Science Test – Chapter 26 Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Score:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ % of reading done:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Matching: Match each term with the correct definition.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ alveoli
 | 1. Microscopic, fingerlike structures that line the wall of the small intestine
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ assimilation
 | 1. The microscopic sacs in which the exchange of gases takes place in the lungs
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ basal metabolic rate
 | 1. A thin, flexible flap in front of the larynx; folds over and blocks the glottis during swallowing
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ bronchi
 | 1. A slimy substance on the surface of mucous membranes and on the exterior of many fish and other aquatic animals; a thick sticky substance that filters the air entering the body
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ chemical digestion
 | 1. The process by which living cells convert nutrients into cellular structures
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ diaphragm
 | 1. A part of the digestive tract; connects the pharynx and stomach in humans
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ epiglottis
 | 1. Muscular contractions that move food along the alimentary canal
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ esophagus
 | 1. The passageway between the mouth and nose and the esophagus and larynx; the throat
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ large intestine
 | 1. The part of the digestive tract that extends from the end of the small intestine to the anus; absorbs water and minerals
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ larynx
 | 1. The rate at which an organism uses energy when it is inactive
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ liver
 | 1. The two branches of the trachea; function in carrying air to and from the lungs
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ lung
 | 1. The voice box
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ mechanical digestion
 | 1. A digestive gland that secretes saliva into the mouth
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ mucus
 | 1. The digestive organ in which most of the digestion and absorption of food occurs
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ peristalsis
 | 1. The organ that produces bile; helps to regulate sugar in the blood; stores vitamins and minerals
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ salivary gland
 | 1. An organ that exchanges gases between the atmosphere and the blood
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ small intestine
 | 1. Chemically breaking down food into substances that the body can use
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ trachea
 | 1. The process of breaking down food into smaller pieces and mixing it with the digestive juices
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ villi
 | 1. The muscle that separates the thorax from the abdomen; aids in breathing
 |
| 1. \_\_\_\_ pharyx
 | 1. The tube between the pharynx and the lungs
 |

True or False: Determine whether each statement is true or false.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The large intestine is longer than the small intestine.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ We use the pectoralis major to help us breath.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Our incisors crush our food.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Villi are located in the liver.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ We get our wisdom teeth when we are around the age of 50.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Food moves through our digestive system by a process called *absorption*.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ You could expect your metabolic rate to be lower while you are at rest.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Your lungs are part of your digestive system
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Meats are high in protein.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Bile is produces in the liver.

Multiple choice: Choose the option that best answers each question.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following warms and moistens the air that we breath in?
	1. Villa
	2. Dehumidifier
	3. Mucus
	4. Bronchioles
2. \_\_\_\_\_ To what organ is your appendix attached to?
	1. Small intestine
	2. Large intestine
	3. Liver
	4. Spleen
3. \_\_\_\_\_ What are the teeth that we use to grind food called?
	1. Incisors
	2. Canines
	3. Premolars
	4. Molars
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The large intestine is how long?
	1. 2 ft
	2. 4ft
	3. 5ft
	4. 10 ft
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Which disease is caused by the alveoli filling with fluid?
	1. Parkinson’s disease
	2. Lou Gehrig’s disease
	3. Whooping cough
	4. Pneumonia
6. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the type of acid found in our stomachs?
	1. Boric acid
	2. Ammonia
	3. Hydrochloric acid
	4. Nitric acid
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Our chest cavity is called our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
	1. Abdomen
	2. Thorax
	3. Stomach
	4. Gut

Short answer: Answer each question with complete sentences.

1. What is the difference between digestion and assimilation?

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1. Why can the liver be considered a digestive organ if food never passes through it?

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Extra Credit:

1. Normally the appendix holds what substances in it? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.