

MULTIPLE CHOICE CARD GAME

HUMAN ANATOMY

<p>The cells of the human body constantly produce which waste product?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. carbon monoxideb. hydrogen peroxidec. carbon dioxided. hydrogenated oil	<p>The process by which the body derives energy from the oxidation of glucose is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. internal respirationb. external respirationc. glucose conversiond. cellular respiration
<p>What structures trap foreign particles and bacteria in the nose and trachea?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. ciliab. villic. bronchiolesd. the epiglottis	<p>Talking when you have food in your mouth can cause choking and even death in some cases. Why is this so?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. talking interferes with the digestive processb. talking enlarges the larynxc. talking seals off the larynx and prevents food from enteringd. talking requires air, which opens the epiglottis
<p>What prevents the trachea from collapsing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. circular bonesb. bronchic. rings of cartilaged. alveoli	<p>The bronchioles open into bunches of air sacs called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. tubulesb. alveolic. bronchiolesd. heart

<p>Someone whose blood could not carry enough oxygen to the cells of the body might have a deficiency of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. estrogenb. hemoglobinc. carbon dioxided. lactose	<p>A toxic gas that strongly binds to hemoglobin and deprives the body of oxygen is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. hydrogen peroxideb. carbon monoxidec. carbon dioxided. sodium bicarbonate
<p>The main organ that excretes nitrogen waste is (are) the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. lymph nodesb. liverc. sweat glandsd. kidneys	<p>What are the parts of kidneys that remove wastes from the blood and from urine?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. vitriolesb. alveolic. nephronsd. tubules
<p>The driving force behind gas exchange in the body is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. fusionb. air pressurec. diffusiond. blood pressure	<p>Many animal contain an oxygen-carrying substance called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. hemoglobinb. chymec. filtrated. lymph

<p>The brain regulates the rate of filtration in the kidneys by sending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. electrical signals b. red blood cells c. hormonal signals d. white blood cells 	<p>The function of villi in the small intestine is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>One of the two separate circulatory systems in humans and other mammals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. open b. closed c. pulmonary d. vena cava 	<p>The blood component responsible for clotting in injury is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. white blood cells b. erythrocytes c. platelets d. plasma
<p>The function of the mitochondria is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. control center b. packaging and secreting substances c. use in photosynthesis d. energy conversion and release 	<p>The function of the chloroplasts is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. control center b. packaging and secreting substances c. use in photosynthesis d. energy conversion and release

<p>The function of the nucleus is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. control centreb. packaging and secreting substancesc. use in photosynthesisd. energy conversion and release	<p>The function of the ribosome is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. control centerb. processing nucleic acidsc. use in photosynthesisd. energy conversion and release
<p>The storage carbohydrate in animals is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Glycogenb. Fatc. Glucosed. Energy	<p>Most energy reserves in animals are stored as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Glycogenb. Fatc. Glucosed. Energy
<p>Fats are the common energy reserve because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. They produce more ATPb. Is lighter than carbohydratesc. One gram of fat provides 39 kJ of energy compared to 17 kJ for carbohydratesd. All of the above	<p>Most energy comes from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Glycolysisb. Cellular respirationc. Fermentationd. None of the above

<p>In digestion, the caecum is responsible for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Digestion of plant materials, particularly cellulose Digestion of fats Digestion of meat proteins All of the above 	<p>Herbivores have</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Larger intestines than carnivores Smaller intestines than carnivores The same size as omnivores None of the above
<p>Diffusion is the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Movement of molecules against a concentration gradient Movement of molecules down a concentration gradient Movement of water against a concentration gradient Movement of water down a concentration gradient. 	<p>Translocation is the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of water vapour from the leaves of plants Source of energy for plants Product of capillary action Transport of organic materials through phloem.
<p>What is not a part of the heart:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ventricles nephrons valves atria 	<p>The function of the lymphatic system is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> drain the blood of nutrients returning proteins and water to the blood stream prevent blood loss by clotting the blood Store energy reserves for the body.

<p>Ammonia is a byproduct of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> energy used during chemical reactions break down of carbohydrates and lipids break down of proteins none of the above 	<p>The function of the liver is to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> regulate blood glucose levels, store glycogen detoxifies harmful chemicals destroy red blood cells break down amino acids to ammonia, which it then converts to urea all of the above none of the above
<p>Blood is filtered from the glomerulus into the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> loop of Henle medulla Bowman's Capsule Cortex 	<p>Which of the following are not reabsorbed back into the kidney</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> salts glucose water urea
<p>Reabsorption occurs in which part of the nephron</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bowman's capsule tubules glomerulus all of the above 	<p>A nerve impulse uses which of the following pathways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sense organ – nerve impulse – central nervous system – nerve impulse – response sense organ – cns – impulse – response impulse – cns – response sense organ – nerve impulse – cns – endocrine gland – hormone