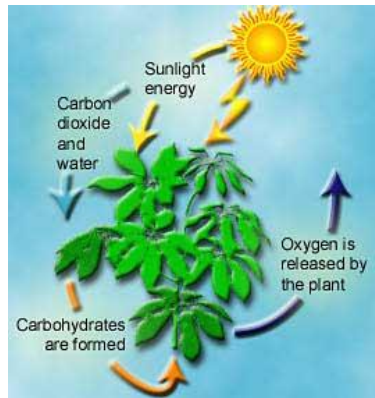


Name _____

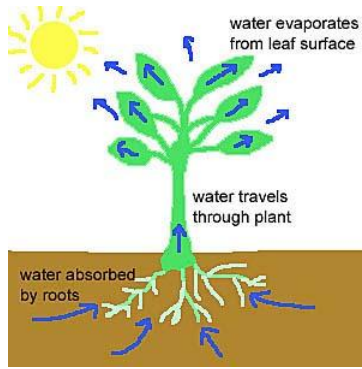
Review Sheet:: Diversity of Life Unit



1. The picture above represents the process of _____

2. The process in the picture above gives humans

- a. water and glucose
- b. food and oxygen
- c. carbon dioxide and air
- d. chlorophyll and water



3. The picture of a plant above shows the process of _____
4. The process in the picture above is most important because it
 - a. makes food for the plant
 - b. gets water to all cells in the plant
 - c. softens the soil
5. Water flows up to the leaves through tubes called _____
6. Root hairs develop for the purpose of
 - a. germination
 - b. photosynthesis
 - c. absorbing water
 - d. reproduction
7. Most water leaves a plant through the openings called _____
8. When seeds start to grow, we say they have
 - a. granulated
 - b. germinated
 - c. graduated
 - d. generated

9. What is the primary food source for the embryo in a seed that is planted in the ground?

10. A small, usually single-celled eukaryotic organism such as a paramecium is in the kingdom of _____

11. Prokaryotic means the cell has

- a. no cytoplasm b. a nucleus c. no nucleus d. a cell wall

12. In a cell, the nucleus is an organelle that works sort of like a

- a. stomach b. mouth c. brain d. cell wall

13. Choose the kingdoms that are eukaryotic:

- a. animals, monera b. plants, fungus c. bacteria, protists

14. What was the secret to leaving the sea for organisms?

- a. take water along b. develop a nucleus c. learn to fly d. grow legs

15. What structure in plant cells allowed them to live on land?

16. Why can we say that all life is aquatic?

17. What is the function of blood in our body?

18. Cilia appear to be

- a. tail-like b. on all plants c. hair-like d. in the sky

19. Every cell has a

- a. nucleus b. cell wall c. cell membrane d. chloroplast

20. How are paramecia like human beings?

- a. both are animals b. single-celled c. both are organisms d. warm-blooded

21. In our overnight celery experiment, more water disappeared from our experimental beaker with celery than from the control beaker because of: _____

22. How long has there been life on Earth?

- a. 3.5 million years b. about 3000 years c. 3.5 billion years d. 14 billion years

23. Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of life:

- a. has a heart b. responds c. made of cells d.
reproduces

24. A euglena moves using its whip-like _____

25. Which one of the following is not an organelle:

- a. nucleus b. ribosome c. protist d. mitochondrion

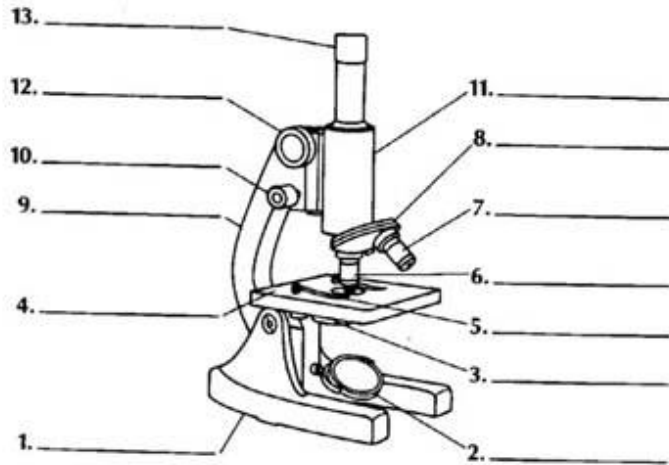
In the next four questions, write the correct **characteristic of life** with each example

26. 'The light turned red and we stopped the car' is an example of _____

27. 'Leaves "breathe in" carbon dioxide and give off oxygen.' This is an example of

28. 'Our guppy had fourteen babies' is an example of _____.

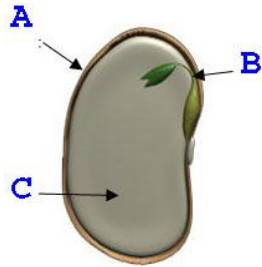
29. The root appears first out of the seed when it germinates because all living things
_____.



Refer to the diagram of a microscope to answer the next group of questions.

30. Part #7 in the diagram is the _____
31. The part labeled #10 is the _____
32. If part #6 was 10X and the eyepiece was standard eyepiece power, the total magnification would be _____
33. Which part causes the objective lenses to move up and down slowly?

34. When you first look at a specimen using the microscope, you use the
 a. eyepiece only b. high power objective c. low power objective
35. When carrying a microscope, one hand goes on the neck and one on the _____
36. The thin layer of clear focus that is visible when looking through a microscope is the



37. Part B in the diagram above is the _____.

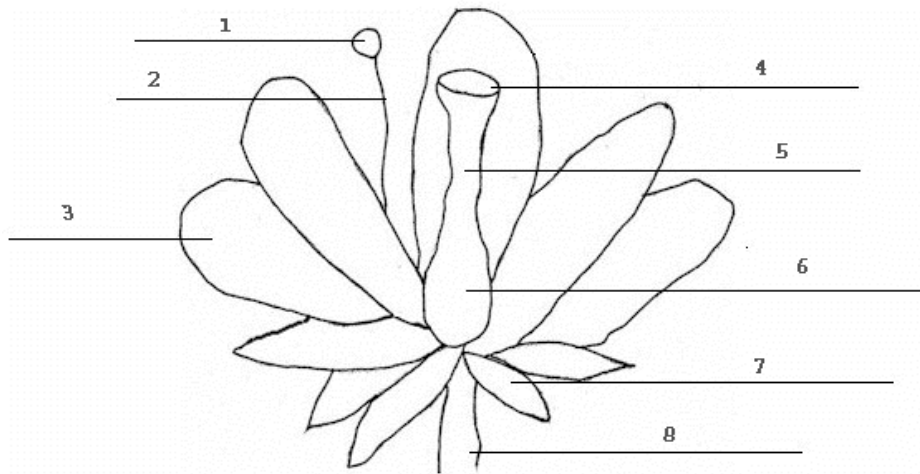
Its function is _____

38. Part A in the diagram above is the _____

Its function is _____

39. Part C in the diagram above is the _____

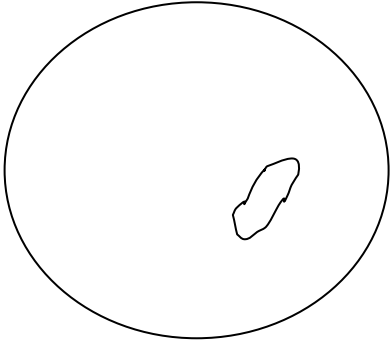
Its function is _____



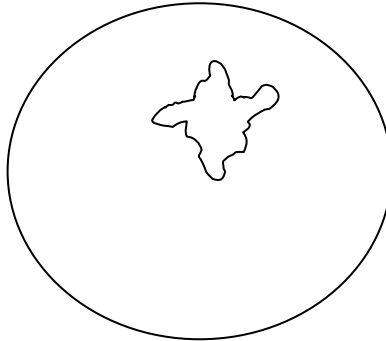
40. In the diagram of a flower above, # 4 is the
 a. petal b. stigma c. anther d. ovary
41. In the diagram above, #3 is the
 a. stamen b. pistil c. anther d. petal
42. In the diagram of the flower, #1 is the
 a. stamen b. stigma c. anther d. ovary
43. The main function of a flower is _____ -
44. Fertilization takes place when
 a. the shoot sprouts b. pollen lands on stigma c. petals fall off d. sperm joins egg
45. A pollen tube grows down through the
 a. stamen b. anther c. filament d. pistil

For the next three questions, look at the drawings below.

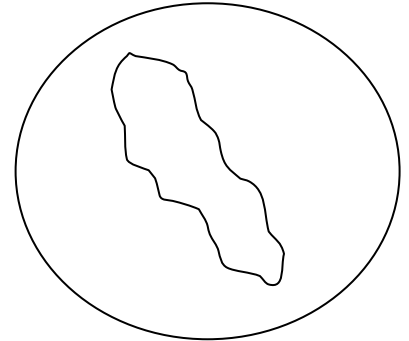
A. 40X



B. 100X



C. 400X



46. In drawing A. (40X) the length of the object in the field of view is approximately

- a. 4.0 mm b. 1.6 mm c. 4.0 inches d. 1.0 mm

47. In drawing B. (100X) the length of the object in the field of view is approximately

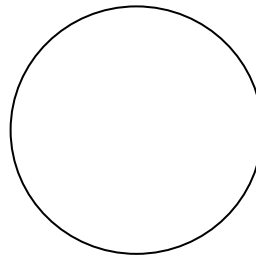
- a. 4.0 mm b. 1.6 mm c. 1.0 inch d. 0.5 mm

48. In drawing C. (400X) the length of the object in the field of view is approximately

- a. 0.3 mm b. 1.6 mm c. 0.4 mm d. 0.2 mm

49. In the circle below, draw what you would see if you took another look at the object in circle B above at 400X without moving the slide. Think about how the size and position of the object would be different in the 400X field of view. Draw it.

400X



50. If a plant has large, colorful flowers, how are its pollen grains probably spread?
- a. animal b. wind c. real estate d. metamorphosis
51. Three important functions of roots are: supporting the plant, taking in water and
- a. pollination b. storing food c. photosynthesis d. metamorphosis
52. The most important job of stems on a plant is
- a. to gather water b. to hold leaves up to sun c. photosynthesis d. reproduction
53. The “energy factories” of a plant are its _____
54. Humans and other animals get all their energy from
- a. chocolate b. gasoline c. the sun d. working out
55. The only kingdom with prokaryotic organisms is
- a. animal b. plant c. protest d. monera