**Biology**

**Unit 2 Assessment**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Nutrition is:
2. Eating healthy food to grow strong.
3. The process through which necessary nutrients are obtained from food so that cells can perform vital functions.
4. The process from which living beings obtain food from the environment.
5. Just the ingestion of highly nutritious food.
6. Which is the body part or system in charge of nutrition in animals?
7. Circulatory system.
8. Nervous system.
9. Digestive system.
10. Respiratory system.
11. Proteins are formed by:
12. Lipids.
13. Monosaccharaides.
14. Fat acids.
15. Amino acids.
16. The stages of nutrition are:
17. Diet, digestion, absorption, circulation, assimilation, elimination.
18. Diet and elimination.
19. Diet, and elimination of what we do not need.
20. Diet, digestion and assimilation.
21. “The Eatwell Plate” classifies food groups in:
22. Fruit and vegetables, cereals, legume and animal food.
23. Proteins, lipid, carbohydrates and animal food.
24. Fruit, vegetables, meat and junk food.
25. Healthy and junk food.
26. Which food is the main source of vitamins and minerals?
27. Cereals.
28. Animal food.
29. Fruit and vegetables.
30. Dairy products.
31. Legume such as beans, green beans, lentils provide the diet with:
32. Proteins.
33. Lipid.
34. Carbohydrates.
35. Protein and carbohydrates.
36. Which are the autotroph beings?
37. The ones who feed from other organisms.
38. The ones who use solar energy or chemical substances to produce their own food.
39. The ones who make their own food from other food.
40. The ones who nourish from other living beings and solar energy.
41. In plants, in which part is light captured to perform photosynthesis?
42. In the mitochondria.
43. In the chlorophyll of the chloroplasts.
44. In the nucleus.
45. In the cell membrane.
46. How are heterotrophs classified according to the food they diet?
47. Herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, insectivore, detritivore.
48. Detritivore, herbivore, omnivore and insectivore.
49. Autotroph, herbivore, carnivore, and omnivore.

b) Autotroph living beings and detritivore.

1. MATCH THE COLUMNS:

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| --- | --- |
| 1. The pray has developed specific techniques, such as running away or attacking, developing horns, claws or spines to defend from predators. | ( ) Mutualism. |
| 2. Relationship predator-pray in which both species benefit. | ( ) Chloroplast. |
| 3. Relationship predator-pray in which one benefits damaging the other. | ( ) Starch or carbohydrates. |
| 4. Glucose is produced in photosynthesis and is stored in plants like: | ( ) Active defenses. |
| 5. Plants get energy from the sun in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like chlorophyll (green), xanthophyll (yellow) and carotene (orange).  | ( ) Parasitism. |
| 6. Cell organs in plants and algae that contain chlorophyll. | ( ) Photosynthesis. |
| 7. Physiological process carried out by plants and other phototrophic beings that when using sun light produces energy from water molecules and carbon dioxide. | ( ) Photosynthetic pigments. |

1. Nutritional disease with which body mass is increased, there is excessive fat and overweight:
2. Diabetes mellitus.
3. Obesity.
4. Anorexia.
5. Bulimia.
6. Nutritional disease with which people feel fat, people look themselves fat in front of the mirror even though they may be thin and neglect eating:
7. Diabetes mellitus.
8. Obesity.
9. Anorexia.
10. Bulimia.
11. Nutritional disease that consists of doing extensive fast, after consuming excessive food, feeling guilty and vomiting or taking laxative:
12. Diabetes mellitus.
13. Obesity.
14. Anorexia.
15. Bulimia.

**Biology**

**Unit 2 Assessment Answer Key**

1. **B**
2. **C**
3. **D**
4. **A**
5. **A**
6. **C**
7. **D**
8. **B**
9. **B**
10. **A**

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| --- |
| ( 4 ) Mutualism.( 1 ) Chloroplast.( 5 ) Starch or carbohydrates.( 3 ) active defenses.( 7 ) Parasitism.( 2 ) Photosynthesis.( 6 ) Photosynthetic pigments. |

1. **B**
2. **C**
3. **D**