

1. Nutrition _____

- includes nutrients action
- includes nutrients interaction
- includes nutrients balance in relation to health and disease

2. Substances that we must have in our diets in order for our cells to function properly include

- Vitamins
- Minerals
- Water

3. Herbivores _____

- one Example of them is sea urchin
- are plant-eaters
- one Example of them is cattle

4. Carnivores _____

- are meat-eaters
- one Example of them is lion
- one Example of them is hawk
- one Example of them is spider

5. Omnivores _____

- one Example of them is roache

6. _____ are examples of Herbivores

- Sea urchins

6. _____ are examples of Omnivores.

- Humans
- Rows

7. A mosquito is an example of animals that use _____ to obtain and ingest their food

- Fluid feeding

7. A _____ is an example of animals that use Suspension feeding to obtain and ingest their food

- tube worm

7. A _____ is an example of animals that use Fluid feeding to obtain and ingest their food.

- mosquito

8. The fourth stage of food processing is _____

- Elimination

8. The second stage of food processing is _____

Digestion

8. The Absorption is the _____ stage of food processing

- third

8. The Elimination is the _____ stage of food processing

- fourth

9. Which of the following statements are true ?

- There are two types of digestion

- Mechanical digestion breaks food down into smaller pieces

- Chemical digestion is enzymatic break down of large organic molecules into their components

10. The _____ is broken down by enzymes into Amino acids

- protein

10. The _____ is broken down by enzymes into Nucleotides

- Nucleic acid

11. The Chewing and mixing of food occurs in the _____

- mouth and stomach

11. The _____ tastes, shapes the bolus of food, and moves it toward the pharynx

- tongue

12. The function of salivary glands is the production of _____

- salivary amylase

13. The _____ makes a minor contribution to immunity

- appendix

14. HDL is a cholesterol, _____

- its level increases by exercise
- its level decreases by smoking
- tends to reduce blocked blood vessels

15. In intracellular route _____

- water transported from cell to cell through plasmodesmata

15. In the extracellular route _____

- water and solutes pass into the root in the porous cell walls of root cells
- water and solutes do not enter any cell plasma membrane until they reach the root endodermis
- The Casparian strip regulates uptake of minerals that enter the root

16. A sugar sink is a plant organ that _____

- store the starch

16. A sugar source is a plant organ that _____

- breakdown the starch

17. The macronutrients are _____

- elements that make up 98% of plant dry weight
- components of organic molecules
- often act as cofactors

18. In A horizon soil the _____

- topsoil subject to weathering
- layer contains humus (decayed organic matter)

18. In B horizon soil the _____

- layer contains dissolved elements

19. Nitrification is the conversion of _____

- ammonium to nitrates, the form most often taken up by plants

19. Amonification is the conversion of _____

- organic matter into ammonium

19. Nitrogen fixation is the conversion of _____.

- N₂ to ammonia

20. Epiphytes _____

- absorb water and minerals from rain

20. Parasites _____

- roots tap into the host plant's vascular system

20. Carnivorous plants _____

- trap and digest small animals such as insects
- absorb inorganic elements from prey

21. The function of the liver is the production of _____

- bile

22. Stomata open _____

- as a result of bowing of the guard cells
- as a result of a rise in potassium
- at day time