Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Turn in # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7th Grade Science Final Exam Study Guide**

**FORCE AND MOTION:**

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| --- | --- |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. The rate at which velocity changes. |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. The distance traveled in a certain amount of time. |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. The location of an object. |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. A location to which you compare other locations. |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. The change of position over time. |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. The overall force acting on an object when all forces are combined |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. A force that can change the motion of an object. |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. A push or a pull. |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. The resistance of an object to a change in speed or direction. |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 10. The energy of a moving object |
| **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 11. Energy cannot be created or destroyed, it must be transformed |

1. What is the formula for:
   1. Speed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Distance: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Time: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Acceleration: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do we measure average speed?
3. What force makes an object roll downhill? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What force resists objects rolling downhill? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Give an example of a time when an object has:
   1. Potential energy: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Kinetic energy: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. What are the standard units for:
   1. Speed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c. Acceleration: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Force: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Why is it harder to accelerate heavier things than lighter things? Which one of Newton’s Laws supports this?
8. Give an example of Newton’s 3rd law.
9. Calculate the following. Be sure to include the correct **UNITS**!!!!!!
   1. Distance = 12m Time = 4s Speed = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Distance = 20m Speed = 2m/s Time = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Speed = 3.5m/s Time = 150s Distance = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Velocity (initial) = 1m/s Velocity(final) = 10m/s Time = 6s acceleration = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WEATHER:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The distance above sea level |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The gas that makes up 78% of earth’s atmosphere |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The layer of air around the Earth |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The layer of the atmosphere where meteors burn |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The burning of this pollutant causes a major increase in CO2 |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. How much mass is in a certain amount of volume |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Made of 3 molecules of oxygen; blocks UV radiation |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Traps heat close to Earth and keeps it warm |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Smoke mixed with fog |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Tiny particles or droplets mixed with the air |

1. How does air density change with altitude?
2. Name 4 greenhouse gases.
3. Cool air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and warm air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. What is the Air Quality Index?
5. List the 4 layers of the atmosphere in order from closest to Earth to farthest away.
6. Where is the ozone layer found? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Where is Earth’s atmosphere most dense? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. How is temperature of air related to its density? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Ozone is harmful in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and helpful in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. List 3 things that add greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.
11. How do scientists define the 4 layers of the atmosphere?
12. The ozone absorbs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ radiation.
13. Why is too much ultraviolet radiation bad for you?
14. Where is Earth’s atmosphere least dense?
15. In what layer of the atmosphere do most meteors burn up? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Almost all of the Energy on Earth comes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. What is the EPA and what does it do?
18. What gases make up Earth’s atmosphere and what are their percentages?
19. Most air pollution comes from burning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. Why are scientists concerned about the human activities that increase greenhouse gases?
21. In what layer of the atmosphere does most weather occur?
22. Describe what the weather is usually like at a cold front.
23. Describe what the weather is usually like at a warm front.
24. Describe what the weather is usually like in a low pressure system.
25. Describe what the weather is usually like in a high pressure system.
26. Wind moves from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure areas to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure areas.
27. Cold air has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure than warm air.
28. What happens when air masses move to a new area?
29. What happens at a stationary front?
30. What are the 4 types of air masses? Describe each one.
31. Hurricanes lose energy when they move over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. What causes wind?
33. What do we use to measure air pressure?

**PROTISTS:**

1. How does an amoeba move and get energy?
2. How does a paramecium move and get energy?
3. How does euglena move and get energy?
4. How does volvox move and get energy?
5. What is the purpose of an eyespot and which protists have one?
6. Which protist is colonial and what does that mean?
7. Draw the 4 types of protists.

**CELLS:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Made of only one cell |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Life form that uses energy to live |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. No nucleus or separate compartment for the genetic material |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Any part of a cell with a specific job enclosed by a membrane |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. When specific cells have specific jobs |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Unicellular organisms that live almost everywhere; germs |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. When molecules move from areas of high concentration to low concentration |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Has a nucleus where the genetic material is kept |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. An instrument which makes an object appear bigger than it is. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Made of more than one cell |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The basic unit of living things |

1. What is the main difference between a prokaryotic cell and a eukaryotic cell?
2. How are plant and animal cells similar?
3. How are plant and animal cells different?
4. Give 3 examples of non-living things. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Give 3 examples of eukaryotic organisms. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Give an example of a prokaryotic organism. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Who was Robert Hooke? What did he research?
8. What are the 7 characteristics of living things?
9. How can chloroplasts provide energy for animals?
10. List 4 organelles that are in BOTH plant and animal cells.
11. List 3 organelles that are only in plant cells. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. What are the 4 protists talked about in class?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Where would you find the endoplasmic reticulum in a cell? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Where would you find ribosomes in the cell? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Where would you find the genetic material in the cell? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Why can’t animals make their own food? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. What 3 things do all organisms need to survive?
18. What is the purpose of the large central vacuole in plant cells?
19. Where do plants get their energy from? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. Who first observed bacteria? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. What does it mean when we say that the cell membrane is selectively permeable?
22. What are the 3 parts of cell theory?

**GENETICS:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The passing of genes from parent to offspring. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The alleles (genes) present in an organism |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Different forms of the same gene |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A **double-stranded** nucleic acid that stores information in the shape of a double helix. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A chart that predicts how the parents’ alleles might combine in offspring |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A pair of chromosomes |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A form of cellular division that results in genetic variation |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A form of cellular division that results in two identical daughter cells |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The physical expression of a gene (what it looks like) |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. An allele that is only expressed if there are no “stronger” alleles present |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. An allele that is “stronger” than another allele for the same gene and will always be expressed |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. DNA condensed into a tight “X” shape | |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. someone who is heterozygous dominant for a trait but doesn’t show it | |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. the trait is carried on chromosomes 1-22 | |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. the trait is carried on the X chromosome (pair 23). | |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. a diagram of family relationships that uses symbols to represent people and lines to represent genetic relationships. | |

1. A pink body color (P) is dominant to yellow (p). Determine the phenotype for each genotype below based on this information.

PP \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In dragons, having wings is dominant to not having wings. List the possible genotypes for each phenotype.

Wings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No wings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In pea plants, green color (G) is dominant to yellow color (g). Give the genotypes for each of the following:
   1. Homozygous **dominant:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Heterozygous **dominant:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. **Purebred** recessive: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Homozygous **recessive**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   5. **Hybrid** dominant: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. In dragons, breathing fire (F) is dominant to no fire (f). If a heterozygous fire-breather and a non-fire-breather are crossed, what are the chances that their offspring will breathe fire?

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1. What are the genotypes of the parents? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Complete the Punnett Square.
3. List the possible **genotypes** and **phenotypes** for the offspring.
4. Chances of breathing fire: \_\_\_\_ out of 4 or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_%
5. Chances of no fire: \_\_\_\_ out of 4 or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_%

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Squares represent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 1. Circles represent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 1. Horizontal lines connecting two people represent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 1. Vertical lines extending downward from a couple represent their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ individuals are at the top of the pedigree. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ individuals have the trait/are affected |

**HUMAN BODY:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Primary location for nutrient absorption |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Tube that connects bladder to outside world |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Tube that connects bladder to kidney |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Organ responsible for filtering waste in excretory system |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A hollow organ that pumps blood through your body |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Two large organs on either side of your heart that allow you to breathe |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A tissue made of plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Very narrow blood vessels that connect arteries and veins; where materials are exchanged between cells and the blood |

1. All living things are made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. List the 5 levels of organization in order.
3. What is homeostasis? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Give an example of homeostasis. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What are the 3 functions of the respiratory system?
6. What is the function of the circulatory system?
7. What are the 4 parts of blood?
8. What is the job of:
   1. Red Blood Cells: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. White Blood Cells: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Platelets: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Plasma: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the function of the digestive system?