

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

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Post-Assessment: The Human Body

**Directions:** Match the letter of the description of a major human body function on the right to the correct major human body system on the left. (1 point each)

<u>Organ System</u>	<u>Function</u>
_____ 1. Digestive System	<b>A.</b> Transports nutrients, oxygen, carbon dioxide, hormones, and blood cells throughout the body
_____ 2. Respiratory System	<b>B.</b> Removes waste and excess materials from body fluids
_____ 3. Circulatory System	<b>C.</b> Exchanges gases (most importantly oxygen and carbon dioxide) with the environment
_____ 4. Reproductive System	<b>D.</b> Allows you to move and provides form and support for the body
_____ 5. Excretory System	<b>E.</b> Coordinates your actions by sending signals throughout the body; also receives signals from outside the body
_____ 6. Immune System	<b>F.</b> Breaks down, sorts, and reprocesses food into nutrients the body can use for energy
_____ 7. Nervous System	<b>G.</b> Produces cells that contain some of the individual's genetic information, in order to pass it on to offspring
_____ 8. Musculoskeletal System	<b>H.</b> Defends the rest of the body to protect against disease

**Directions:** Write the letter of the correct answer. (1 point each)

9. The digestive system is long and complex. This is to allow \_\_\_\_\_ time and \_\_\_\_\_ space for food to be digested.

- A. less, less      B. more, less      C. less, more      D. more, more

10. After digestion, nutrients are absorbed into the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Long Intestine      B. Blood      C. Urine      D. Liver

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11. \_\_\_\_\_ take longer to digest and provide a slow release of energy.  
\_\_\_\_\_ are easier to digest and provide a quick release of energy.  
A. Nutrients; Carbohydrates    B. Carbohydrates; Fats  
C. Fats; Carbohydrates        D. Fats; Nutrients
12. A calorie is a measure of the \_\_\_\_\_ in food.  
A. Nutrients                    B. Energy                    C. Fats                    D. Carbohydrates
13. Which of the following molecules is **not** transported by the blood.  
A. Carbon Dioxide    B. Oxygen            C. Nutrients            D. Bile
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is/are responsible for removing excess glucose from the blood to be excreted as urine.  
A. Liver                    B. Lungs                    C. Kidneys                    D. Stomach
15. Which of the following activities increases the demand for glucose in muscle cells:  
A. Exercise            B. Eating                    C. Sleeping                    D. Digestion
16. Which of the following **may** determine if you develop diabetes:  
A. If it is common in your family                    B. Your environment and behavior  
C. If you have an autoimmune disorder    D. All of the above
17. Which organ in the body is responsible for making insulin?  
A. Stomach            B. Pancreas                    C. Small Intestine                    D. Large Intestine
18. What is the function of insulin?  
A. To help in the digestion of carbohydrates    B. To help in the digestion of fats  
C. To help transport glucose into the blood    D. To help transport glucose into cells
19. Which of the following is an example of your body trying to maintain homeostasis.  
A. Sweating when body temperature increases.    B. Drinking water if you are thirsty.  
C. Shivering when body temperature decreases.    D. All of the above.