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

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

Matching: Match each term with the correct definition.

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| --- | --- |
| 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.