Body System Prep Test

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Blood enters the heart through the atra.
2. The only veins that carry oxygen-rich blood are the venae cavae.
3. The blood in the veins is prevented from flowing backward because of valves in these blood vessels.
4. Red blood cells are produced in the spleen.

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

5. Which type of muscle makes up the heart?
   a. cardiac
   b. smooth
   c. skeletal
   d. all of these

6. A(n) _____ muscle contracts under conscious control.
   a. voluntary
   b. involuntary
   c. skeletal
   d. striated

7. Which type of muscle moves bones?
   a. skeletal
   b. striated
   c. smooth
   d. voluntary

8. The skin regulates the temperature of the body on a hot day by _____.
   a. closing the pores
   b. dilating blood vessels
   c. constricting the blood
   d. reducing access to the exterior

9. Which hormone causes an increase in blood glucose?
   a. glycogen
   b. gastrin
   c. glucagon
   d. sucrase

10. The hormone that causes a decrease in blood glucose is _____.
    a. glucagon
    b. insulin
    c. gastrin
    d. nucleos

11. The esophagus moves food through a series of involuntary muscular contractions called _____.
    a. mechanical digestion
    b. chemical digestion
    c. peristalsis
    d. stimuli

12. What controls the release of food from the stomach to the small intestine?
    a. villus
    b. larynx
    c. epiglottis
    d. muscular valve(sphincter)

13. The first section of the small intestine is called the _____.
    a. appendix
    b. rectum
    c. duodenum
    d. villus

14. As a result of digestion, proteins are broken down to _____.
    a. monosaccharides
    b. amino acids
    c. triglycerides
    d. glycerol

15. The body’s preferred energy source is _____.
    a. carbohydrates
    b. fats
    c. proteins
    d. minerals

16. What is the most abundant substance in the body?
    a. fat
    b. water
    c. sugar
    d. protein

17. Which of the following occurs in the large intestine?
    a. absorption of water
    b. synthesis of vitamin K and some B vitamins
    c. moves indigestible matter to rectum
    d. all of the above

18. Which of the following is part of the digestive tract?
    a. liver
    b. stomach
    c. gallbladder
    d. pancreas

19. The surface area of the small intestine is greatly increased by _____.
    a. a large number of villi
    b. chemical digestion
    c. peristalsis
    d. mechanical digestion

20. Which of the following is not mechanical digestion?
    a. chewing food
    b. contractions in small intestine
    c. churning of the stomach
    d. action of pepsin on proteins

21. Starches are large _____.
    a. fats
    b. proteins
    c. complex carbohydrates
    d. simple carbohydrates

22. _____ is a hormone produced by the hypothalamus that stimulates the reabsorption of water in the kidney.
    a. Aldosterone
    b. Insulin
    c. Antidiuretic hormone(ADH)
    d. Glucagon
23. In Figure 35-1, where is water absorbed?
   a. A  
   b. B  
   c. C  
   d. E

24. In Figure 35-1, where does protein digestion first take place?
   a. A  
   b. B  
   c. C  
   d. D

25. In Figure 35-1, which part has the lowest pH?
   a. B  
   b. C  
   c. D  
   d. E

26. What type of system is shown in Figure 35-3?
   a. reverse feedback  
   b. positive feedback  
   c. negative feedback  
   d. anti feedback

27. What is likely to have triggered hormone production shown in Figure 35-3?
   a. the presence of the body chemical  
   b. a decrease in the body chemical  
   c. a total lack of the body chemical  
   d. an increase in the body chemical

28. Which organ filters blood that has collected wastes from cells throughout the body and maintains the homeostasis of body fluids?
   a. kidneys  
   b. heart  
   c. lungs  
   d. pacemaker

29. Which of the following expells urine from the body?
   a. urinary bladder  
   b. heart  
   c. kidneys  
   d. ureters

30. Which of the following is true of breathing?
   a. homeostatic process  
   b. involuntary process  
   c. coordinated process  
   d. all of these

31. The filtering unit of the kidney is the ____.
   a. bladder  
   b. ureter  
   c. nephron  
   d. urethra

32. Which of the following is a function of the kidney?
   a. remove wastes from the blood  
   b. adjust the fluid level of the blood  
   c. adjust the salt level of the blood  
   d. all of the above

33. What is the destination of blood at D in Figure 37-5?
   a. the heart  
   b. kidneys  
   c. the body  
   d. the left lung

34. How is the blood located in the artery at D in Figure 37-5 different than the blood in all other arteries of the body?
   a. it is rich with oxygen  
   b. it is rich with carbon dioxide  
   c. it doesn’t reach the lung  
   d. it doesn’t reach the heart

35. Why is blood pumped through D before B in Figure 37-5?
   a. to enrich it with oxygen  
   b. to enrich it with carbon dioxide  
   c. to enrich it with water  
   d. to enrich it with blood cells

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.
a. small intestine  h. epiglottis  
b. liver  i. esophagus  
c. bile  j. target tissue  
d. thyroid gland  k. pepsin  
e. amylase  l. peristalsis  
f. stomach  m. Calorie  
g. endocrine gland  n. rectum  

16. Organ that produces bile  
37. Ductless organ that releases hormones into the bloodstream  
38. Narrow, muscular tube in which digestion is completed  
39. Unit of heat used to measure the energy content of food  
40. Specific cells in the body to which hormones convey information  
41. Responsible for metabolic control, energy balance, and growth  
42. Last section of the digestive system from which feces are eliminated  
43. Chemical that helps breaks down fats  
44. Digestive enzyme found in stomach  
45. Lowest pH organ  
46. A flap that covers the opening to the windpipe during swallowing  
47. Series of involuntary muscle contractions along the walls of the digestive tract  
48. Muscular tube that connects the mouth to the stomach  
49. Digestive enzyme found in saliva that breaks down starch  

Match each item with the correct statement below.  

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. hemoglobin</td>
<td>i. aorta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. antigen</td>
<td>j. platelets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. trachea</td>
<td>k. pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. nephron</td>
<td>l. antibody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. artery</td>
<td>m. plasma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. atrium</td>
<td>n. capillary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. alveoli</td>
<td>o. ventricle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. urine</td>
<td>p. vein</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50. Fluid portion of blood in which blood cells move  
51. Solution of body wastes consisting of excess water, waste molecules, and excess ions  
52. Regular surge of blood through an artery  
53. Largest artery  
54. A lower chamber of the heart  
55. An upper chamber of the heart  
56. A large blood vessel that carries blood from the tissues to the heart  
57. A kind of large, muscular, thick-walled elastic vessel that carries blood away from the heart  
58. Gas exchange takes place in this part of the lungs  
59. Microscopic blood vessel  
60. Passage way leading from the larynx to the lungs  
61. Helps with clotting  
62. Iron-containing protein that picks up oxygen after it enters the blood vessels in the lungs  

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