11: “ “ cells are found in your blood stream and carry oxygen to other cells in your body.

Answer: blood

11b: This type of cell helps send signals throughout your body that tell muscles and body parts what to do.

Answer: Nerve Cell(s) (or just nerve)

21: What type of cells are used primarily for energy storage and also play a role in temperature regulation?

Answer: Fat Cells (just fat also is acceptable since it asks what type of cells)

31: This type of tissue is the hard, outer-layer of the bone.

Answer: Compact Tissue (compact is also acceptable)

31b: The spongy tissue inside of the compact tissue of the bone is known as what?

Answer: Cancellous Tissue

41: This type of cell takes waste to the kidneys and liver to be filtered out of the body.

Answer: Blood Cell (blood cells and blood are acceptable answers)

51: This part of the Nerve Cell is stimulated (through touch, heat, light, etc.) and conducts a signal to the axon that can be sent to muscles, glands, and other nerves.

Answer: Dendrite (Dendrites is also acceptable)

12: What surrounds the cell and controls what goes in and out of the cell?

Answer: Cell Membrane

22: Also known as the "powerhouse" of the cell, this organelle generates energy for the cell.

Answer: Mitochondria or Mitochondrion

32: These organelles attach themselves to the Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum and are where protein synthesis (protein building) occurs.

Answer: Ribosomes (Ribosome also acceptable)

32b: This is a network of membranes that has ribosomes embedded in it and acts as a packaging system for proteins being made.

Answer: Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (Rough ER)

42: This is a network of membranes that produce lipids (fats) and break down toxins.

Answer: Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (Smooth ER also acceptable)

42b: This organelle digests worn out organelles and other cell debris/waste.

Answer: Lysosome(s)

52: This organelle synthesizes rRNA and assembles ribosomes.

Answer: Nucleolus

13: Which is larger: atoms or molecules?

Answer: Molecules or molecule

23: Which subatomic particle has no charge, or is neutral?

Answer: Neutron or neutrons

33: The atomic number tells us what element the atom is and is determined by the number of this subatomic particle only.

Answer: Proton or protons

33b: True or false: the nucleus of an atom is made up of protons and electrons.

Answer: False

43: A (blank) holds atoms together in a molecule.

Answer: Chemical bond

53: This subatomic particle does not exist in the nucleus of an atom. Instead it orbits the atom in somewhat of a cloud.

Answer: Electron or electrons

14: True or False: Organ systems combine to make up cells.

Answer: False (organ systems are higher order than cells: cells make up tissues, tissues make up organs, and organs make up organ systems.)

14b: True or False: Organs are made of groups of tissues working together.

24: This type of tissue is important for maintaining form of the body and its organs. It contains various cells in an extracellular matrix.

Answer: Connective Tissue (connective is also accepted)

34: This type of tissue reacts to stimuli and conducts impulses important for communication within the body.

Answer: Nervous Tissue (nervous is also accepted)

44: This type of tissue is responsible for movement and comes in three varieties: skeletal, cardiac, and smooth.

Answer: Muscle Tissue (muscle is also accepted)

54: Epithelial Tissue can be found lining structures within the body, but are also important in forming these types of organs:

Answer: Glands or gland

54b: There are three types of muscle tissue: cardiac, smooth, and “ “.

Answer: Skeletal