PFLUGERVILLE ISD

Curriculum Department



Science

Grade 7 Science District Assessment 1 2015-2016

7th Grade

District Benchmark Regular English Version

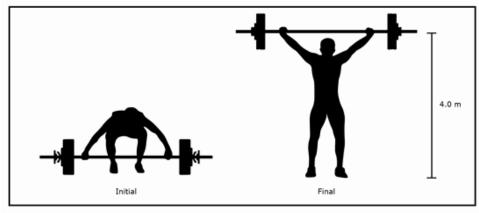
Student ID Student Name Score(S)

Tango Software...

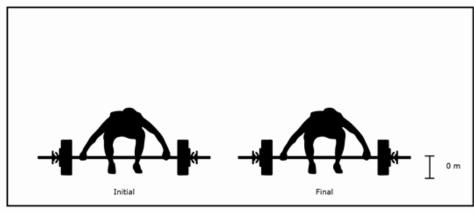
DIRECTIONS

Read each question carefully. For a multiple-choice question, determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided. For a griddable question, determine the best answer to the question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

1. A man is trying to lift barbells. He successfully lifts a 350 N barbell, but when he tries to lift a 550 N barbell, he is unsuccessful.



Lifting 350 N



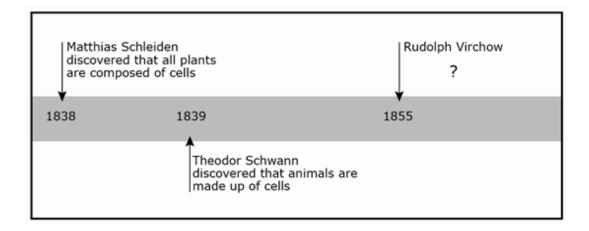
Lifting 550 N

Which of these correctly compares the amount of work the man does on the barbell?

- A. The man does work on the 350 N barbell but does no work on the 550 N barbell.
- **B.** The man does no work on the 350 N barbell but does work on the 550 N barbell.
- C. The man does work on both the 350 N barbell and the 550 N barbell.
- **D.** The man does no work on either the 350 N barbell and the 550 N barbell.



2. A timeline is shown below.



Which of the following correctly completes the timeline above?

- **F.** Discovered that all cells are capable of photosynthesis
- **G.** Stated that living organisms are not all made of cells
- **H.** Stated that living cells only come from other living cells
- **J.** Discovered that all cells have a cell wall

- **3.** Aaron, Rick, and Daryl are cousins. They are the only cousins with red hair and freckles. Where in the cell is the genetic material found that has caused Aaron, Rick, and Daryl to have red hair and freckles?
 - **A.** Within chromosomes in the mitochondrion
 - **B.** Within chromosomes in the nucleus
 - **C.** Within chromosomes in the nuclear membrane
 - **D.** Within chromosomes in vacuoles

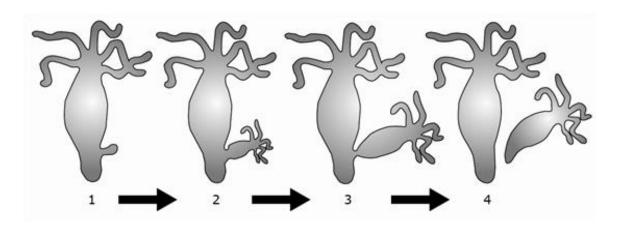
- **4.** Corn is made of organic compounds. What are the main elements found in corn?
 - F. Carbon, sulfur, calcium
 - **G.** Carbon, magnesium, nitrogen
 - H. Carbon, nitrogen, sodium
 - **J.** Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen

- **5.** A newly discovered cell organelle has the following features.
 - Shaped like a kidney
 - Surrounded by a double membrane
 - Converts glucose into energy

Which existing organelle is most similar to the newly discovered one?

- A. Chloroplast
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Nucleus
- **D.** Vacuole

6. An image showing the reproduction of hydra (a tiny water animal) is shown below.



Based on the image alone, one can gather that hydra —

- **F.** reproduces sexually because it took four steps to complete
- **G.** reproduces both sexually and asexually
- **H.** reproduces asexually because it did not require a mate for reproduction to take place
- **J.** reproduces sexually because the process takes very little time

- 7. Which of the following situations involves the most work being done on an object?
 - **A.** A woman holds a 300 N bar above her head.
 - **B.** A box is pushed with a force of 20 N for 10 meters.
 - **C.** A 70 N watermelon is lifted 2.0 meters onto a truck.
 - **D.** A 2.0 kg rock is rolled a distance of 5 meters.

- **8.** Mrs. James asked her students to write down one advantage for both sexual and asexual reproduction. Which of the following students is correct?
 - F.

Sam

- Sexual Reproduction: Diversity (variety) of offspring
- Asexual Reproduction: Can increase population rapidly
- G.

Alan

- Sexual Reproduction: Slower population growth
- Asexual Reproduction: Can increase population rapidly
- Н.

Piper

- Sexual Reproduction: Requires a mate to reproduce
- Asexual Reproduction: Can increase population rapidly
- J.

Marla

- Sexual Reproduction: Diversity (variety) of offspring
- Asexual Reproduction: Reproduce genetically identical to parents

9. Three husky puppies come from the same litter. They all have a similar appearance (look) but different color markings on their face and body.



Which of these cell components (parts) are most involved in determining the color markings in each puppy?

- **A.** Chromosomes, chloroplasts, and cytoplasm
- **B.** Nucleus, chromosomes, and vacuoles
- C. Cytoplasm, genes, and chloroplasts
- **D.** Genes, chromosomes, and nucleus

- **10.** A list of compounds is shown below.
 - C₅H₁₂O₅
 - Sb₂O₃
 - C₁₄H₁₀O
 - CuO
 - C₃H₅N O
 - C₆H₁₀O₄
 - C₄H₇N₅
 - Na₂S₂O₈

How many compounds in the list above are organic?

Record your answer and fill in the bubbles on your answer document. Be sure to use the correct place value.

11. A student made the following study guide for his test.

Organelle	Plant Cell	Animal Cell				
Cell membrane	Support, protect, controls movement of material in and out, maintains homeostasis	Support, protect, controls movement of material in and out, maintains homeostasis				
Cell wall	Allows water, oxygen, and carbon dioxide to pass in and out of cell	?				
Cytoplasm	Supports and protects organelles	Supports and protects organelles				

Which of the following completes the student's study guide?

- **A.** Allows water, oxygen, and carbon dioxide to pass in and out of cell
- **B.** Outer layer, rigid, strong, and stiff
- **C.** Does not exist
- **D.** Made of cellulose

- **12.** Which of the following supports the cell theory?
 - **F.** Some cells have cytoplasm.
 - **G.** All cells have a region of DNA.
 - **H.** Some cells are living.
 - **J.** All cells have a cell wall.



13. Scientists found four areas around a hydrothermal vent (an opening in the sea floor where heated water flows) that they thought could support life. The scientists took samples of the elements in the area.

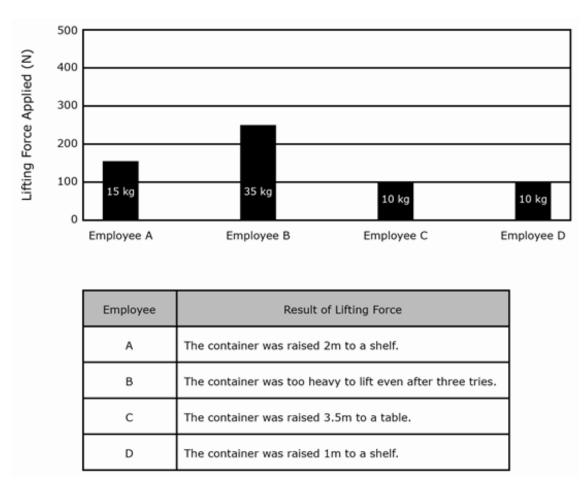
Area	List of Elements in the Area
1	Sulfur, Hydrogen, Plutonium
2	Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen
3	Oxygen, Hydrogen, Calcium
4	Carbon, Iron, Sodium

Based on the data table, which area would have the best chance at having organic compounds?

- A. Area 1
- B. Area 2
- C. Area 3
- **D.** Area 4
- **14.** Amanda and Sally are sisters. Both of their parents have brown eyes. Amanda has green eyes, and Sally has blue eyes. The difference in eye color is an example of what characteristic of sexual reproduction?
 - **F.** The offspring are genetically identical to their parents.
 - **G.** The offspring are genetically different from the parents.
 - **H.** Sexual reproduction is not as rapid as asexual reproduction.
 - **J.** Sexual reproduction is just as rapid as asexual reproduction.

15. Four employees at Safety Mart moved containers of medical supplies. The graph shows the amount of force used to lift the containers. The numbers in the bars show the mass of each container. The results for each employee are shown in the table.

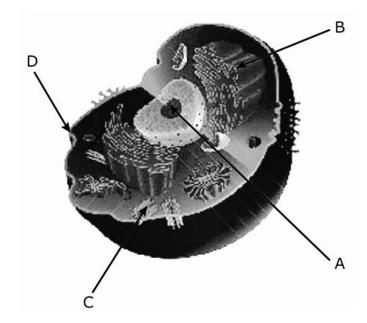




Based on this information, which employee did NOT do any work on a container?

- **A.** Employee A
- B. Employee B
- C. Employee C
- D. Employee D

16. A diagram of a cell is shown below.



Where are inherited traits of individuals governed (controlled)?

- F. A
- **G.** B
- **H.** C
- **J.** D

- 17. Within a human being, many cell types are present. Cells from two different areas of the body
 - **A.** produce energy on their own
 - **B.** contain cell walls
 - C. have the same size and shape like all cells that exist
 - **D.** require food from other organisms and cannot make their own energy

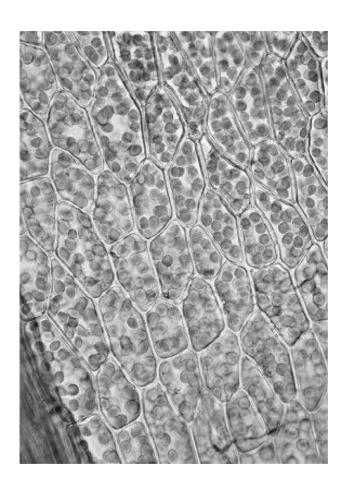
Short Answer

DIRECTIONS

Answer the following question in the box labeled "Short Answer 1" on your answer document using complete sentences.

Under a microscope, the following observations are made regarding a cell.

- 1. The cell is roughly rectangular in shape.
- 2. There is a large area that contains water.
- 3. A nucleus is present.



What type of cell is this?

Give two pieces of evidence to justify your claim.





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dent Code:		Score:	
SHORT ANSWER 1	D	ocument ID:	
OU MAY USE ALL 10 LINES TO RESPOND OU MAY NOT ADD LINES OR WRITE OUT	<u>TO THE PROM</u> PT, BUT YOU	MAY NOT WRITE MORE THA	AN 10 LINES.
OU MAY NOT ADD LINES OR WRITE OUT:	SIDE THE BOX.		

STAAR GRADE 8 SCIENCE REFERENCE MATERIALS



Density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	$D = \frac{m}{V}$
Average speed = $\frac{\text{total distance}}{\text{total time}}$	$s = \frac{d}{t}$
Net force = (mass)(acceleration)	F = ma
Work = (force)(distance)	W = Fd

STAAR GRADE 8 SCIENCE REFERENCE MATERIALS

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

	1 1A																	18 8A	
1	1 H 1.008	2			At	omic numbe Symbo		– ₁₄ − Si]				13	14	15	16	17	2 He 4.003	
	Hydrogen 3	2A]			Atomic mas	s <u> </u>	28.086					3A 5	4A	5A	6A	7A	Helium 10	
2	Li	Be						Silicon -	Nan	ne			B	Č	Ň	Ŏ	F	Ne	
	6.941 Lithium	9.012 Beryllium	2 10.812 12.011 14.007 15.999 18.998											18.998 Fluorine	20.180 Neon				
	11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18	
3	Na 22.990	Mg 24.305	3	4	5	6	7	. 8	9	10 ,	11	12	AI 26.982	Si 28.086	P 30.974	S 32.066	CI 35.453	Ar 39.948	
	Sodium	Magnesium	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B		8B		1B	2B	Aluminum	Silicon	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Chlorine	Argon	
	19	20	21 Co	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr	
4	K 39.098	Ca 40.078	Sc 44.956	47.867	V 50.942	51.996	54.938	55.845	58.933	58.693	63.546	65.3	69.723	72.64	74.922	78.96	79.904	83.798	
	Potassium	Calcium	Scandium	Titanium	Vanadium	Chromium	Manganese	Iron	Cobalt	Nickel	Copper	8 Zinc	Gallium	Germanium	Arsenic	Selenium	Bromine	Krypton	
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	-4 9	50	51	52	53	54	
5	Rb	Sr 87.62	Υ	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc (98)	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	<u>[</u> n	Sn	Sb	Te	126.004	Xe	
	85.468 Rubidium	Strontium	88.906 Yttrium	91.224 Zirconium	92.906 Niobium	95.96 Molybdenum	Technetium	101.07 Ruthenium	102.906 Rhodium	106.42 Palladium	107.868 Silver	112.412 Cadmium	114.818 Indium	118.711 Tin	121.760 Antimony	127.60 Tellurium	126.904 lodine	131.294 Xenon	
	55	56	71	72	73	74	75	76	7 7	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	
6	Cs	Ва	Lu	Hf	Та	W	Re	Os	<u> L</u> r	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
	132.905 Cesium	137.328 Barium	174.967 Lutetium	178.49 Hafnium	180.948 Tantalum	183.84 Tungsten	186.207 Rhenium	190.23 Osmium	192.217 Iridium	195.085 Platinum	196.967 Gold	200.59 Mercury	204.383 Thallium	207.2 Lead	208.980 Bismuth	(209) Polonium	(210) Astatine	(222) Radon	
	87	88	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	Mass num	nhers in nar	entheses are	those of				
7	Fr (223)	Ra	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg		Mass numbers in parentheses are those of the most stable or most common isotope.						
	Francium	Radium	(262) Lewrencium	(267) Rutherfordium	(268) Dubnium	(271) Seaborgium	(272) Bohrium	(270) Hassium	(276) Meitnerium	(281) Darmstadtium	(280) Roentgenium								
			//	•															
			\	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70		
Lanthanide Series		s \	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb			
			138.905 Lanthanum	140.116 Cerium	140.908 Praseodymium	144.242 Neodymium	(145) Promethium	150.36 Samarium	151.964 Europium	157.25 Gadolinium	158.925 Terbium	162.500 Dysprosium	164.930 Holmium	167.259 Erbium	168.934 Thulium	173.055 Ytterbium			
				89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102		
	Actini	de Series	s \	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No		
			}	(227) Actinium	232.038 Thorium	231.036 Protactinium	238.029 Uranium	(237) Neptunium	(244) Plutonium	(243) Americium	(247) Curium	(247) Berkelium	(251) Californium	(252) Einsteinium	(257) Fermium	(258) Mendelevium	(259) Nobelium		
													Undated	Spring 2011					

Updated Spring 2011