

# Respiration, Circulation, and Excretion

## Reinforcement and Study Guide

1. Differentiate between breathing, internal respiration and cellular respiration.

---



---



---

2. How is carbon dioxide transported in blood? Why?

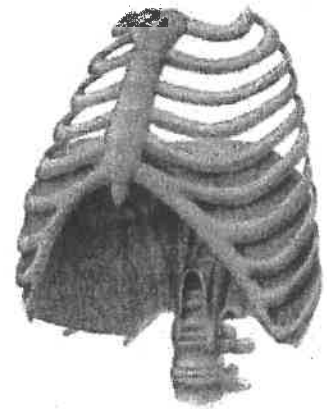
---



---

Mark the figure to the right as each statement directs.

- Draw red arrows on the figure to show the movement of air and the diaphragm during inhalation.
- Draw blue arrows on the figure to show the movement of air and the diaphragm during exhalation.



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

Description	Red Blood Cells	White Blood Cells	Platelets
3. Contain hemoglobin			
4. Fight infection			
5. Lack a nucleus			
6. Help clot blood			
7. Transport oxygen			
8. Comparatively large and nucleated			

For each statement below, write true or false.

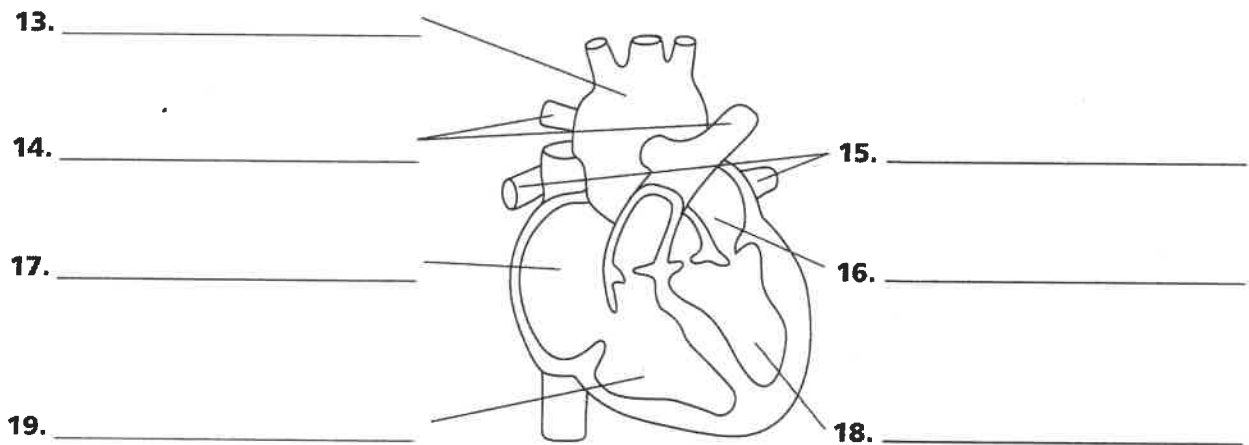
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Your blood type can be changed with a blood transfusion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Different blood types result from different antibodies being present on the membranes of red blood cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. If you have type B blood, then you have anti-A antibodies in your plasma.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Risks involving incompatible Rh factors are greatest for a woman's first child.

## Respiration, Circulation, and Excretion, *continued*

### Reinforcement and Study Guide

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



20. Where does blood go from the pulmonary veins? From the right ventricle? From the left ventricle?

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

Match the description on the left with the word on the right by writing the correct letter in each blank.

- |           |   |                     |
|-----------|---|---------------------|
| _____ 21. | the filtering units in the kidney                   | a. excretory        |
| _____ 22. | leads from the bladder to outside the body          | b. ureters          |
| _____ 23. | returns purified blood to the body from the kidneys | c. bladder          |
| _____ 24. | tubes leading from each kidney to the bladder       | d. urethra          |
| _____ 25. | filter blood that has collected wastes from cells   | e. carbon dioxide   |
| _____ 26. | muscular organ that holds urine                     | f. moisture (water) |
| _____ 27. | kidneys, lungs, and skin are all _____ organs       | g. nephrons         |
| _____ 28. | creates fog when you breathe on a cold window       | h. renal veins      |
| _____ 29. | lungs excrete water and _____                       | i. kidneys          |
| _____ 30. | blood is pumped through this during dialysis        | j. tubing           |

**In your textbook, read about the functions of the digestive system.**

*Use each of the terms below only once to complete the passage.*

<b>chemical</b>	<b>chyme</b>	<b>colon</b>	<b>enzymes</b>	<b>hormones</b>
<b>mechanical</b>	<b>small intestine</b>	<b>three</b>	<b>water</b>	

The digestive system has (1) \_\_\_\_\_ major functions. Digestion can be categorized as either (2) \_\_\_\_\_ or (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Most nutrients are absorbed in the (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Accessory organs provide bile,

(5) \_\_\_\_\_, and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to aid digestion.

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ is absorbed from (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in the

(9) \_\_\_\_\_.