Quiz 3: Living Systems

SNC2DE_2017- 2018_v1 NAME: _____

Part 1: Multiple Choice (10)

1. What does your stomach have that your esophagus does not have that leads to heartburn?
   a. nerve tissue
   b. a thick mucous layer
   c. enzyme-producing cells
   d. epithelial tissue

2. The largest risk associated with organ donation is :
   a. death during surgery
   b. bacterial infection
   c. rejection
   d. all of the above

3. Skeletal muscle is attached to the bones by:
a. Tendons b. Ligaments c. cartilage d. Muscle tissue

4. What is (are) the role(s) of the skeleton?
   a. provide structure for the body
   b. provide support for the body
   c. provide anchor points for muscles
   d. all of the above

5. The epiglottis controls the passage of air into which structure?
a. Pharynx b. Esophagus c. Larynx d. Trachea

6. Which is the correct order of the structures as air passes from the atmosphere to the lungs?
a. Larynx, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli
b. Pharynx, trachea, larynx, bronchioles, bronchi, alveoli
c. Pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli
d. Pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchioles, bronchi, alveoli
e. Trachea, pharynx, larynx, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli

7. Which of the following sets of terms are organized from least complex to the most complex?
a. organism, cells, organs, tissues, organ system
b. cells, organism, tissues, organs, organ systems
c. cells, organs, organ systems, tissues, organs
d. organism, organ systems, organs, tissues, cells
e. cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organism

8. An organ is best described as a group of:
a. Similar cells, connected to serve the same purpose
b. different cells, connected to serve the same purpose
c. Similar tissues that work together to serve the same function
d. different tissues that work together to serve the same function

9. Which two systems interact to bring oxygen into an athlete's body and carry it to the muscles?

a. Respiratory and circulatory
b. Respiratory and muscular
c. Excretory and circulatory
d. Excretory and muscular

10. Hemoglobin allows red blood cells to:
a. transport oxygen b. destroy bacteria c. clot d. be transported

Multiple Choice Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Part 2: Use the words on the right to fill in the correct definition on the left: 2

_____ a) part of the digestive system
_____ b) part of the nervous system
_____ c) part of the circulatory system
_____ d) part of the respiratory system

i) capillary
ii) pancreas
iii) alveolus
iv) brain

Part 3: (a) Name three organs in the digestive system that food does not pass through: 3

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(b) Fill in the blanks: 5

i. The _____ system supplies oxygen to and removes carbon dioxide from the body.

ii. The _____ system transports materials throughout the organism.

iii. The _____ have thicker walls to compensate for greater blood pressure.

iv. The liver produces_____, which helps in the breakdown of fats in our food.

v. The shape of the alveoli is designed to maximize_____ _____ in order to exchange as much gas as possible as the blood passes through

(c) Explain fully, and clearly the following statements

i. Explain generally the interaction between the circulatory system and the digestive system within an organism and why this interaction is necessary for the organism's survival. 2

_____

_____

_____

ii.. A person can survive without a gallbladder but not without a liver. Explain. 2

iii. Describe the protective mechanisms that make it unlikely for a bacterial cell to reach an alveolus. 2

Part 4: Label the following diagram fully: 4