

1. What is the purpose of the circulatory system?

-to supply oxygen to the body's cells

-to supply nutrients to the body's cells

-to transport hormones and cellular waste products

-to fight germs

-all of these

2. What type of blood vessel carries blood away from the heart (usually oxygenated)?

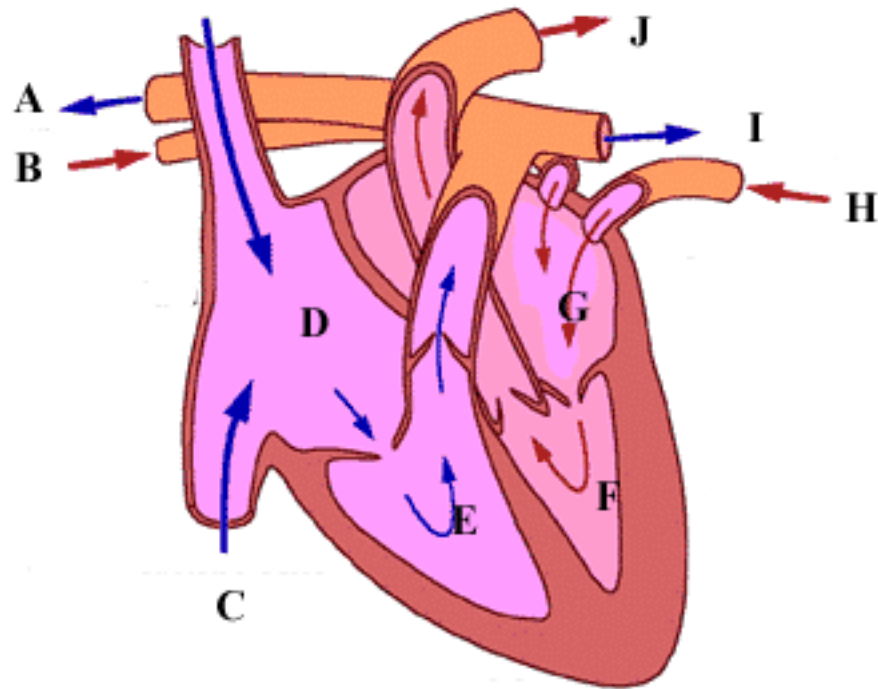
-artery

-capillary

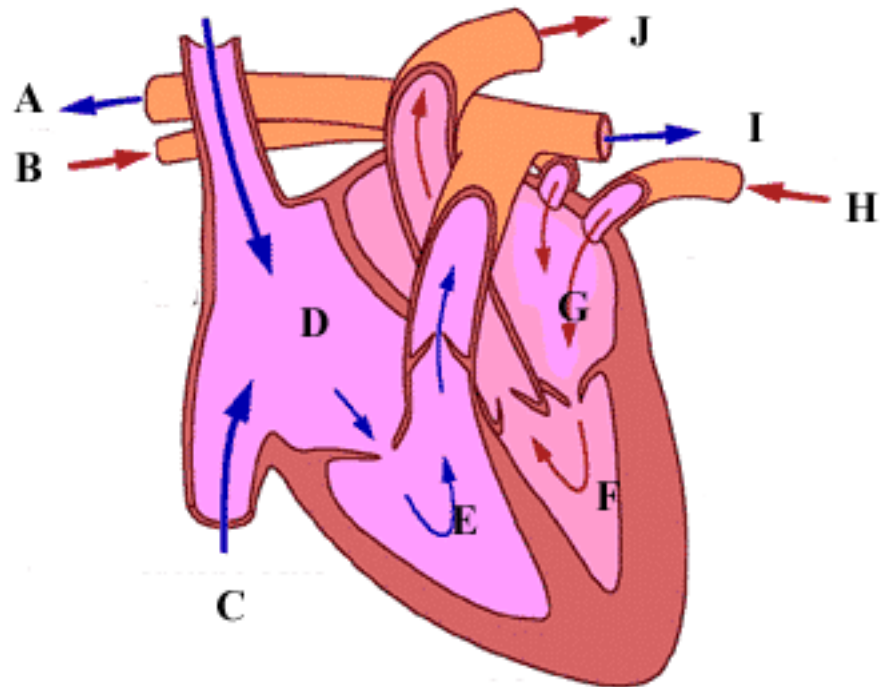
-vein

-alveoli

3. Identify structure "C"



4. Identify structure "G"



5. What type of circulation describes the movement of blood between the heart and the lungs?

-pulmonary

-systemic

-cardiac

-bronchi

6. What type of blood cell contains hemoglobin which carries oxygen to all the cells in your body?

-plasma

-white blood cells

-red blood cells

-platelets

7. Peeta's heart has stopped beating. What would be the consequence for his body's cells if Finnick cannot start the heart beating again?

-His blood would stop circulating and his cells would not get needed oxygen, nutrients, and water

-His blood would circulate, but only through the pulmonary circulation so his cells would not get needed oxygen, nutrients, and water

-His blood would circulate but only through the systemic circulation

-There would be no consequence. Circulation affects the blood not the cells.

8. In a normal human heart, where does the blood go immediately after it exits the right ventricle?

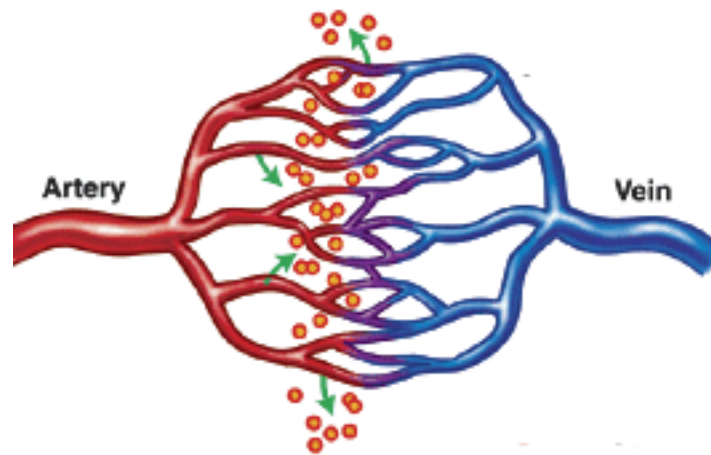
-To the aorta

-To the left ventricle

-To the right atrium

-To the pulmonary artery

9. Identify this structure:



10. What are the three main parts of the circulatory system?



11. When a person breathes the lungs take in oxygen. This is used by cells in

-Excretion

-Secretion

-Respiration

-Photosynthesis

12. Oxygen-rich air is drawn into the lungs through tube-like passageways called bronchi. The bronchi are lined with tough connective tissue in order to

-Expand the surface area

-Extend the life of the bronchi

-Keep the walls from collapsing

-Allow the air to pass through easily

13. Which part of the respiratory system consists of air sacs with capillaries? This is where gas exchange takes place between air in the lungs and the blood.

-Bronchi

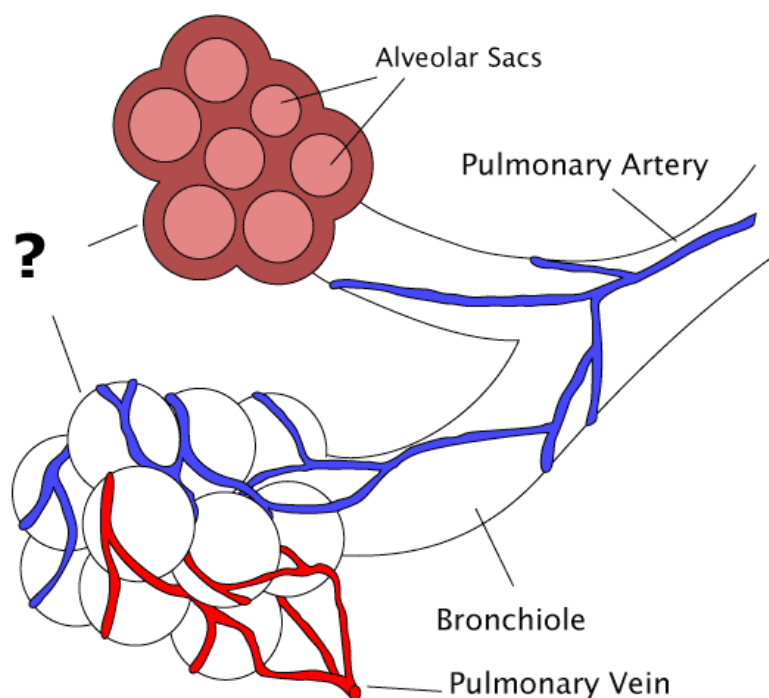
-Alveoli

-Bronchioles

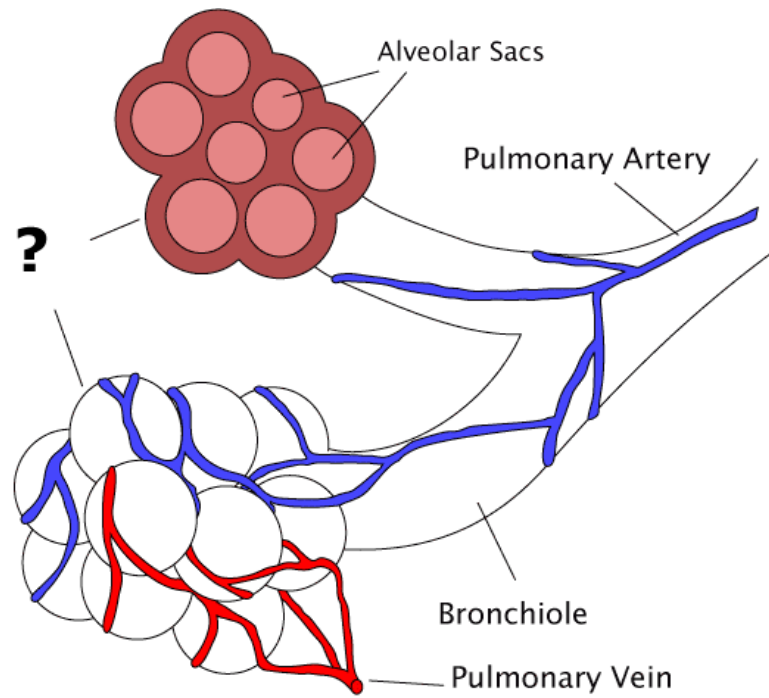
-Diaphragm

-Epiglottis

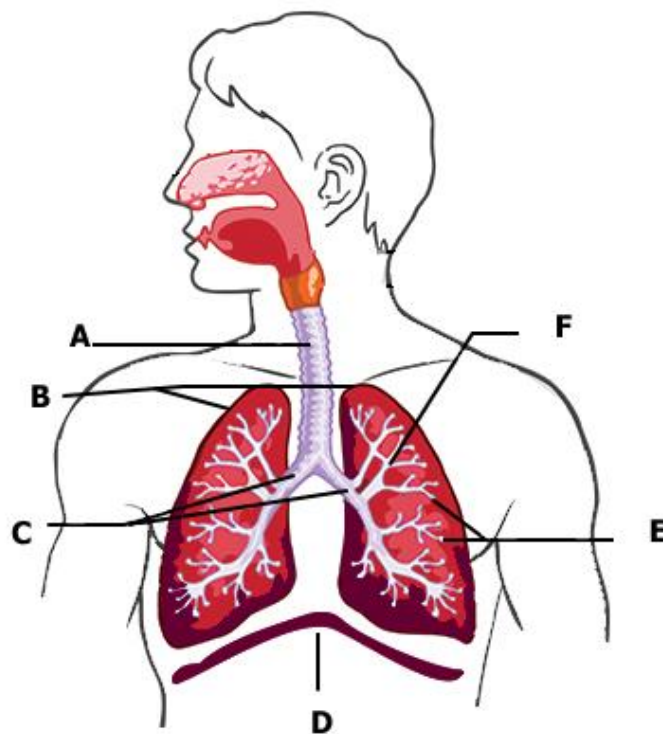
14. Identify this structure:



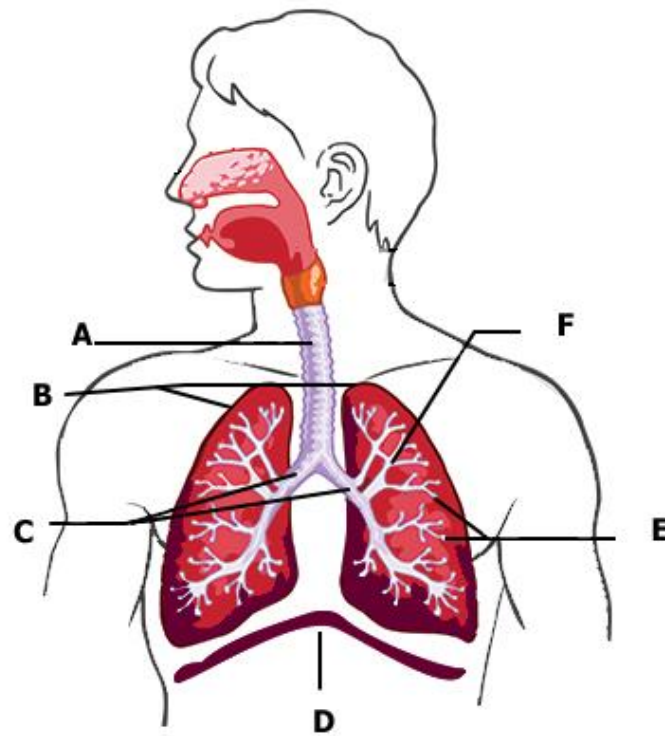
15. What happens in this structure?



16. Identify structure "A"



17. Identify structure "D"



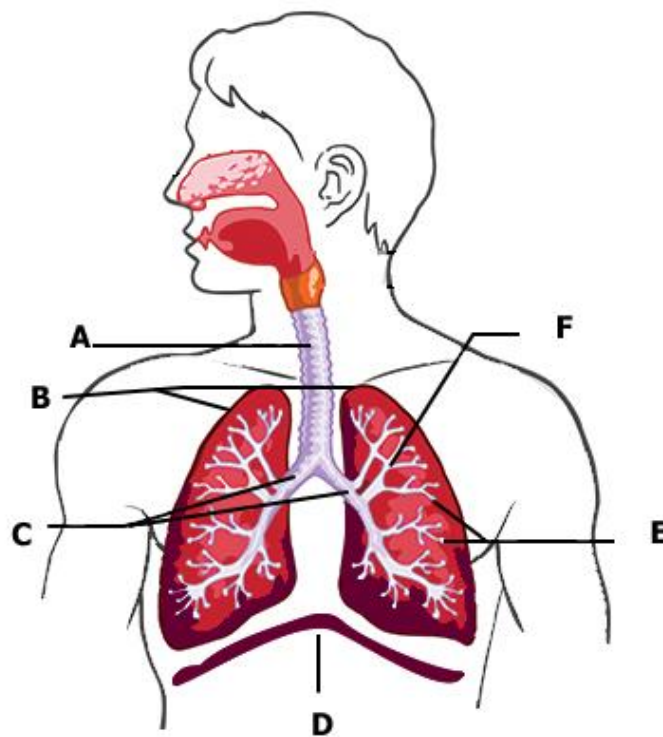
18. What happens to the diaphragm during expiration?



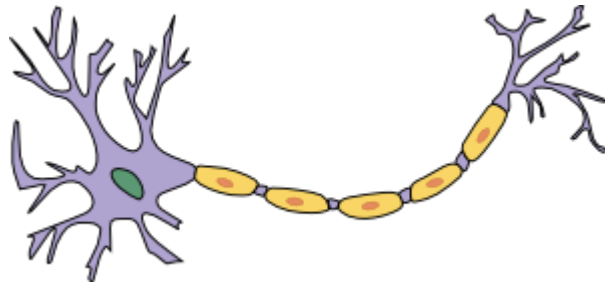
19. What is the function of the respiratory system?



20. Identify structure "C"



21. What is the function of the nervous system?



22. A neuron receives messages from small branches of the nerve cell called

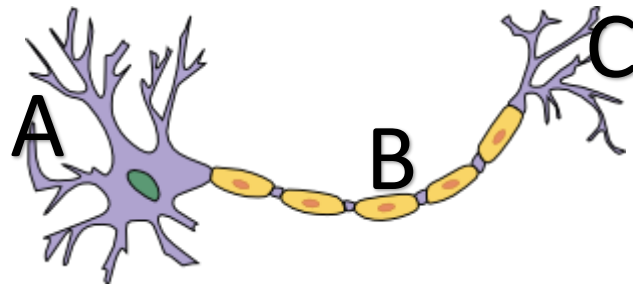
-Somatic nerve

-Inter-neurons

-Dendrites

-Axons

23. Identify structure "B"



24. What are the two systems that make up the nervous system?

- The neuron and ganglion systems*
- The central and peripheral nervous systems*
- The ganglion and spinal cord*
- The axon and the neuron system*

25. What part of the brain is the center for rational thought, learning, memorizing, and reasoning?

-*Cerebellum*

-*Cerebrum*

-*Medulla*

-*Hypothalamus*

-*Spinal cord*

26. What part of the brain is the center for most of your motor skills and balance?

-*Cerebellum*

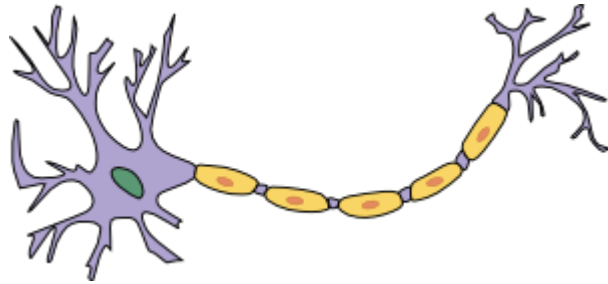
-*Cerebrum*

-*Medulla*

-*Hypothalamus*

-*Spinal cord*

27. Which part of the nervous system is responsible for jerking your arm away from a hot stove?



28. The peripheral nervous system

-is made up of the brain and spinal cord.

-handles the central nervous system's input and output.

-depends exclusively on sensory neurons.

-depends exclusively on motor neurons.

29. The ____?____ nervous system is part of the peripheral nervous system.

-Somatic

-Sympathetic

-Autonomic

-All of these

30. The sympathetic nervous system handles ____?____ responses, while the parasympathetic nervous system governs ____?____ responses.

-Voluntary; involuntary

-Involuntary; voluntary

-Sensory; motor

31. Neurons

-are the basic units of the nervous system.

-are held in place by glial cells.

-transmit electrical messages throughout the nervous system.

-are characterized by all of these.

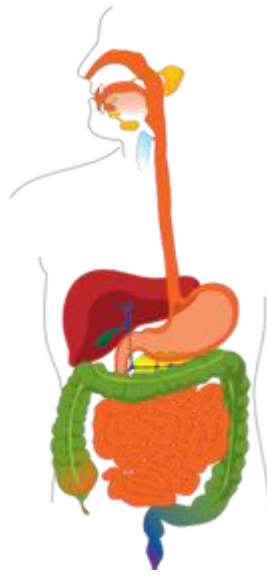
32. The ____?____ receive messages from other neurons, while the ____?____ carry messages on to other neurons or to muscle or gland cells.

-Cell bodies; dendrites

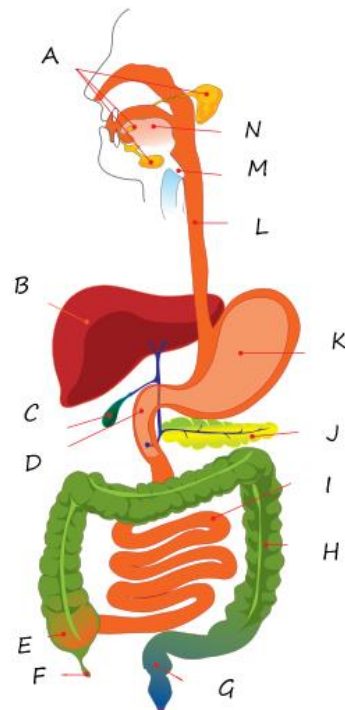
-Dendrites; axons

-Axons; dendrites

33. What do the organs of the digestive system do?



34. Identify structure "B"



35. In order, what are the main organs that food travels through in the digestive system?

-Mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus

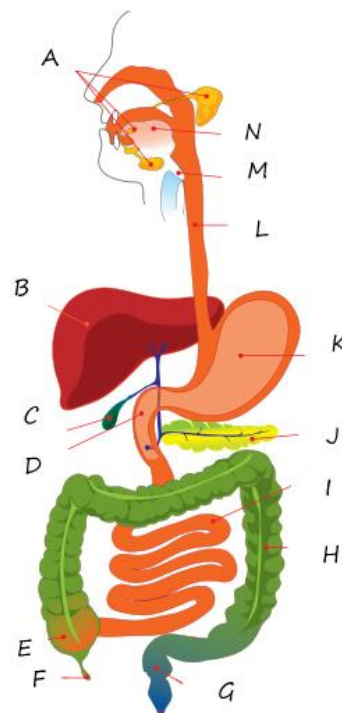
-Mouth, esophagus, stomach, liver, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus

-Mouth, esophagus, stomach, gall bladder, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus

-Mouth, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus

-Mouth, stomach, liver, pancreas, rectum, anus

36. Identify structure "I"



37. What are the main functions of the large intestine (colon)?

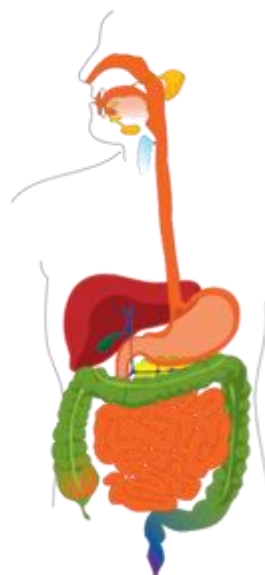
-It crushes the food, then stores it for energy

-It absorbs water and minerals into the bloodstream, and collects the wastes into the rectum for excretion

-Absorbs proteins and carbohydrates into the bloodstream

-Produces chyme

38. Where does mechanical digestion occur?



39. What is the function of the liver in digestion?



40. Where does chemical digestion occur?



41. The muscle system supports the skeleton and allows for skeletal movement. What else does it do?

-Pumps blood

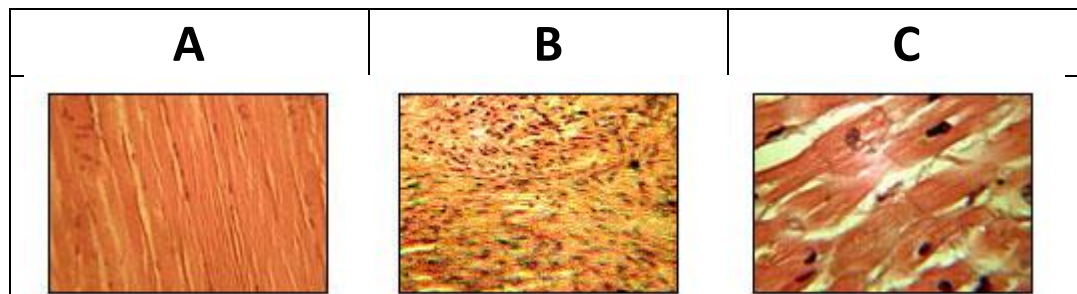
-Controls the digestive system

-Regulates body temperature

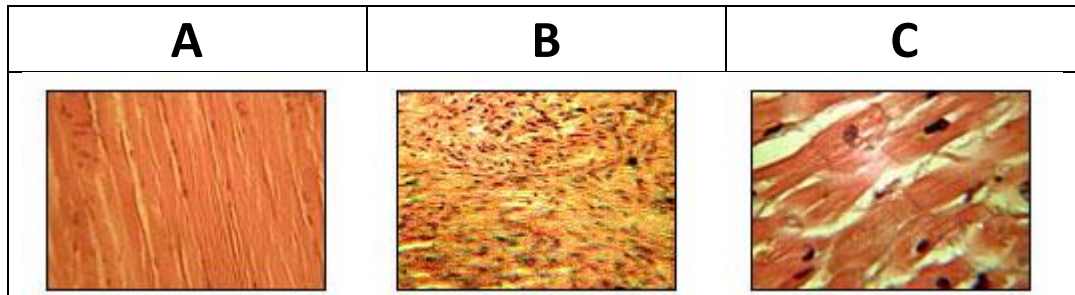
-Protects soft tissue

-All of these

42. Which type of muscle is found in the heart?



43. Which type of muscle moves the skeleton?



44. Ligaments connect

- Muscle to bone*
- Bone to bone*
- Bone to cartilage*
- Muscle to cartilage*

45. Which of the following is NOT a function of bones in the human skeletal system?

-Storing minerals

-Regulating body temperature

-Protecting organs

-Moving body parts

46. What is a joint?



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47. What do the cavities in the very center of bone (and the bone marrow) produce?



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48. What is the function of joints?



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49. The integumentary system protects the body from infectious organisms and dehydration. What are other functions?

-Acts as a touch receptor

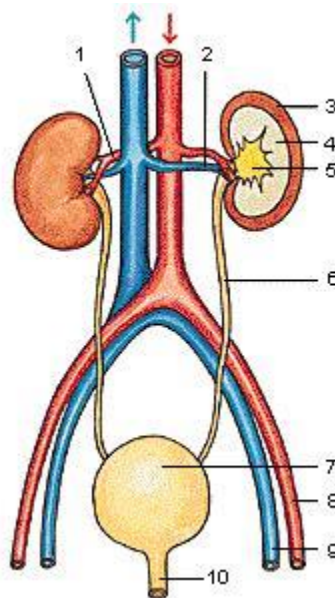
-Protects the body against abrupt changes in temperature

-Helps dispose of wastes

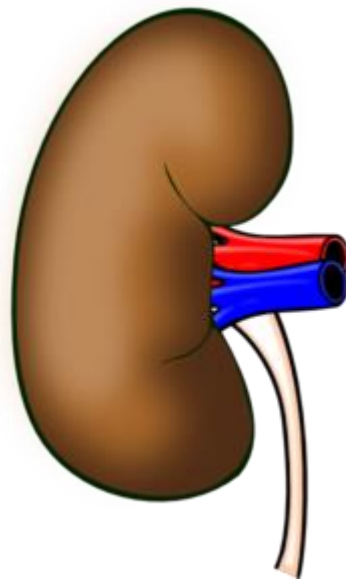
-Stores water, fat, and vitamin

-All of these

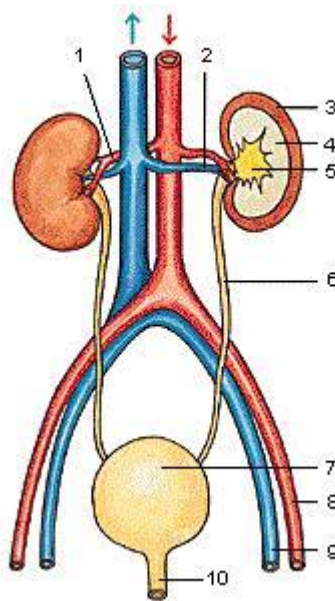
50. What is the function of “7”?



51. What is the function of kidneys?



52. Identify structure “6”



53. What is the function of lymph?

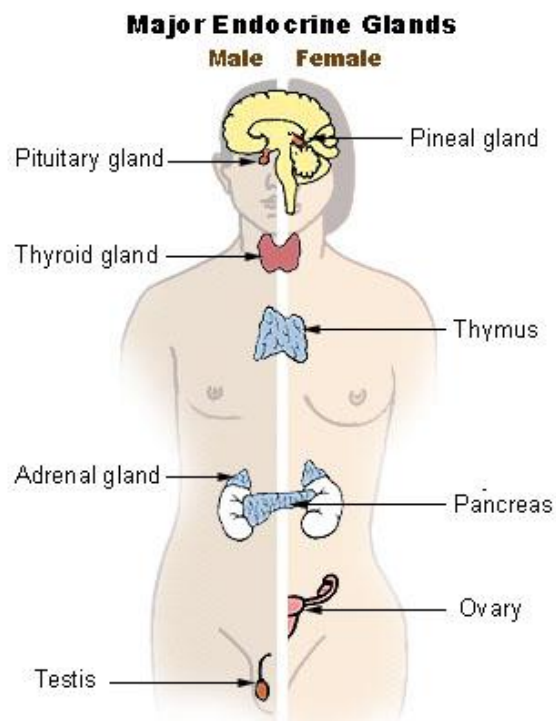


54. Lymph is mostly made of
_____?_____ and _____?_____

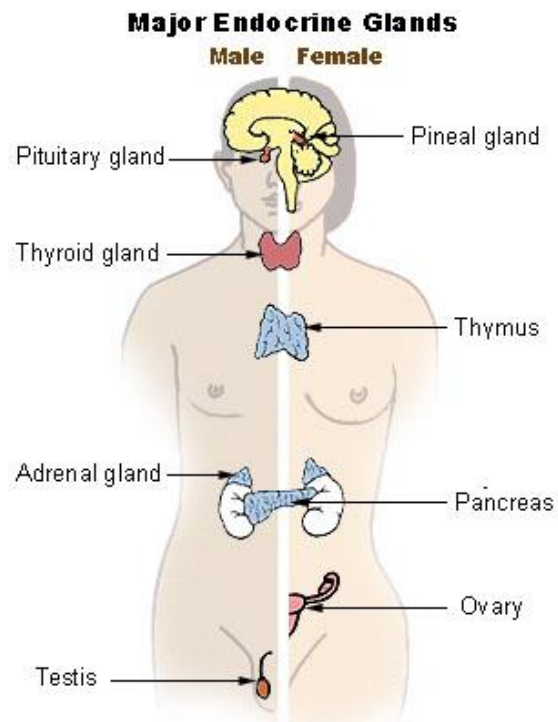
55. The lymphatic system works most closely with what other system?



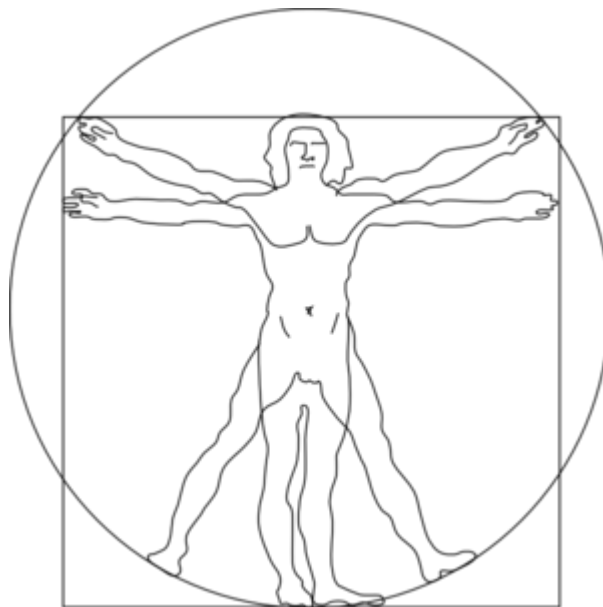
56. What is the function of the endocrine system?



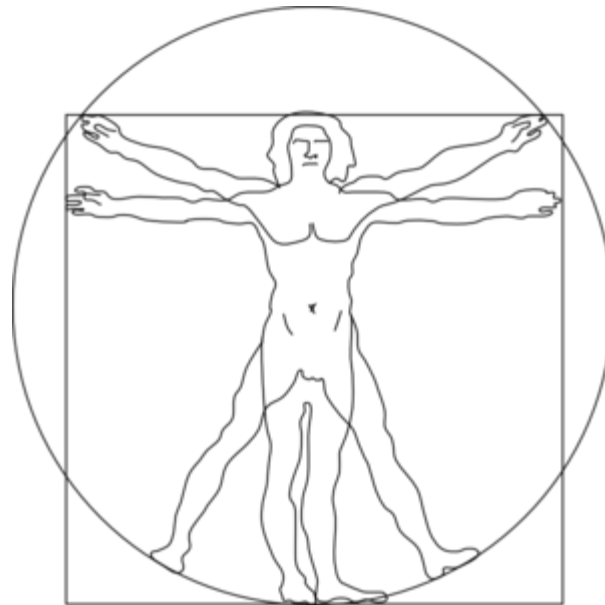
57. The pituitary gland is responsible for what?



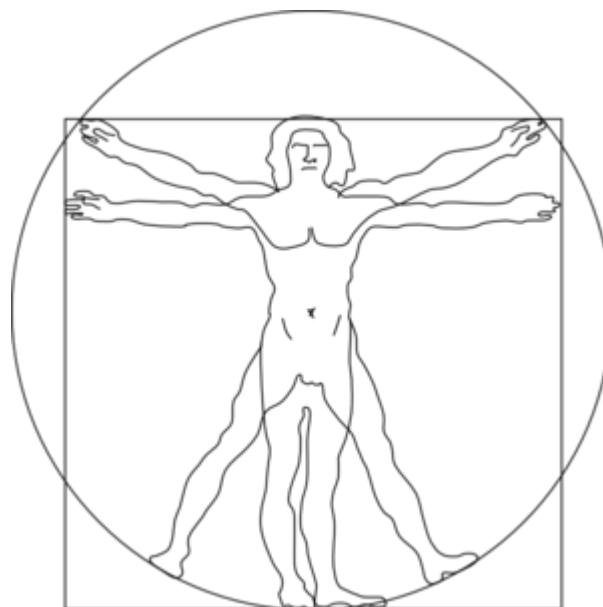
58. Which system coordinates the body's response to internal and external stimuli?



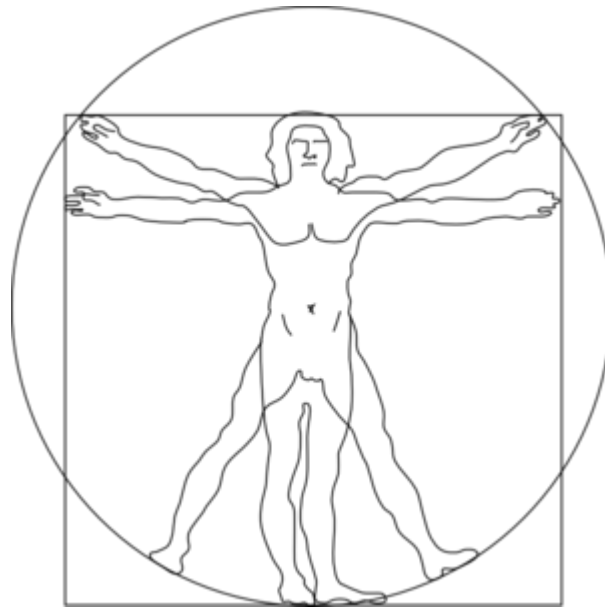
59. The process by which the human body maintains a relatively stable internal environment is called _____?



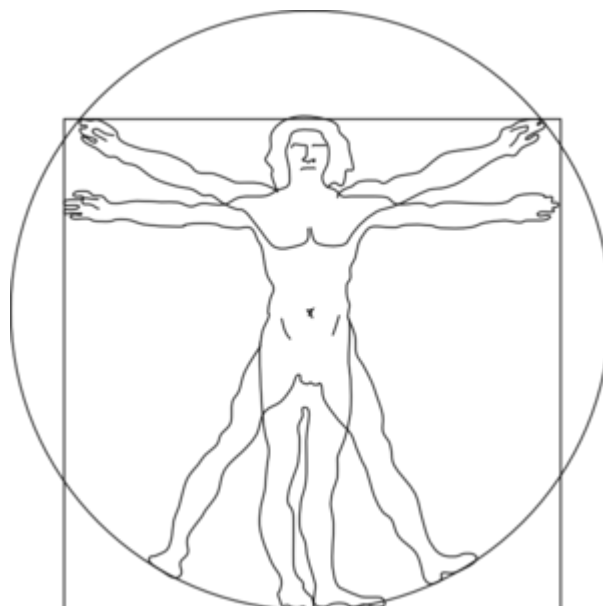
60. A group of similar cells that work together to perform a function is _____?



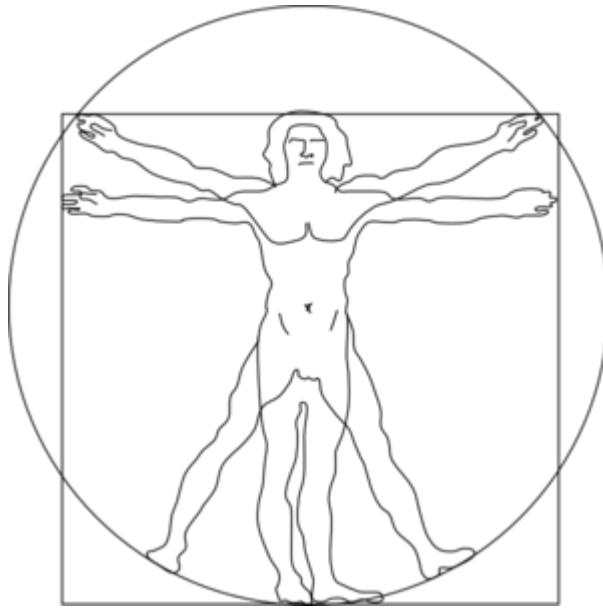
61. Give an example of a ball-and-socket joint.



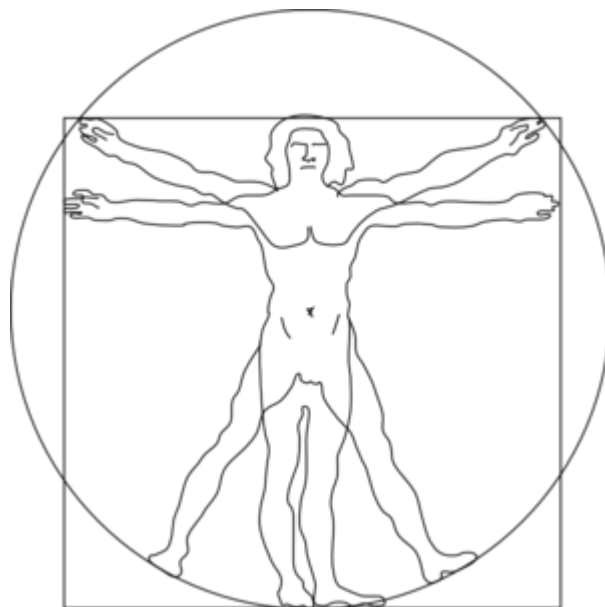
62. Which systems interact to move and control body parts?



63. Which human body systems interact in reflex actions, such as knee jerk, blinking, and jumping when startled?



64. A group of tissues that work together to perform a function is _____?_____



65. When you exercise, the cells in your body use oxygen at an increased rate. Which system(s) help supply this need for more oxygen?

