

# Biology

## FINAL EXAM

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

Date:

Period 7

**STRICTLY FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS!!!GOODLUCK!!!**

### ***I. MUTIPLE CHOICE: Write the letter of your answer before the number.***

1. This joint consists of a bone with a rounded end that fits into a cup-like cavity on another bone.  
A. Pivot  
B. Ball and socket  
C. Hinge  
D. Saddle
2. All the major muscles in your body make up the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Skeletal system  
B. Bone system  
C. Bone structure  
D. Muscular system
3. Your vertebral column has what type of joint?  
A. Ball and socket  
B. Hinge  
C. Pivot  
D. None of the above
4. This joint has a back and forth movement like a swing.  
A. Ball and socket  
B. Saddle  
C. Hinge  
D. Pivot
5. This joint can give more range of motion than other joints  
A. Hinge  
B. Slightly movable  
C. Ball and socket  
D. Pivot
6. At a joint in the body, bones are held together with what?  
A. Tendons  
B. Ligaments  
C. Cartilage  
D. Muscle
7. In the top of the baby's skull, joints are:  
A. Broken apart  
B. slightly movable  
C. Immovable  
D. Fused together
8. What is located between the vertebral column?  
A. False Cartilage  
B. Fibrocartilage  
C. Hyaline Cartilage  
D. Muscles
9. Where is a freely movable joint located?  
A. spine  
B. Knee  
C. Skull  
D. trunk
10. What type of joint is in our wrist?  
A. Hinge  
B. Pivot  
C. Ball and socket  
D. Saddle
11. These voluntary muscles are striated:

- A. cardiac
- B. smooth

- C. skeletal
- D. All of the above

12. Which of these is NOT a job of the muscular system?

- A. movement
- B. strength
- C. support
- D. making hormones

13. These muscles are controlled by the autonomic muscle system and are involuntary.

- A. tendon
- B. smooth
- C. skeletal
- D. All of the above

14. These are the heart muscles.

- A. skeletal
- B. smooth
- C. cardiac
- D. None of the above

15. The components of the skeletal system include:

- A. Cartilage
- B. Bone
- C. Joints
- D. All of the above
- E. Only A & B

16. The functions of the skeletal system include:

- A. Blood Cell Formation
- B. Protection
- C. Hormone release
- D. All of the above
- E. Only B & C

17. The axial skeleton is made of 80 bones from the:

- A. Skull (cranial and facial)
- B. Vertebrae
- C. Sternum
- D. All of the above
- E. Only A & B

18. What is the white, double membrane structure which covers bone?

- A. Osteon
- B. Elastin fibers
- C. Periosteon
- D. Periosteum
- E. All of the above

19. Which type of bone cell dissolves bone?

- A. Osteoblast
- B. Osteoclast
- C. Osteon
- D. Osteocyte

20. Now you have \_\_\_\_\_ bones.

- A. 206
- B. 126
- C. 602
- D. 612

21. At a joint in the body, bones are held together with what?

- A. Tendons
- B. Ligaments
- C. Cartilage
- D. Muscle

22. What is outer dense part of bone?

- A. Marrow
- B. Cartilage
- C. Spongy bone
- D. Compact bone

23. What is another name for the breast bone?

- A. Coccyx
- B. Paletta
- C. Patella
- D. Sternum

24. The upper leg bone is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Radius  
C. Ulna
- B. Humerus  
D. Femur
25. What is another word for lower jaw bone blade?
- A. Pelvis  
C. Clavical
- B. Scapula  
D. Mandible
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is made of connective tissues that make up soft bones in your nose and ears
- A. Bone  
C. Muscle
- B. Cartilage  
D. Ligament
27. What is attached to bone and causes them to move?
- A. Cartilage  
C. Marrow
- B. Muscles  
D. Ligaments
28. What is in the center of bones that forms fat?
- A. Yellow Marrow  
C. Red Marrow
- B. Blood makers  
D. Fat cells
29. Arms and legs are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ skeleton
- A. Axial  
C. Central
- B. Appendicular  
D. Main
30. \_\_\_\_\_ provides most of the strength for bones.
- A. Compact bone  
C. Bone marrow
- B. Cartilage  
D. Spongy bone
31. Bones are mostly made of the mineral \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Potassium  
C. Calcium
- B. Iron  
D. Both A and C
32. These two foods make bones hard.
- A. Chips and nuts  
C. Milk and Cheese
- B. Rice and cake  
D. Bread and butter
33. Mrs. X is 60 years old and does not include calcium in her diet. She moves slowly and feels a slight heaviness on her back. Mrs. X may be suffering from?
- A. AIDS  
C. Muscle Cramps
- B. Osteoporosis  
D. Cancer
34. When a person has too much calcium in the bones, they may appear heavier and bigger than the normal bones. What do you call this skeletal disorder?
- A. Arthritis  
C. Osteosarcoma
- B. Osteoporosis  
D. Osteopetrosis
35. This condition is the inflammation of the sac that contains synovial fluid:
- A. Arthritis  
C. Jointitis
- B. Bursitis  
D. Patellitis

36. Unlike other animals, sponges:
- A. are unicellular
  - B. possess cell wall
  - C. lack body cavity.
  - D. exhibit bilateral symmetry.
  - E. are prokaryotic.
37. Octopus is most closely related to which of the following organisms?
- A. clams
  - B. jellyfish
  - C. starfish
  - D. earthworms
  - E. crabs
38. The simplest animals showing a continuous, tubular digestive system belong to the phylum:
- A. Porifera
  - B. Platyhelminthes
  - C. Nematoda
  - D. Mollusca
39. A difference between flatworms and roundworms is that only roundworms
- A. are parasitic
  - B. have a mouth and anus
  - C. are on the same phylum
  - D. live in the host's intestine
40. Flukes and tapeworms are
- A. free living
  - B. symbiotic
  - C. parasitic
  - D. photosynthetic
41. A class of vertebrates characterized by feathers and reptile-like scales on their legs and feet is
- A. Mammalia
  - B. Aves
  - C. Reptilia
  - D. Amphibia
42. Which of the following pairs of organisms are not in the same phylum?
- A. clam and snail
  - B. leech and tapeworm
  - C. fluke and planaria
  - D. sea urchin and sea star
43. Sponges differ from the rest of the animals because
- A. they are completely motile.
  - B. they have radial symmetry
  - C. their simple body structure has no true tissues, and they have no symmetry
  - D. they are not multicellular.
  - E. they have no flagellated cells.
44. Which of the following is the best description of the sponges?
- A. no real symmetry, unicellular
  - B. radial symmetry, carnivorous
  - C. no real symmetry, without true tissues, pores for trapping food particles
  - D. bilateral symmetry, flame bulbs for excretion
  - E. bilateral symmetry, pores for filtering water
45. Which of the following is not in the same lineage as the others?
- A. lizards
  - B. birds
  - C. dinosaurs
  - D. crocodile

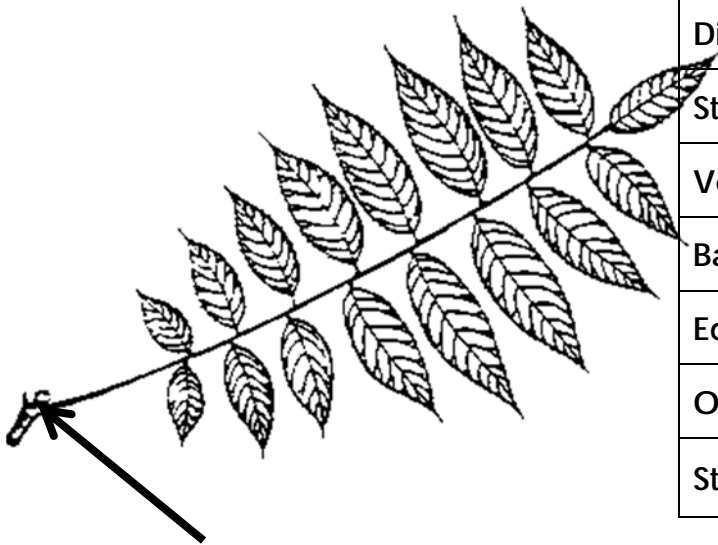
**II. TRUE/FALSE: Write (O) if the statement is TRUE and (X) if it is FALSE.**

- \_\_\_1. Cardiac and Skeletal muscle tissues are involuntary.
- \_\_\_2. Smooth muscles are located in the walls of the digestive tract.
- \_\_\_3. Cardiac muscles are attached to bones.
- \_\_\_4. Cardiac muscles are found in the walls of the heart.
- \_\_\_5. Smooth and cardiac muscle tissues are voluntary.
- \_\_\_6. Bones surround vital organs to protect them.
- \_\_\_7. Red marrow is mainly fat cells.
- \_\_\_8. The axial skeleton forms the main trunk of the body.
- \_\_\_9. The clavicles provide for the attachment of the lower arm bones.
- \_\_\_10. There are 20 phalanges in the human body.
- \_\_\_11. Centipedes and millipedes have exoskeleton
- \_\_\_12. Chordates have a flexible, supporting rod or notochord.
- \_\_\_13. Ectoderm is the inner layer of tissue.
- \_\_\_14. Humans are members of class Aves.
- \_\_\_15. Humans show bilateral symmetry.

**III. SHORT ANSWERS: Provide the missing information**

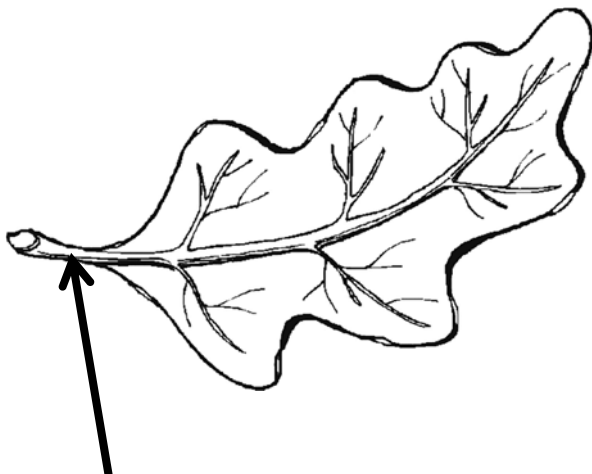
- \_\_\_\_\_1. These are branching chains of muscle cells, are striated and involuntary
- \_\_\_\_\_2. The type of muscles that contract and move slowly especially in the case of digestion.
- \_\_\_\_\_3. This is the process of bone formation
- \_\_\_\_\_4. This is the inflammation of the joints.
- \_\_\_\_\_5. These are the cells that make up the amount of melanin in our body.
- \_\_\_\_\_6. The nutrient that is needed for the absorption of calcium from the small intestines to the bones
- \_\_\_\_\_7. How many weeks will the dead cells from the epidermis be replaced?
- \_\_\_\_\_8. What is the normal temperature of the body?
- \_\_\_\_\_9. It is also known as skin cancer.
- \_\_\_\_\_10. They are red patches of the skin caused by allergic reaction to food or medicine.

**IV. FILL IN THE TABLE:** Identify the following leaf formation as to their different classification scheme. Some answers were already provided for your guidance



Rough and brown

Division	
Stem Arrangement	
Vein Pattern	
Base-Shape	<i>Rounded</i>
Edges	<i>Smooth</i>
Overall Shape	<i>Oblong/Sagittate</i>
Stem type	




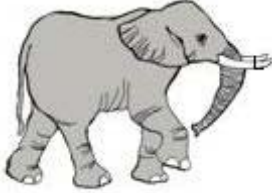







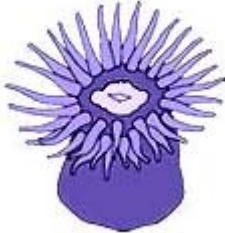


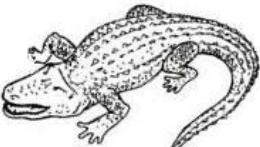


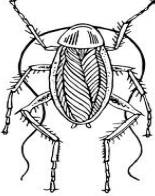
Smooth and Green

Division	<i>Simple</i>
Stem Arrangement	<i>N/A</i>
Vein Pattern	
Base-Shape	
Edges	
Overall Shape	
Stem type	<i>Herbaceous</i>

**V. MATCHING:** Match the terms below with the statements that follow. Write the letter of your answer before the number.

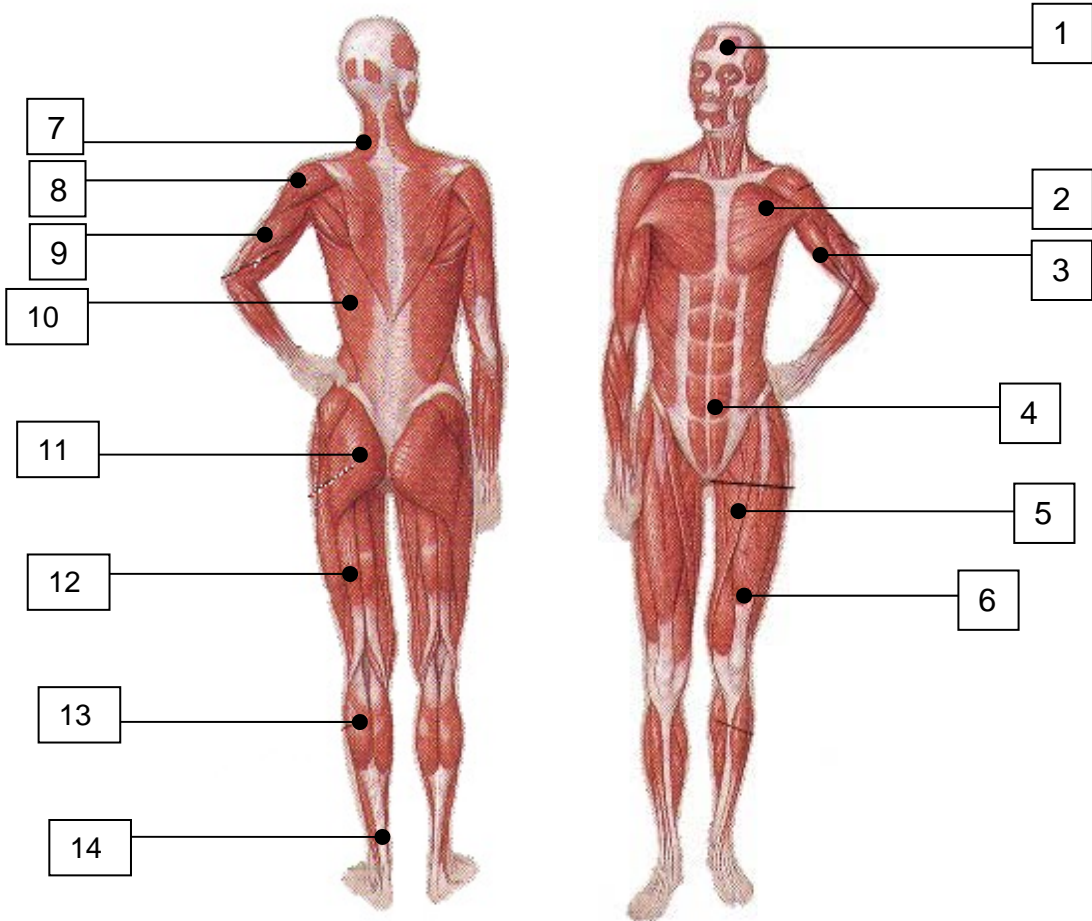
Description	Term
___ 1. hard outer casing composed of chitin	a) exoskeleton
___ 2. fluid filled body cavity	b) Cnidaria
___ 3. the phylum that includes hydras, corals and jellyfish	c) dorsal
___ 4. the top of an organism	d) anterior
___ 5. the bottom of an organism	e) Ventral
___ 6. the front of an organism	f) posterior
___ 7. this phylum contains the sea urchins and star fish	g) echinodermata
	h) mesenchyme

**VI. GIVE THE SPECIFIC PHYLUM** of each animal in the box. If your answer is Chordata, specify if they are Reptiles, Amphibians, Aves, Fish, or Mammals. If your answer is Arthropoda, specify if they are Insects or Crustaceans.

			
1.	2.	3.	4.
			
5.	6.	7.	8.
			
9.	10.	11.	12.
			

13.	14.	15.	16.
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**VII. LABELING:** Choose the appropriate parts of the Muscular and Skeletal System from the word box. Wrong spelling would be considered incorrect.

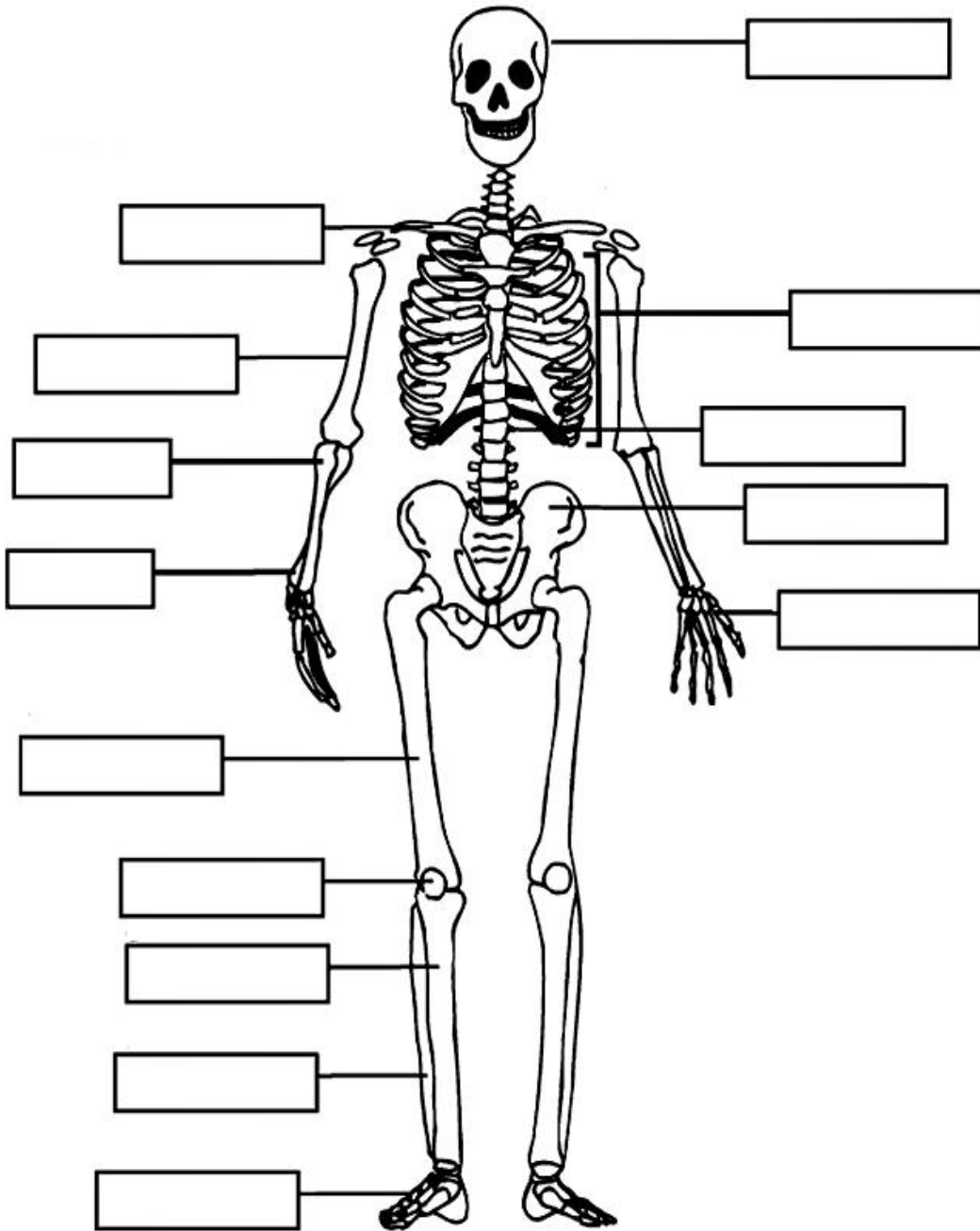


- Vertebral column*
- Ulna*
- Triceps femoris*
- Triceps brachii*
- Trapezius*
- Tibia*
- Temporalis*
- Tarsals*
- Sacrum*
- Scapula*
- Sartorius*
- Sartorius*
- Ribcage*
- Rectus femoris*
- Radius*
- Quadriceps femoris*
- Quadriceps brachii*
- Patella*
- Phalanges*
- Pectoralis major*
- Metatarsals*
- Metacarpals*
- Maxilla*
- Masseter*
- Mandible*
- Latissimusdorsi*
- Humerus*
- Gluteus minimus*
- Gluteus maximus*
- Gastrocnemius*
- Frontalis*
- Fibula*
- Femur*
- Deltoid*
- Cranium*
- Coxa*
- Coccyx*
- Clavicle*
- Carpals*
- Buccinator*
- Biceps femoris*
- Biceps brachii*
- Achilles tendon*
- Abomial muscles*
- Abdominal muscles*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_



# HUMAN SKELETON



- Vertebral column*
- Ulna*
- Triceps femoris*
- Triceps brachii*
- Trapezius*
- Tibia*
- Temporalis*
- Tarsals*
- Sacrum*
- Scapula*
- Sartorius*
- Salteriorius*
- Ribcage*
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- Cranium*
- Coxa*
- Coccyx*
- Clavicle*
- Carpals*
- Buccinator*
- Biceps femoris*
- Biceps brachii*
- Achilles tendon*
- Abomial muscles*
- Abdominal muscles*

---END OF TEST---