessels are classified as veins, arteries and capillaries. All blood vessels carry blood, but which permit the exchange of substances with other cells?

A. Veins.

B. Arteries.

C. Capillaries.

D. All of the above.

26 Which blood vessels transport blood that is rich in oxygen?

A. Veins.

B. Arteries.

C. Capillaries.

D. Arterioles.

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27 The heart is an organ formed by cardiac muscle. Its principal function is to pump blood to different parts of the body. What is this movement called?

A. The heartbeat.

B. Cardiac dilation.

C. The pulse.

D. Contraction and relaxation.

28 Which structure allows air to enter the body?

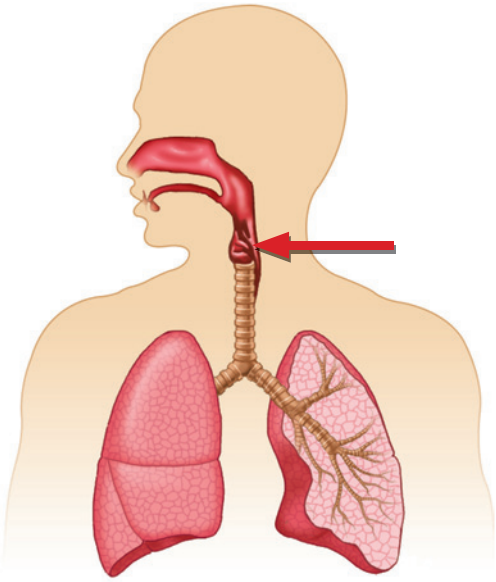
A. Trachea.

B. Lungs.

C. Bronchi.

D. Nasal passages.

29 Look at the image. What is the name of the indicated structure?



A. Larynx.

B. Pharynx.

C. Trachea.

D. Alveolus.

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30 Respiration allows the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between an organism and the environment. Which part makes air warm and humid and filters it as it enters the body?

A. The trachea.

B. The lungs.

C. The bronchi.

D. The nasal passages.

31 The alveoli are clusters of sacs that look similar to bunches of grapes, and they are surrounded by capillaries. What is their function?

A. They allow gas exchange.

B. They make the lungs hard and resistant.

C. They heat up air as it enters the lungs.

D. They compact gases so they can be absorbed.

32 Air pollution can damage the lungs, especially the alveoli, which lose their elasticity. What is the result of this damage?

A. An increase in oxygen in the blood.

B. A decrease in the amount of oxygen a person can obtain from the air.

C. An increase in the amount of nitrogen that reaches the lungs.

D. A decrease in the amount of carbon dioxide in the blood.

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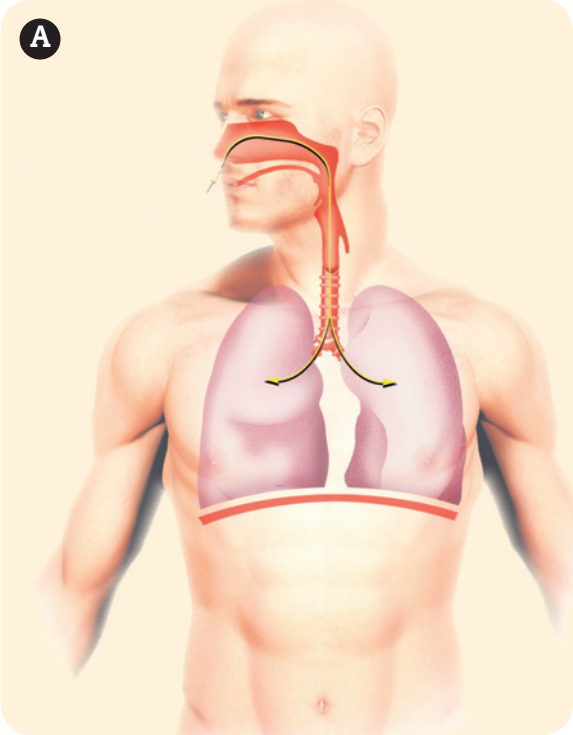
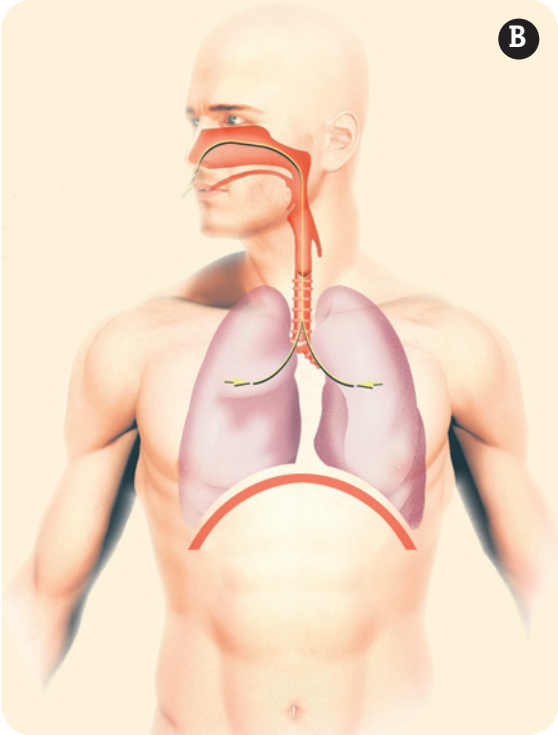
33 What occurs during the stage of respiration shown in B?





A. The muscles of the diaphragm rise and fall at the same time.

B. The muscles of the diaphragm contract and fall.

C. The intercostal muscles and the diaphragm contract.

D. The intercostal muscles and the diaphragm relax.

34 How are the circulatory and digestive systems related?

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