In your textbook, read about air passageways and lungs.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. During the process of respiration,
   a. oxygen is delivered to body cells.
   b. oxygen is used in cells to produce ATP.
   c. carbon dioxide is expelled from the body.
   d. all of these.

2. When you swallow, your epiglottis momentarily covers the top of the trachea so that
   a. you can swallow more easily.
   b. you can breathe more easily.
   c. you don't get food in your air passages.
   d. you can cough up foreign matter.

3. The cells that line your trachea and bronchi
   a. produce dirt-trapping mucus.
   b. help in the exchange of oxygen and CO₂.
   c. move mucus and dirt upward.
   d. only beat when you inhale.

4. The first branches off the trachea are called
   a. bronchioles.
   b. bronchi.
   c. arterioles.
   d. alveoli.

5. Inside the alveoli, carbon dioxide and oxygen
   a. are exchanged between air and blood.
   b. are transported along microscopic tubes.
   c. are produced inside cells.
   d. are exchanged for other gases.

6. Which is the correct sequence for the path of oxygen through the respiratory system?
   a. nasal passages, bronchi, bronchioles, cells, blood, alveoli
   b. cells, blood, alveoli, bronchioles, bronchi, trachea, nasal passages
   c. nasal passages, blood, alveoli, bronchi, cells, trachea, bronchioles
   d. nasal passages, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli, blood, cells

In your textbook, read about the mechanics of breathing and the control of respiration.

For each statement below, write true or false.

7. Homeostasis in respiration is controlled by the cerebrum.

8. As you exhale, the bronchioles in the lungs release most of their air.

9. When you inhale, the muscles between your ribs contract.

10. Relaxation of the diaphragm causes a slight vacuum in the lungs.

11. Air rushes into the lungs because the air pressure outside the body is greater than the air pressure inside the lungs.

12. Relaxation of the diaphragm causes it to flatten.

In your textbook, read about your blood, ABO blood types, and blood vessels.

Answer the following questions.

1. What cells and substances would you expect to find suspended or dissolved in plasma?

2. How is carbon dioxide transported in blood?

Complete the table below by checking the correct column for each description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Red Blood Cells</th>
<th>White Blood Cells</th>
<th>Platelets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Contain hemoglobin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fight infection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lack a nucleus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Help clot blood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Transport oxygen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Comparatively large and nucleated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each statement below, write true or false.

9. Your blood type can be changed with a blood transfusion.

10. Different blood types result from different antibodies being present on the membranes of red blood cells.

11. If you have type B blood, then you have anti-A antibodies in your plasma.

12. Risks involving incompatible Rh factors are greatest for a woman's first child.
In your textbook, read about your heart, blood's path through the heart, and inside your heart.

Label the parts of the human heart in the diagram below. Use these choices:

- aorta
- left atrium
- left ventricle
- pulmonary arteries
- pulmonary veins
- right atrium
- right ventricle

13. __________________________
14. __________________________
15. __________________________
16. __________________________
17. __________________________
18. __________________________
19. __________________________
20. Where does blood go from the pulmonary veins? From the right ventricle? From the left ventricle?
21. What prevents blood from mixing between atria and ventricles?

In your textbook, read about heartbeat regulation, control of the heart, and blood pressure.

Determine if the statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.

22. The surge of blood through an artery is called the cardiac output. __________________________
23. The pacemaker initiates heartbeats by generating electrical impulses. __________________________
24. An electrocardiogram is a record of the strength of each heartbeat. __________________________
25. The atrioventricular node, along with sensory cells in arteries near the heart, regulates the pacemaker. __________________________
26. Diastolic pressure occurs when the heart's ventricles contract. __________________________

Order the following steps in the filtration of blood from 1 to 7.

- 4. From the Bowman's capsule, fluid flows through a U-shaped tubule.
- 5. Under high pressure, blood flows into capillaries that make up the glomerulus.
- 6. After being stored in the bladder, urine exits the body via the urethra.
- 7. Fluid moves from the end of the nephron's tubule to the ureter.
- 8. Blood enters the nephron from a branch of the renal artery.
- 9. Water, glucose, amino acids, and ions are reabsorbed into the blood.
- 10. Water, glucose, amino acids, wastes, and other substances move from glomerular capillaries into a Bowman's capsule.

In your textbook, read about the urinary system and homeostasis.

Complete each statement.

11. ________________ and ________________ are two toxic nitrogenous wastes that your kidneys constantly remove from your bloodstream.
12. The kidneys also help regulate the blood’s ________________, ________________, and ________________.
13. Individuals with diabetes have excess levels of ________________ in their blood.