MULTIPLE CHOICE CARD GAME – HUMAN ANATOMY

The cells of the human body constantly produce which waste product? a. carbon monoxide b. hydrogen peroxide **c. carbon dioxide** d. hydrogenated oil	The process by which the body derives energy from the oxidation of glucose is known as a. internal respiration b. external respiration c. glucose conversion **d. cellular respiration**
What structures trap foreign particles and bacteria in the nose and trachea? **a. cilia** b. villi c. bronchioles d. the epiglottis	Talking when you have food in your mouth can cause choking and even death in some cases. Why is this so? a. talking interferes with the digestive process b. talking enlarges the larynx c. talking seals off the larynx and prevents food from entering **d. talking requires air, which opens the epiglottis**

What prevents the trachea from collapsing? a. circular bones b. bronchi **c. rings of cartilage** d. alveoli	The bronchioles open into bunches of air sacs called a. tubules **b. alveoli** c. bronchioles d. heart
Someone whose blood could not carry enough oxygen to the cells of the body might have a deficiency of a. estrogen **b. hemoglobin** c. carbon dioxide d. lactose	A toxic gas that strongly binds to hemoglobin and deprives the body of oxygen is a. hydrogen peroxide **b. carbon monoxide** c. carbon dioxide d. sodium bicarbonate
The main organ that excretes nitrogen waste is (are) the a. lymph nodes b. liver c. sweat glands **d. kidneys**	What are the parts of kidneys that remove wastes from the blood and from urine? a. vitrioles b. alveoli **c. nephrons** d. tubules

The driving force behind gas exchange in the body is a. fusion b. air pressure **c. diffusion** d. blood pressure	Many animal contain an oxygen-carrying substance called **a. hemoglobin** b. chyme c. filtrate d. lymph
The brain regulates the rate of filtration in the kidneys by sending a. electrical signals b. red blood cells **c. hormonal signals** d. white blood cells	The function of villi in the small intestine is to **a. increase surface area for absorption of digestion products** b. trap foreign particles c. it has no function d. break down protein products of digestion
One of the two separate circulatory systems in humans and other mammals are: a. open b. closed **c. pulmonary** d. vena cava	The blood component responsible for clotting in injury is: a. white blood cells b. erythrocytes **c. platelets** d. plasma

The function of the mitochondria is: a. control center b. packaging and secreting substances c. use in photosynthesis **d. energy conversion and release**	The function of the chloroplasts is: a. control center b. packaging and secreting substances **c. use in photosynthesis** d. energy conversion and release
The function of the nucleus is: **a. control centre** b. packaging and secreting substances c. use in photosynthesis d. energy conversion and release	The function of the ribosome is: a. control center **b. processing nucleic acids** c. use in photosynthesis d. energy conversion and release
The storage carbohydrate in animals is: **a. Glycogen** b. Fat c. Glucose d. Energy	Most energy reserves in animals are stored as: a. Glycogen **b. Fat** c. Glucose d. Energy

Fats are the common energy reserve because a. They produce more ATP b. Is lighter than carbohydrates c. One gram of fat provides 39 kJ of energy compared to 17 kJ for carbohydrates **d. All of the above**	Most energy comes from a. Glycolysis **b. Cellular respiration** c. Fermentation d. None of the above
In digestion, the caecum is responsible for: **a. Digestion of plant materials, particularly cellulose** b. Digestion of fats c. Digestion of meat proteins d. All of the above	Herbivores have a. **Larger intestines than carnivores** b. Smaller intestines than carnivores c. The same size as omnivores d. None of the above
Diffusion is the: a. Movement of molecules against a concentration gradient **b. Movement of molecules down a concentration gradient** c. Movement of water against a concentration gradient d. Movement of water down a concentration gradient.	Translocation is the a. Loss of water vapour form the leaves of plants b. Source of energy for plants c. Product of capillary action **d. Transport of organic materials through phloem.**

What is not a part of the heart: a. ventricles **b. nephrons** c. valves d. atria	The function of the lymphatic system is to: a. drain the blood of nutrients **b. returning proteins and water to the blood stream** c. prevent blood loss by clotting the blood d. Store energy reserves for the body.
Ammonia is a byproduct of: a. energy used during chemical reactions b. break down of carbohydrates and lipids **c. break down of proteins** d. none of the above	The function of the liver is to a. regulate blood glucose levels, store glycogen b. detoxifies harmful chemicals c. destroy red blood cells d. break down amino acids to ammonia, which it then converts to urea **e. all of the above** f. none of the above
Blood is filtered from the glomerulus into the a. loop of Henle b. medulla **c. Bowman's Capsule** d. Cortex	Which of the following are not reabsorbed back into the kidney a. salts b. glucose c. water **d. urea**

Reabsorption occurs in which part of the nephron a. Bowman's capsule **b. tubules** c. glomerulus d. all of the above	A nerve impulse uses which of the following pathways: **a. sense organ – nerve impulse – central nervous system – nerve impulse – response** b. sense organ – cns – impulse – response c. impulse – cns – response d. sense organ – nerve impulse – cns – endocrine gland – hormone