

GRADE 6
HEALTH BASE LINE DATA ASSESSMENT
ANSWER KEY

Question	NJCCCS/CPI	Answer
1	2.1.6.D.1	D
2	2.1.6.D.2, 2.2.6.A.2, 2.2.6.B.1	D
3	2.1.6.A.1, 2.1.6.A.2, 2.2.6.B.4	A
4	2.1.6.1.A.1, 2.1.6.A.2, 2.2.6.B.4, 2.4.6.C.4	A
5	2.1.6.E.1, 2.2.6.C.1	D
6	2.1.6.A.1, 2.1.6.A.2, 2.1.6.A.4	C
7	2.1.6.A.1, 2.1.6.A.2, 2.1.6.A.4	A
8	2.1.6.C.3, 2.2.6.E.1	A
9	2.1.6.E.1, 2.2.6.A.1, 2.2.6.A.2, 2.2.6.B.1, 2.2.6.B.3, 2.4.6.B.2, 2.4.6.B.3, 2.2.6.E.1	B
10	2.3.6.B.2, 2.3.6.B.4	A
11	2.4.6.B.3	D
12	2.1.6.A.1, 2.1.6.A.2	B
13	2.1.6.A.1, 2.1.6.A.2	A
14	2.1.6.E.2, 2.2.6.A.1, 2.2.6.A.2, 2.4.6.A.2, 2.4.6.B.2, 2.4.6.B.3, 2.2.6.B.3, 2.2.6.B.3, 2.2.6.B.1, 2.2.6.E.1	Breast enlargement (males) or reduction (females) damaged reproductive organs (males) stunted growth, acne, hardening of the arteries, high blood pressure, liver damage, aggressive or violent behavior, mood swings, and depression during withdrawal.
15	2.1.6.E.2, 2.2.6.A.1, 2.2.6.A.2, 2.4.6.A.2, 2.4.6.B.2, 2.4.6.B.3, 2.2.6.B.3, 2.2.6.B.3, 2.2.6.B.1, 2.2.6.E.1	Trachea, Bronchiole tubes, capillaries, alveoli, and lungs. When you breathe in oxygen it goes into your trachea, then into your bronchiole tubes, which then spread it into both lungs. From there the oxygen is moved into the alveoli which send it to the capillaries where it is moved throughout the blood stream.