

REVIEW QUESTIONS**Tissues, Organs, and Systems****Terminology***organ**cell**interphase**mitosis**cytokinesis**tissue**malignant**benign*

1. List 3 reasons why cell division takes place.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
2. Give an example of each type of tissue.
 - a. epithelial tissue
 - b. nerve tissue
 - c. connective tissue
 - d. muscle tissue
3. For each organ system indicate the main organs involved.

Organ System	Organs
Respiratory	
Circulatory	
Digestive	
Nervous	
Excretory	
Muscoskeletal	

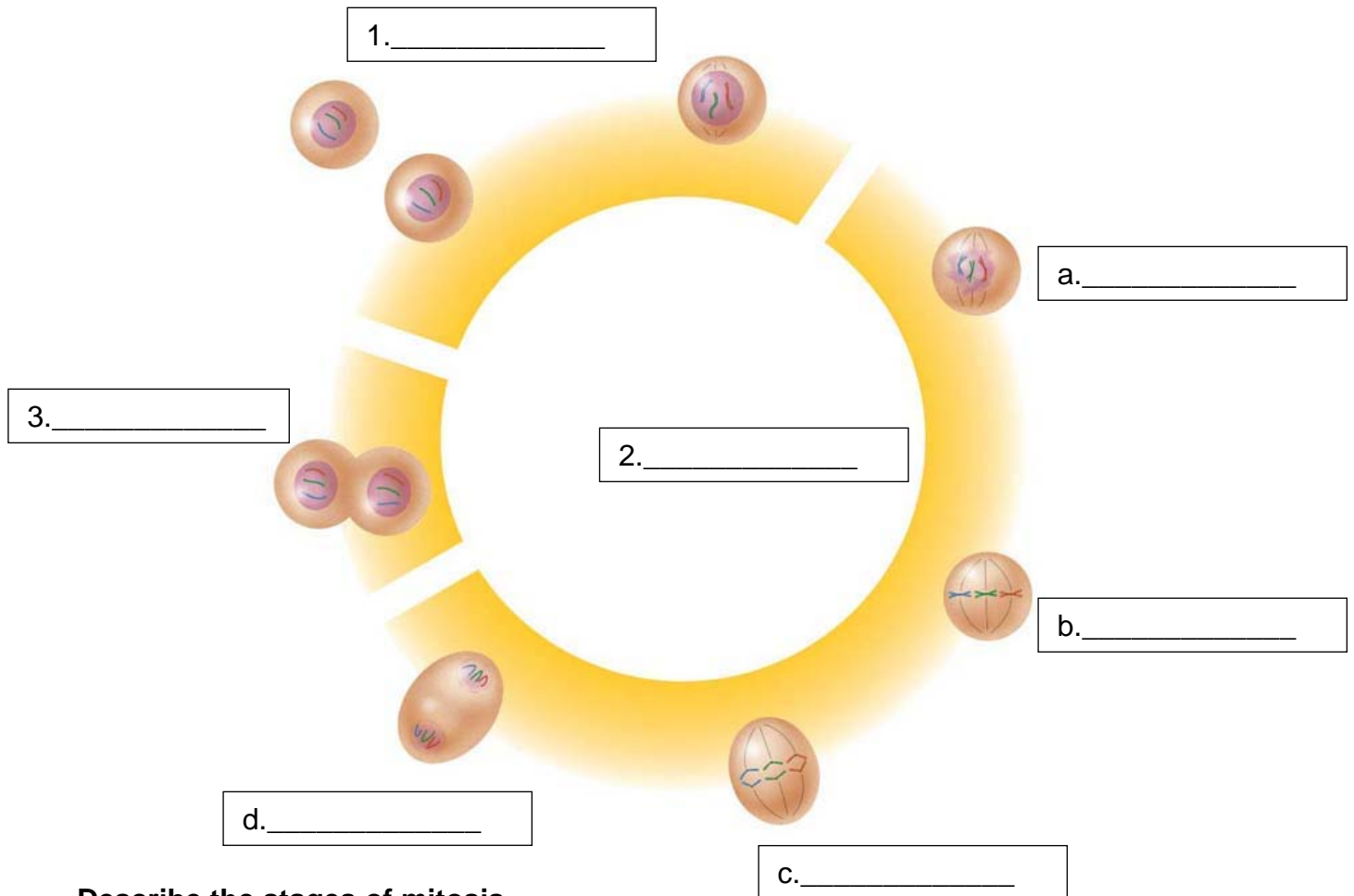
4. Indicate the pathway of the digestive system.
5. Indicate the pathway that air takes through the respiratory system, beginning at inhalation.

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Name: _____

6. Compare normal and cancer cells.

7. Label the steps of cell division.



Describe the stages of mitosis

A

B

C

D

Describe the stage of interphase

Describe the stage of cytokinesis

Chemistry

1. Distinguish between the formation of a covalent and an ionic bond.

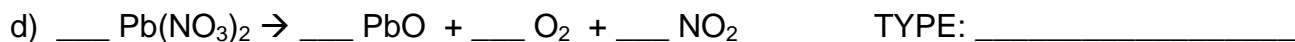
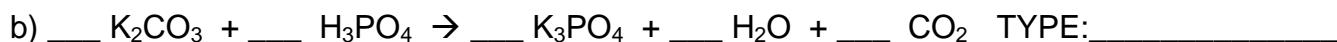
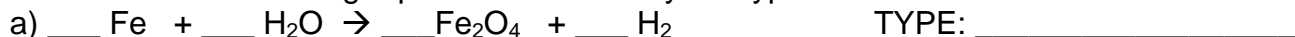
2. Using the periodic table, give an example of an element that is a:

- a. metal _____ b. Non-metal _____
c. Metalloid _____ d. Transition metal _____
e. Noble gas _____

3. Identify whether or not the following elements will form covalent or ionic compounds and predict the formulae of these compounds:

- a) potassium and sulphur _____
b) carbon and iodine _____
c) hydrogen and fluorine _____
d) calcium and bromine _____

4. Balance the following equations and identify the type of reaction:



5. Compare the properties of an acid and a base by filling in the following table:

Property	Acid	Base
Texture		
pH		
Litmus		
Taste		

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Name: _____

6. Name these compounds:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| a) Li_3N | _____ | f) H_2O_2 | _____ |
| b) KNO_3 | _____ | g) Na_2S | _____ |
| c) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O}$ | _____ | h) CO | _____ |
| d) BaF_2 | _____ | i) NH_3 | _____ |
| e) H_2O | _____ | | |

7. Give the formulae for these compounds:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| a) carbon tetrachloride | _____ | f) zinc oxide | _____ |
| b) ammonium phosphate | _____ | g) magnesium sulfate | _____ |
| c) sulphur trioxide | _____ | h) sodium carbonate | _____ |
| d) sodium sulphite | _____ | i) lithium nitrate | _____ |
| e) silver iodide | _____ | j) aluminum oxide | _____ |

8. Indicate the name and charge on the following elements.

F _____
 NO_3 _____
O _____
Al _____

9. With the help of an example, explain how a neutralization reaction occurs.

10. What is the pH scale? Explain how you can use an indicator to determine the pH of a substance. _____

Light and Optics

Describe 3 different types of electromagnetic waves and give an example of a use/phenomenon for each.

- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____

1. Describe the difference between objects that are transparent, translucent, and opaque.

2. Explain the difference between specular and diffuse reflection.

3. What are the SALT properties for an image in a plane mirror?

- S: _____
 A: _____
 L: _____
 T: _____

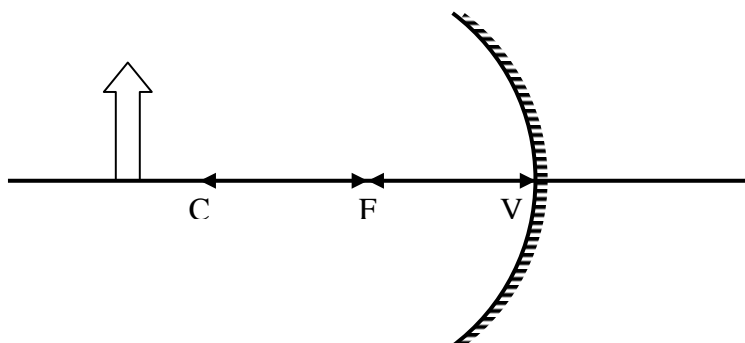
4. Summarize the functions of the lens, pupil, cornea, iris, and retina.

- Lens: _____
 Pupil: _____
 Cornea: _____
 Iris: _____
 Retina: _____

5. What is the difference between hyperopia and myopia?

- Hyperopia: _____
 Myopia: _____

7. For each diagram, draw the **incident rays**, the **reflected rays**, and the **image** for the curved mirrors shown below, and then record in the **image characteristics (SALT)**. For accurate results, use a ruler and protractor to complete the following diagrams.



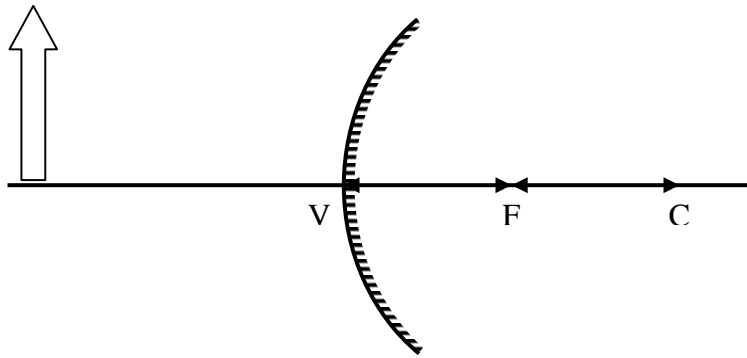
2 b. Converging mirror

S:

A:

L:

T:



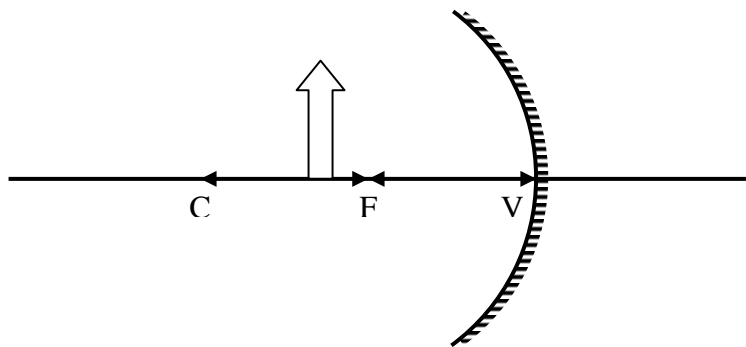
2 a. Converging mirror

S:

A:

L:

T:



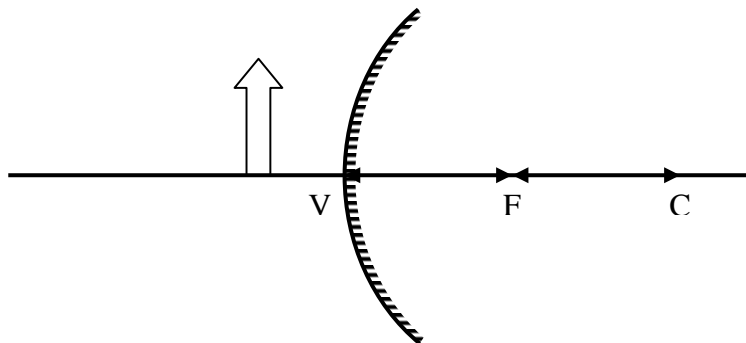
2 c. Converging mirror

S:

A:

L:

T:



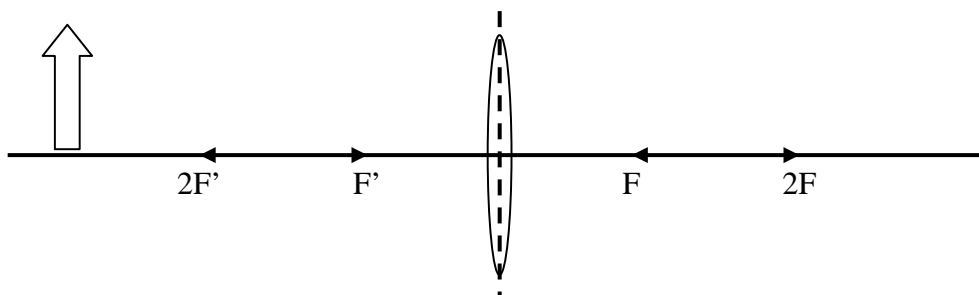
3 b. Diverging mirror

S:

A:

L:

T:



4 a. Converging Lens

S:

A:

L:

T:

Climate Change**Terminology**

Radiation	weather	albedo
Climate	thermal energy	greenhouse effect
Greenhouse gas	convection current	proxy record
Ice age	interglacial period	anthropogenic
Carbon footprint	carbon sink	atmosphere

1. Explain what the natural greenhouse effect is?
2. What gases are involved?
3. Explain how convection works and give an example of convection in Earth's climate system.
4. What is anthropogenic greenhouse effect? Explain it.
5. What gases are involved and how are they produced?
6. Name 3 pieces of evidence that suggest global climate change is happening.
7. Why is climate change considered a global problem?
8. What are clean energy sources and give examples?
9. Describe the expected global impacts of climate change.
10. What are proxy records and explain the different types?
11. What is the great conveyor belt and why is it important?