CHAPTERS 10–12 Dominoes: Cells, Tissues, Organs, and Systems

Activity 11

Goal • Use this dominoes activity to review the concepts in Unit 4.

What to Do

- 1. Get a domino card from your teacher. Each card has a question on one side and an answer on the other, but they don't match. Ask the question on your card to the class. The person in the class who believes he or she has the correct answer says it aloud. Decide as a class if the answer is correct.
- 2. The person with the correct answer reads his or her question aloud.
- 3. Continue until all dominoes are read.
- 4. As an alternative, divide the dominoes among a group of four players. One player places a card down. The player with either the matching question or the matching answer then plays his or her card with the related ends touching. The next player can match the question on either open end of the dominoes. Continue until all the cards are played.



What are the four characteristics of living things?	To support the slide
What is a cell?	To bring an object into focus at low or medium power
What is the cell theory?	Oval structures that produce energy
What is the function of the stage in a compound light microscope?	Provide space to store food, wastes, and other substances
What is the function of the coarse adjustment knob on the compound light microscope?	Growth, response to stimuli, reproduction, and movement (locomotion)
What is the function of the object lenses in a compound light microscope?	A group of individual parts that work together as a whole



Activity 11 continued

What is the role of the nucleus?	A group of similar cells
What are mitochondria?	The smallest, most basic functional system of any living thing
What is the function of a vacuole?	Respiratory system
What is the function of the cell membrane?	Excretory system
What is mitosis?	To magnify the image of the specimen
To what does the term "system" refer?	All living things are made up of cells and all cells come from other living cells.

	Activity 11 continued
of organs that wo	rk together
nerform a specific	r task

What are tissues?	A group of organs that work together to perform a specific task
What are organs?	Contains the genetic material that controls a cell's growth, reproduction, and other activities
What is an organ system?	Muscular system
What do the cells of an organism and the entire organism have in common?	Controls and coordinates body activities, senses and responds to changes
This system enables organs such as the heart to contract and relax.	The process of cell division during which the genetic material is duplicated and separated into two identical sets of chromosomes
This system controls breathing and exchanges gases in the lungs and tissues.	Circulatory system



This system removes liquid and gaseous wastes from the body.	Iris diaphragm
What is the function of the nervous system?	Controls the movement of food, wastes, and other substances into and out of a cell
Which system transports blood, nutrients, and oxygen, as well as liquid and gaseous wastes?	Structures made up of two or more types of tissues that perform a specific function
This system absorbs nutrients and eliminates solid wastes.	Cell walls
How is the circulatory system connected to the respiratory system?	Require oxygen, nutrients, and waste removal
How is the circulatory system connected to the digestive system?	Insulin pump

Activity 11	
continued	

How does diet affect the circulatory system?	Nervous system
How is the nervous system connected to the muscular system?	Blood picks up nutrients in the small intestine and brings them to the cells of the body.
This device helps control the amount of sugar in your blood when the body's natural systems malfunction.	Information is sent from the cells to the brain. The brain sends information to cells causing them to take certain actions.
This system can cause your muscles to contract quickly (shiver) when it is cold outside.	Eating foods that are high in salt can raise blood pressure and put additional strain on the heart.
This structure is found in plant cells but not animal cells.	Blood picks up carbon dioxide from the cells and delivers it to the lungs. It picks up oxygen in the lungs and brings it to the cells.
This part of the compound light microscope controls the amount of light reaching the specimen.	Digestive system