Bones, Muscles, and Skin  •  Chapter Test

Bones, Muscles, and Skin

Multiple Choice
Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

1. The smallest unit of organization in the body is the
   a. tissue.
   b. nucleus.
   c. cell.
   d. organ.

2. The spaces in bone contain a soft connective tissue called
   a. cartilage.
   b. marrow.
   c. spongy bone.
   d. phosphorus.

3. One function of connective tissue is to
   a. absorb or release substances.
   b. provide support for your body.
   c. carry messages to and from your brain.
   d. make part of your body move.

4. An example of a ball-and-socket joint is your
   a. neck.
   b. hip.
   c. wrist.
   d. ankle.

5. An X-ray is usually able to detect
   a. bone injuries only.
   b. muscle injuries only.
   c. bone and muscle injuries.
   d. all internal injuries.

6. The openings in the skin through which perspiration exits the body are called
   a. follicles.
   b. epidermis.
   c. melanin.
   d. pores.

7. Muscles found only in the heart are called
   a. skeletal muscles.
   b. cardiac muscles.
   c. smooth muscles.
   d. voluntary muscles.
8. A place in the body where two bones come together is called a
   a. joint.
   b. ligament.
   c. hinge.
   d. tendon.

9. The strong connective tissue that attaches muscle to bone is called a
   a. joint.
   b. ligament.
   c. tendon.
   d. cartilage.

10. The skeleton does all of the following EXCEPT
    a. provide shape and support.
    b. produce vitamin D.
    c. enable movement.
    d. protect internal organs.

Completion
Fill in the line to complete each statement.

11. ______________________ is the process that causes the body’s internal
    environment to stay the same regardless of changes on the outside.

12. In ______________________, magnetic energy is
    used to produce an image of soft tissues.

13. Smiling is an action controlled by ______________________ muscles,
    because it is an action that a person can control.

14. The lower layer of the skin is called the ______________________.

15. A(n) ______________________ is the strong connective tissue that
    holds the bones together in movable joints.

True or False
If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words
to make the statement true.

16. A group of cells that performs the same function is a tissue.

17. Smooth muscles are involuntary muscles.

18. A(n) fracture occurs when ligaments are stretched too far
    and tear.

19. An adult skeleton has more cartilage than a child’s skeleton.

20. The backbone is made up of 26 small bones, or vertebrae.
Using Science Skills
Use the figure to answer the following questions.

21. **Inferring** In the figure above, how is the woman’s skin protecting her body from the hot water?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

22. **Applying Concepts** Explain how the biceps and triceps muscles in the woman’s arm would work to pull her hand out of the hot water.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Essay
Write an answer for each of the following in the spaces provided.

23. What is homeostasis? How does stress upset homeostasis?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

24. List three habits that can help you keep your skin healthy.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

25. How are X-rays used to take images of bones?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Bones, Muscles, and Skin  •  Chapter Test

Using Science Skills
Use the figures below to answer the following questions.

A.  

B.  

C.  

D.  

26. Interpreting Diagrams  Label the type of joint represented by each of the figures shown above.
   A.  
   B.  
   C.  
   D.  

27. Applying Concepts  What type of connective tissue covers the ends of bones in movable joints? How does this tissue allow joints to move smoothly over each other?
   
   

Essay

Write an answer for each of the following in the spaces provided.

28. Why would a disease that causes the paralysis of smooth muscles be a life-threatening disorder?
   
   

29. How does the skin help the body maintain a constant body temperature?
   
   

30. List three advantages of MRI. List one disadvantage.
   
   

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Food and Digestion  ·  Chapter Test

Food and Digestion

Multiple Choice
Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

1. A simple carbohydrate that serves as a major source of energy for your body is
   a. glucose.
   b. vitamin K.
   c. animal protein.
   d. fiber.

2. The nutrients that provide the highest amount of energy are
   a. fats.
   b. carbohydrates.
   c. minerals.
   d. proteins.

3. A substance that speeds up chemical reactions in the body is called a(n)
   a. vegetable.
   b. sugar.
   c. mineral.
   d. enzyme.

4. Amino acids are linked together chemically to form molecules of
   a. complex carbohydrate.
   b. protein.
   c. simple carbohydrate.
   d. fat.

5. Which of the following is NOT a nutrient?
   a. fats
   b. vitamins
   c. fiber
   d. water

6. Waste materials are prepared for elimination from the body in the
   a. small intestine.
   b. rectum.
   c. stomach.
   d. esophagus.

7. The portion of a food label that describes how the nutritional content of a food fits into a diet of 2,000 Calories a day is called the
   a. serving size.
   b. ingredients.
   c. Calories from fat.
   d. Percent Daily Value.
8. Bile is produced by the
   a. liver.
   b. gallbladder.
   c. pancreas.
   d. stomach.

9. Which of the following does NOT take place in the mouth?
   a. An enzyme is added to food.
   b. The teeth break food into smaller pieces.
   c. Nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream.
   d. Both mechanical digestion and chemical digestion begin.

10. Which food group forms the large base of the Food Guide Pyramid?
    a. Fruit Group
    b. Meat, Poultry, Fish, Dry Beans, Eggs, and Nuts Group
    c. Bread, Cereal, Rice, and Pasta Group
    d. Vegetable Group

Completion
Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

11. The protective substance that lines the stomach is called ________________.

12. Waves of contractions that move food one way through the digestive system are called ________________.

13. ________________ is a waxy, fatlike substance that can cause heart disease.

14. Most chemical digestion occurs in the ________________.

15. Water is reabsorbed into the bloodstream in the ________________.

True or False
If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

16. Absorption is the process of breaking food down into smaller molecules.

17. Saturated fats are usually solid at room temperature.

18. Bile is stored in the pancreas.

19. The epiglottis prevents food from entering the windpipe.

20. Small structures that line the small intestine through which absorption occurs are called peristalsis.
Food and Digestion  •  Chapter Test

Using Science Skills

Use the diagram below to answer the following question.

Interpreting Diagrams  Outline the path of food through the digestive system by writing the name of the correct organs on the numbered lines in the diagram below.

Essay

Write an answer for the following on the lines provided.

25. Explain the difference between mechanical digestion and chemical digestion. Describe where each process occurs.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

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Using Science Skills

Use the diagram below to answer the following questions.

26. Comparing and Contrasting  Compare and contrast the two lunch menus above. According to the Food Guide Pyramid, which menu is healthier? Explain your answer.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

27. Applying Concepts  Write a menu for a lunch that would be healthier than either Lunch A or Lunch B.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Essay

Write an answer for each of the following in the spaces provided.

28. Compare and contrast the meanings of calorie and Calorie. ____________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

29. Describe the three functions of the digestive system. __________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

30. Describe how food labels are useful tools. Give three examples of the types of valuable information found on food labels.
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

____ 1. A vessel that carries oxygen-rich blood to the heart muscle is called a(n)
   a. coronary artery.
   b. vein.
   c. ventricle.
   d. atrium.

____ 2. A group of cells that receives messages about the body’s oxygen needs and sends out signals to adjust the heart rate is called the
   a. atrium.
   b. lymph node.
   c. valve.
   d. pacemaker.

____ 3. At the site of a wound, platelets set off reactions that eventually cause the production of a chemical called
   a. lymph.
   b. fibrin.
   c. plasma.
   d. hemoglobin.

____ 4. Plasma is mostly composed of
   a. blood cells.
   b. water.
   c. proteins.
   d. hemoglobin.

____ 5. A disorder in which a person’s blood pressure is consistently higher than normal is called
   a. hypertension.
   b. atherosclerosis.
   c. heart attack.
   d. diffusion.

____ 6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a vein?
   a. valves prevent backward flow of blood
   b. returns blood to the heart
   c. walls are one cell thick
   d. walls are generally thinner than those of arteries

____ 7. The largest artery in the body is called the
   a. coronary artery.
   b. atrium.
   c. pacemaker.
   d. aorta.
Circulation  •  Chapter Test

8. The network of vessels that returns fluid to the bloodstream is called the
   a. lymphatic system.
   b. veins.
   c. arteries.
   d. circulatory system.

9. Hemoglobin is a protein that binds easily to
   a. white blood cells.
   b. oxygen.
   c. fibrin.
   d. platelets.

10. Which of the following structures pumps blood into arteries leading to the lungs?
    a. right atrium
    b. left atrium
    c. right ventricle
    d. left ventricle

Completion
Fill in the line to complete each statement.

11. ________________ is a waxy, fatlike substance that can build up in arteries.

12. The right and left ________________ are the two lower chambers of the heart.

13. A sphygmomanometer is an instrument that measures ________________.

14. A(n) ________________ occurs when the blood flow is cut off to a portion of your heart muscle.

15. The tiny vessels where oxygen moves from the red blood cells into the body cells are called ________________.

True or False
If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

16. White blood cells defend the body against disease.

17. Platelets are cell fragments that help form red blood cells.

18. Valves in the heart help control the direction of blood flow.

19. The force of the heart’s contracting atria causes blood pressure.

20. Capillary walls must be very thick to withstand the high force of blood pumped by the heart.
Using Science Skills

Use the data below to answer the following questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patients Requiring Transfusions</th>
<th>Blood Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Blood Type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Sonya</td>
<td>AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevarez, Maria</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patel, James</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. **Interpreting Data** For which of the three patients is there enough blood in his or her blood type?

22. **Problem Solving** For two of the patients, there is not enough blood in their blood types. Think about the type(s) of blood that each of these patients can receive in transfusion. Then explain how the hospital could use the blood available to give transfusions to all three patients.

---

**Essay**

Write an answer for each of the following.

23. What causes blood to move through the arteries? What other factors help blood to move through the veins?

24. Describe the main functions of the four components of blood.

25. What behaviors can help to decrease your risk of developing cardiovascular problems?
Using Science Skills

Use the graph below to answer the following questions.

26. **Drawing Conclusions** Recall that the human circulatory system has two loops. Where in the body are the capillaries located in this loop of the blood-flow pattern? Explain.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

27. **Predicting** What will happen to the oxygen level as the blood enters the other loop of the blood-flow pattern? Explain.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

**Essay**

Write an answer for each of the following in the spaces provided. Use another sheet of paper if you need more room.

28. Compare and contrast the structures of arteries, capillaries, and veins. Then explain how the structures are related to the functions of these vessels.

________________________________________________________________________

29. Where does lymph come from, and how is it returned to your blood?

________________________________________________________________________

30. Explain how diffusion exchanges materials between the blood in the capillaries and the body cells, and give an example.

________________________________________________________________________
Respiration and Excretion

Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

___ 1. Your body uses glucose and oxygen to produce energy during the process of
   a. circulation.
   b. digestion.
   c. excretion.
   d. respiration.

___ 2. A passageway for both air and food is the
   a. trachea.
   b. pharynx.
   c. larynx.
   d. bronchus.

___ 3. The major organs of the excretory system are the
   a. ureters.
   b. lungs.
   c. kidneys.
   d. alveoli.

___ 4. A colorless, odorless gas that is produced when tobacco is burned is
   a. smoke.
   b. oxygen.
   c. nicotine.
   d. carbon monoxide.

___ 5. The waste chemical that comes from the breakdown of proteins in the body is called
   a. urethra.
   b. urea.
   c. tar.
   d. glucose.

___ 6. Which of the following does the respiratory system move into the body?
   a. oxygen
   b. glucose
   c. urea
   d. urine

___ 7. Tiny hairlike structures that sweep mucus from the nose into the throat are called
   a. alveoli.
   b. bronchi.
   c. cilia.
   d. nephrons.
8. Urine flows out of the kidneys through narrow tubes called
   a. urethras.
   b. ureters.
   c. nephrons.
   d. alveoli.

9. The disease in which lung tissue is permanently destroyed is called
   a. atherosclerosis.
   b. diabetes.
   c. bronchitis.
   d. emphysema.

10. Gas exchange occurs in the
    a. alveoli.
    b. diaphragm.
    c. larynx.
    d. nephrons.

Completion
Fill in the line to complete each statement.

11. A(n) ________________________ is a physical dependence on a substance such as nicotine.
12. The chemical process called respiration takes place inside the body’s _________________.
13. ________________ is the dark sticky substance produced when tobacco burns.
14. Air moves into the lungs primarily due to the action of rib muscles and the _________________.
15. The ________________ are paired organs that produce sound when moving air causes them to vibrate.

True or False
If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

16. the trachea is a part of both the respiratory system and the digestive system.
17. People with emphysema have tumors in the lungs.
18. The urethra is the sacklike muscular organ that stores urine.
19. Tar coats the cilia of a smoker and makes them clump together.
20. The passages that direct air into the lungs are the bronchi.
Respiration and Excretion  •  Chapter Test

Using Science Skills

Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison of Capillary Function in Alveoli and Nephrons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Substance(s) removed from the bloodstream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Substance(s) that enter the bloodstream or are reabsorbed into the bloodstream</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Applying Concepts  Explain how the processes in the alveoli and in the nephrons both involve excretion.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Essay

Write an answer below for each of the following.

24. What is passive smoking? How can it affect a nonsmoker?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

25. Explain how your kidneys maintain homeostasis.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Using Science Skills

Use the diagram below to answer the following questions.

26. Interpreting Diagrams  Which of the organs shown are organs of excretion?

27. Applying Concepts  Which of the organs of excretion are important for maintaining water balance in the body?

28. Comparing and Contrasting  How is the liver similar to a recycling facility?

Essay

Write an answer for each of the following.

29. What is the path of air as it travels from the outside environment into the lungs? What happens to air as it passes through the respiratory system?

30. Explain why a smoker has an increased risk of atherosclerosis.
Fighting Disease • Chapter Test

Fighting Disease

Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

1. Which of the following is NOT a kind of pathogen?
   a. bacteria  
   b. virus  
   c. toxin  
   d. protist

2. One reason the skin acts as a barrier against pathogens is because pathogens
   a. are killed by oil and sweat.  
   b. are trapped by cilia.  
   c. are trapped inside the skin.  
   d. form scabs.

3. A kind of white blood cell that destroys pathogens is a(n)
   a. histamine.  
   b. phagocyte.  
   c. antibiotic.  
   d. toxin.

4. One function of T cells is to
   a. recognize antigens.  
   b. produce antibodies.  
   c. make pathogens stick together.  
   d. keep pathogens from attaching to body cells.

5. HIV can be spread by all of the following EXCEPT
   a. by drug users sharing needles.  
   b. from a pregnant mother to her baby during childbirth.  
   c. by sexual contact.  
   d. by shaking hands.

6. When a person has an allergy, his or her immune system is overly sensitive to a foreign substance called a(n)
   a. allergen.  
   b. pathogen.  
   c. toxin.  
   d. carcinogen.

7. Which of the following diseases might you catch by sharing a glass of water with another person?
   a. cancer  
   b. a cold  
   c. asthma  
   d. diabetes
Fighting Disease • Chapter Test

8. People with diabetes may not produce enough
   a. antibodies.
   b. histamine.
   c. glucose.
   d. insulin.

9. Cancer is a disease in which
   a. cells stop multiplying.
   b. crab-shaped pathogens destroy cells.
   c. cells begin dying faster than they can be replaced.
   d. cells multiply uncontrollably.

10. All of the following are carcinogens EXCEPT
   a. cigarette smoke.
   b. ultraviolet light.
   c. pollen.
   d. arsenic.

Completion
Fill in the line to complete each statement.

11. Organisms that cause disease are called ________________________.

12. Some bacteria cause disease by producing a poisonous chemical called a(n) ________________________.

13. A person who is injected with antibodies acquires ________________________ immunity.

14. The symptoms of an allergy appear when the body releases a chemical called ________________________.

15. Percivall Pott hypothesized that soot was a ________________________ that caused cancer in chimney sweeps.

16. T cells and B cells are involved in the body’s defense against pathogens, which is called the ________________________ response.

True or False
If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

17. Colds and flu cannot be spread across a room by coughing.

18. Diabet es is a disorder in which the respiratory passages narrow significantly.

19. In the inflammatory response, certain types of white blood cells fight the pathogens.

20. A person with diabetes has low levels of glucose in his or her blood.

21. Cancer cells may form tissue masses called tumors.
22. Inferring Name two things that could have happened to cause the change in the blood antibody level shown at time A on the graph.

Essay
Write an answer for each of the following.

23. What is HIV and why is it harmful?

24. What are three sources of pathogens? Give examples.

25. Describe three barriers that keep pathogens from getting into the body.
Fighting Disease  •  Chapter Test

Using Science Skills

Use the diagram below to answer the following questions.

26. Interpreting Diagrams  To what environmental carcinogen are these people being exposed?

27. Communicating  How might the people in the diagram protect themselves from this environmental carcinogen?

Essay

Write an answer for each of the following on a separate sheet of paper.

28. Why would your doctor not give you an antibiotic to treat a bad cold? What can you do to treat diseases caused by the same type of pathogens as colds?

29. Briefly describe the inflammatory response.

30. Compare and contrast active and passive immunity and give examples of each.
Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

___ 1. A cell that carries information through your nervous system is a(n)
   a. neuron.
   b. axon.
   c. nerve.
   d. dendrite.

___ 2. A synapse is the junction between a structure such as a dendrite, a muscle, or a gland and a(n)
   a. nucleus.
   b. axon tip.
   c. impulse.
   d. stimulus.

___ 3. The cochlea
   a. separates the outer ear from the middle ear.
   b. is one of the three tiny bones in the middle ear.
   c. enables the outer ear to gather sound waves.
   d. is a snail-shaped tube in the inner ear.

___ 4. The part of the central nervous system responsible for creative thinking is the
   a. brain stem.
   b. cerebellum.
   c. cerebrum.
   d. spinal cord.

___ 5. The brain stem
   a. is associated with artistic ability and mathematical skill.
   b. regulates breathing.
   c. lies between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.
   d. is the second largest part of the brain.

___ 6. A concussion is a type of injury to the
   a. spinal cord.
   b. synapse.
   c. retina.
   d. brain.

___ 7. A bundle of nerve fibers is called a(n)
   a. axon.
   b. nerve.
   c. neuron.
   d. interneuron.
The Nervous System • Chapter Test

8. The semicircular canals help you to
   a. maintain balance.
   b. hear.
   c. see.
   d. smell.

9. When you have a cold, foods may not taste as good because
   a. your taste buds are less sensitive.
   b. your nose is blocked.
   c. your taste buds can detect fewer flavors.
   d. your ability to smell is increased.

10. Which of the following is NOT a stimulant?
    a. caffeine
    b. nicotine
    c. alcohol
    d. cocaine

Completion
Fill in the line to complete each statement.

11. _______ carry nerve impulses between neurons—for example, from sensory neurons to motor neurons.

12. The period of adjustment that occurs when a person who is addicted to a drug stops taking the drug is called _________.

13. Rods and cones are in the part of the eye called the _________.

14. The type of drug that slows down the central nervous system is called a(n) _________.

15. A person who needs larger and larger amounts of a drug to achieve the same effect has developed a(n) _________.

True or False
If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

16. Any change or signal in the environment that can make an organism react is a response.

17. A neuron contains more than one axon.

18. The central nervous system includes the brain and spinal cord.

19. Nerves of the autonomic nervous system control voluntary actions.

20. A nearsighted person has difficulty seeing distant objects clearly.
The Nervous System  •  Chapter Test

Using Science Skills

Use the diagram below to answer the following questions.

21. Observing  What is the stimulus in part A that leads to the two responses shown in parts B and C? What are these responses?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

22. Comparing and Contrasting  How are the two responses similar? How are they different? (Hint: Shivering is involuntary.)
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Essay

Write an answer for each of the following in the spaces provided.

23. Compare and contrast a voluntary response with a reflex.
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

24. What overall function do the senses perform?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

25. What are some of the problems associated with repeated, long-term use of alcohol?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
26. Interpreting Diagrams  Look at neurons A, B, C, and D. For each, indicate whether it is a sensory neuron, a motor neuron, or an interneuron.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

27. Applying Concepts  Explain the origin and transmission of a nerve impulse from a taste bud to the brain.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

28. Applying Concepts  What role does the brain play in the sense of taste?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Essay
Write an answer for each of the following. If you need more space, use a separate sheet of paper.

29. What are the two parts of the peripheral nervous system? Compare and contrast their functions.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

30. What role does the brain play in vision?

________________________________________________________________________
The Endocrine System and Reproduction

Multiple Choice

1. The membrane that links the developing embryo and the mother is the
   a. amniotic sac.
   b. placenta.
   c. thymus.
   d. fetus.

2. The chemical product of an endocrine gland is called a(n)
   a. chromosome.
   b. hormone.
   c. target cell.
   d. hypothalmus

3. The extra blood and tissue of the thickened lining of the uterus passes from the female body during
   a. labor.
   b. fertilization.
   c. ovulation.
   d. menstruation.

4. The link between the nervous system and the endocrine system is the
   a. fallopian tube.
   b. hypothalmus.
   c. pituitary gland.
   d. placenta.

5. In the female reproductive system, the muscular passageway leading to the outside of the body is the
   a. uterus.
   b. ovary.
   c. fallopian tube.
   d. vagina.

6. The uterus is also called the
   a. fertilized egg.
   b. womb.
   c. birth canal.
   d. unbilical cord.

7. The female sex cell is called a(n)
   a. egg.
   b. sperm.
   c. ovary.
   d. zygote.
A child enters puberty sometime between the ages of about
a. birth and 2 years.
b. 2 and 7 years.
c. 9 and 15 years.
d. 15 and 21 years.

An endocrine gland that regulates other endocrine glands is the
a. pancreas.
b. pituitary.
c. thymus.
d. thyroid.

The oval-shaped organs of the male reproductive system in which sperm are produced are called the
a. ovaries.
b. scrotum.
c. testes.
d. pituitary glands.

Completion
Fill in the line to complete each statement.

11. The two types of twins are identical and ____________________.
12. The testes are specialized to produce sperm and ____________________.
13. The fluid in the ____________________ cushions and protects the developing baby.
14. An egg travels through a passageway called the ____________________ before entering the uterus.
15. The external sac containing the testes is the ____________________.

True or False
If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

________ 16. The hormone estrogen is produced by the testis.
________ 17. An embryo develops into a zygote about 9 weeks into the development process.
________ 18. Homeostasis in the body is maintained through negative feedback.
________ 19. Ovulation occurs about halfway through the menstrual cycle.
________ 20. Hormones are the carriers of inherited information.
Using Science Skills

Use the diagram below to answer Questions 21 and 22.

21. Interpreting Diagrams  Next to each letter in the diagram above, write the name of the structure to which the line points.

22. Communicating  Describe the three-stage birth process by which this infant will leave its mother’s body.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Essay

Write an answer for each of the following in the spaces provided.

23. Compare puberty and adolescence.
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

24. What is the endocrine system? What are its “messages” and how are they carried?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

25. Compare the roles of the male and female reproductive systems.
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
The Endocrine System and Reproduction • Chapter Test

Using Science Skills

Use the diagram below to answer Questions 26–28.

26. Interpreting Graphs  What happens to the levels of estrogen and progesterone immediately before menstruation?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

27. Interpreting Graphs  At about what day on the graph would ovulation occur? What happens to the hormone levels about this time?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

28. Predicting  How might the graph of the levels of these hormones for a 75-year-old woman be different from this graph? Why?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Essay

Write an answer for each of the following in the spaces provided.

29. A woman is having problems becoming pregnant. Why might her doctor decide to test the amount of estrogen in her bloodstream?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

30. What events occur during the menstrual cycle?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

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