

## **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"><li>a. carbon monoxide</li><li>b. hydrogen peroxide</li><li><b>c. carbon dioxide</b></li><li>d. hydrogenated oil</li></ul>	<p>The process by which the body derives energy from the oxidation of glucose is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. internal respiration</li><li>b. external respiration</li><li>c. glucose conversion</li><li><b>d. cellular respiration</b></li></ul>
<p>What structures trap foreign particles and bacteria in the nose and trachea?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>a. cilia</b></li><li>b. villi</li><li>c. bronchioles</li><li>d. the epiglottis</li></ul>	<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"><li>a. talking interferes with the digestive process</li><li>b. talking enlarges the larynx</li><li>c. talking seals off the larynx and prevents food from entering</li><li><b>d. talking requires air, which opens the epiglottis</b></li></ul>
<p>What prevents the trachea from collapsing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. circular bones</li><li>b. bronchi</li><li><b>c. rings of cartilage</b></li><li>d. alveoli</li></ul>	<p>The bronchioles open into bunches of air sacs called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. tubules</li><li><b>b. alveoli</b></li><li>c. bronchioles</li><li>d. heart</li></ul>

<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"><li>a. estrogen</li><li><b>b. hemoglobin</b></li><li>c. carbon dioxide</li><li>d. lactose</li></ul>	<p>A toxic gas that strongly binds to hemoglobin and deprives the body of oxygen is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. hydrogen peroxide</li><li><b>b. carbon monoxide</b></li><li>c. carbon dioxide</li><li>d. sodium bicarbonate</li></ul>
<p>The main organ that excretes nitrogen waste is (are) the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. lymph nodes</li><li>b. liver</li><li>c. sweat glands</li><li><b>d. kidneys</b></li></ul>	<p>What are the parts of kidneys that remove wastes from the blood and from urine?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. vitrioles</li><li>b. alveoli</li><li><b>c. nephrons</b></li><li>d. tubules</li></ul>
<p>The driving force behind gas exchange in the body is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. fusion</li><li>b. air pressure</li><li><b>c. diffusion</b></li><li>d. blood pressure</li></ul>	<p>Many animal contain an oxygen-carrying substance called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>a. hemoglobin</b></li><li>b. chyme</li><li>c. filtrate</li><li>d. lymph</li></ul>

<p>The brain regulates the rate of filtration in the kidneys by sending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. electrical signals</li><li>b. red blood cells</li><li><b>c. hormonal signals</b></li><li>d. white blood cells</li></ul>	<p>The function of villi in the small intestine is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>a. increase surface area for absorption of digestion products</b></li><li>b. trap foreign particles</li><li>c. it has no function</li><li>d. break down protein products of digestion</li></ul>
<p>One of the two separate circulatory systems in humans and other mammals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. open</li><li>b. closed</li><li><b>c. pulmonary</b></li><li>d. vena cava</li></ul>	<p>The blood component responsible for clotting in injury is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. white blood cells</li><li>b. erythrocytes</li><li><b>c. platelets</b></li><li>d. plasma</li></ul>
<p>The function of the mitochondria is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. control center</li><li>b. packaging and secreting substances</li><li>c. use in photosynthesis</li><li><b>d. energy conversion and release</b></li></ul>	<p>The function of the chloroplasts is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. control center</li><li>b. packaging and secreting substances</li><li><b>c. use in photosynthesis</b></li><li>d. energy conversion and release</li></ul>

<p>The function of the nucleus is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <b>control centre</b></li><li>b. packaging and secreting substances</li><li>c. use in photosynthesis</li><li>d. energy conversion and release</li></ul>	<p>The function of the ribosome is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. control center</li><li>b. <b>processing nucleic acids</b></li><li>c. use in photosynthesis</li><li>d. energy conversion and release</li></ul>
<p>The storage carbohydrate in animals is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <b>Glycogen</b></li><li>b. Fat</li><li>c. Glucose</li><li>d. Energy</li></ul>	<p>Most energy reserves in animals are stored as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Glycogen</li><li>b. <b>Fat</b></li><li>c. Glucose</li><li>d. Energy</li></ul>
<p>Fats are the common energy reserve because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. They produce more ATP</li><li>b. Is lighter than carbohydrates</li><li>c. One gram of fat provides 39 kJ of energy compared to 17 kJ for carbohydrates</li><li>d. <b>All of the above</b></li></ul>	<p>Most energy comes from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Glycolysis</li><li>b. <b>Cellular respiration</b></li><li>c. Fermentation</li><li>d. None of the above</li></ul>

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

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