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**CHAPTER 8**

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| 1. **The largest organ that has the function of cleaning the blood is called the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** |
| 1. Heart |
| 1. Liver |
| 1. Lungs |
| 1. Pancreas |
|  |
| 1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps regulate the glucose level in the blood stream** |
| 1. Heart |
| 1. Liver |
| 1. Lungs |
| 1. Pancreas |
|  |
| 1. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is located near the junction of small intestine and the colon.** |
| 1. Gall bladder |
| 1. Pancreas |
| 1. Appendix |
| 1. Spleen |
|  |
| 1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emulsifies fat before they get attacked by pancreatic enzymes.** |
| 1. Insulin |
| 1. Bile |
| 1. Adrenaline |
| 1. Gastrin |
|  |
| 1. **Tiny fingerlike projections in the small intestine.** |
| 1. Villi |
| 1. Alveoli |
| 1. Pilli |
| 1. Cilia |
|  |
| 1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a muscular hollow located between the esophagus and the small intestine.** |
| 1. Gall bladder |
| 1. Liver |
| 1. Stomach |
| 1. Small intestine |
| 1. **Small glands responsible of the secretion of amylase.** |
| 1. Adrenal |
| 1. Thyroid |
| 1. Pineal |
| 1. Salivary |
| 1. **An enzyme that begins the chemical digestion of proteins.** |
| 1. Pepsin |
| 1. Lipase |
| 1. Amylase |
| 1. Lactase |
| 1. **Stomach cell walls secrete hydrogen & chloride ions, which combine to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** |
| 1. Nitric acid |
| 1. Citric acid |
| 1. Hydrochloric acid |
| 1. Acetic acid |
| 1. **A semi-liquid**[**mass**](http://www.biology-online.org/dictionary/Mass)**of partially digested**[**food**](http://www.biology-online.org/dictionary/Food)**in the**[**stomach**](http://www.biology-online.org/dictionary/Stomach) |
| 1. Bile |
| 1. Chyme |
| 1. Feces |
| 1. Bolus |
| 1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a muscular tube connects between pharynx and stomach.** |
| 1. Small intestine |
| 1. Trachea |
| 1. Larynx |
| 1. Esophagus |
| 1. **Nutrient molecules enter the body cells by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** |
| 1. Ingestion |
| 1. Digestion |
| 1. Absorption |
| 1. Elimination |
| 1. **Which of the following are meat-eaters?** |
| 1. Herbivores |
| 1. Omnivores |
| 1. Producers |
| 1. Carnivores |
| 1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_contributes to blocked blood vessels and higher blood pressure.** |
| 1. HDL |
| 1. LDL |
| 1. DHL |
| 1. DSL |
| 1. **Animals cannot produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the 20 amino acids named essential amino acids.** |
| 1. Six |
| 1. Eight |
| 1. Ten |
| 1. Twelve |
| 1. **This organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate and protein in food.** |
| 1. Liver |
| 1. stomach |
| 1. gall bladder |
| 1. Pancreas |

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| **1** | **B** | **6** | **C** | **11** | **D** | **16** | **D** |
| **2** | **D** | **7** | **D** | **12** | **C** |  |  |
| **3** | **C** | **8** | **A** | **13** | **D** |  |  |
| **4** | **B** | **9** | **C** | **14** | **B** |  |  |
| **5** | **A** | **10** | **B** | **15** | **B** |  |  |

**CHAPTER 9 - Part 1**

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| 1. **All gases exchanged between air and blood in mammals occurs across the walls of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** |
| 1. Bronchi |
| 1. Bronchioles |
| 1. Alveoli |
| 1. Trachea |
|  |
| 1. **The most common gas found in air is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** |
| 1. Oxygen |
| 1. Hydrogen |
| 1. Carbon dioxide |
| 1. Nitrogen |
|  |
| 1. **Which of the following animals have tracheal system that provides direct exchange between the air and body cells?** |
| 1. Reptiles |
| 1. Amphibians |
| 1. Insects |
| 1. Fish |
|  |
| 1. **The majority of carbon dioxide is transported in the blood :** |
| 1. as bicarbonate ions dissolved in the plasma |
| 1. as CO2 attached to hemoglobin |
| 1. as bicarbonate ions in the red blood cells |
| 1. as CO2 bound to oxygen |
|  |
| 1. **Mollusks have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** |
| 1. no specialized respiratory organ |
| 1. lungs |
| 1. gills |
| 1. tracheal system |
| 1. **The exchange of gases between interstitial fluid and the blood occurs in the:** |
| 1. Arteries |
| 1. Capillaries |
| 1. Veins |
| 1. Arterioles |
|  |
| 1. **The urge to inhale results from:** |
| 1. Rising PCO2 |
| 1. Rising PO2 |
| 1. Falling PCO2 |
| 1. Falling PO2 |
|  |
| 1. **During exhalation in humans, air moves from the bronchus into the:** |
| 1. Bronchioles |
| 1. Alveoli |
| 1. Pharynx |
| 1. Trachea |
|  |
| 1. **Diffusion occurs when molecules move from an area of** |
| 1. High concentration to an area of low concentration. |
| 1. High concentration to an area of high concentration |
| 1. Low concentration to an area of low concentration |
| 1. Low concentration to an area of High concentration |
|  |
| 1. **During exhalation the chest contracts and the diaphragm moves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** |
| 1. downward |
| 1. upward |
| 1. to the left |
| 1. to the right |
|  |
| 1. **The heart right side pumps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood to the lungs.** |
| 1. nitrogen-poor |
| 1. nitrogen-rich |
| 1. oxygen-rich |
| 1. oxygen-poor |
|  |
| 1. **Gases in the tissues have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than in the blood** |
| 1. more CO2 and less O2 |
| 1. more O2 and less CO2 |
| 1. more N2 and less CO2 |
| 1. more O2 and less N2 |
|  |
| 1. **Hemoglobin in red blood cells carries up to 4 O2 molecules.** |
| 1. One |
| 1. Two |
| 1. Three |
| 1. Four |
| 1. **In the body tissues, blood** |
| 1. drops off CO2 and picks up O2 |
| 1. drops off N2 and picks up CO2 |
| 1. drops off O2 and picks up CO2 |
| 1. drops off O2 and picks up N2 |
| 1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an iron compound which constitutes the pigment portion of the hemoglobin molecule.** |
| 1. Hemolymph |
| 1. Heme |
| 1. Hematocrit |
| 1. Hemorrhoid |

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| **1** | **C** | **6** | **B** | **11** | **D** |
| **2** | **D** | **7** | **A** | **12** | **A** |
| **3** | **C** | **8** | **D** | **13** | **D** |
| **4** | **A** | **9** | **A** | **14** | **C** |
| **5** | **C** | **10** | **B** | **15** | **B** |