Science 9 Reviewer

_____1. Which part of the upper respiratory tract filters, warms, and moistens the air we breathe?
a) Nasal cavity b) Pharynx c) Larynx d) Trachea

_____2. Which part of the lower respiratory tract is also known as the voice box?
a) Nasal cavity b) Pharynx c) Larynx d) Trachea

_____3. Which part of the lower respiratory tract branches into two tubes called bronchi?
a) Nasal cavity b) Pharynx c) Larynx d) Trachea

_____4. Which part of the lower respiratory tract consists of tiny air sacs called alveoli?
a) Bronchi b) Bronchioles c) Lungs d) Diaphragm

_____5. Which part of the lower respiratory tract is a dome-shaped muscle that contracts and relaxes during breathing?
a) Bronchi b) Bronchioles c) Lungs d) Diaphragm

_____6. In which part of the lungs does gas exchange occur?
a) Bronchi b) Bronchioles c) Veins d) Alveoli

_____7. What muscle is responsible in preventing the food to enter the lungs?
a) trachea b) epiglottis c) larynx d) pharynx

_____8. What is the term for the process of taking in oxygen and releasing carbon dioxide through the respiratory system?
a) Breathing b) Respiration c) Ventilation d) Inhalation

_____9. What is the term for the movement of air into and out of the lungs?
a) Breathing b) Respiration c) Ventilation d) Inhalation

_____10. What is the term for the exchange of gases between the alveoli and the blood capillaries?
a) External respiration c) Cellular respiration
b) Internal respiration d) Aerobic respiration

_____11. What is the term for the exchange of gases between the blood and the body cells?
a) External respiration c) Cellular respiration
b) Internal respiration d) Aerobic respiration

_____12. What is the term for the process of breaking down glucose to produce energy in the form of ATP?
a) External respiration c) Cellular respiration
b) Internal respiration d) Aerobic respiration

_____13. What is the most common cause of the common cold?
a) Bacteria b) Fungi c) Viruses d) Allergens

_____14. What is the name of the virus that causes influenza?
A) Herpes simplex virus C) Influenza virus
B) Human immunodeficiency virus D) Coronavirus

_____15. What is the main difference between pneumonia and tuberculosis?
A) Pneumonia affects the lungs, while tuberculosis affects the bones.
B) Pneumonia is caused by bacteria, while tuberculosis is caused by fungi.
C) Pneumonia can be cured with antibiotics, while tuberculosis requires a longer treatment.
D) Pneumonia is a chronic disease, while tuberculosis is an acute disease.

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_____16. What are some common symptoms of respiratory tract infections?
A) Fever, headache, muscle pain, and fatigue
B) Sneezing, coughing, sore throat, and runny nose
C) Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain
D) Rash, itching, swelling, and redness

_____17. What are some preventive measures to avoid getting respiratory tract infections?
A) Washing hands frequently and covering mouth and nose when sneezing or coughing
B) Avoiding contact with sick people and getting vaccinated
C) Drinking plenty of water and eating healthy foods
D) Exercising regularly and getting enough sleep

_____18. What are some possible complications of respiratory tract infections if left untreated?
A) Sinusitis, ear infection, bronchitis, and asthma
B) Meningitis, encephalitis, sepsis, and death
C) Heart failure, kidney failure, liver failure, and coma
D) Lung abscess, pleural effusion, empyema, and pneumothorax

_____19. What are some common treatments for respiratory tract infections?
A) Antiviral drugs, antibiotics, antifungal drugs, and antiparasitic drugs
B) Analgesics, antipyretics, decongestants, and expectorants
C) Oxygen therapy, nebulizer therapy, inhaler therapy, and chest physiotherapy
D) All of the above

_____20. What is the main symptom of asthma?
a) Chest pain b) Coughing c) Wheezing d) Sneezing

_____21. What is the main cause of bronchitis?
a) Bacterial infection c) Fungal infection
b) Viral infection d) Parasitic infection

_____22. What is the main cause of emphysema?
a) Smoking b) Allergies c) Genetics d) Pollution

_____23. What is the name of the device that helps ease the effect of asthma?
a) Spirometer b) Peak flow meter c) Humidifier d) Nebulizer

_____24. What is the name of the type of asthma that is triggered by airborne substances, such as pollen, mold spores, or pet dander?
a) Exercise-induced asthma c) Allergy-induced asthma
b) Occupational asthma d) Non-allergic asthma

_____25. What is the name of the type of bronchitis that lasts for more than three months in a year for at least two years?
a) Acute bronchitis c) Recurrent bronchitis
b) Chronic bronchitis d) Persistent bronchitis

_____26. What are the tiny pores on the leaves of plants that allow gas exchange to occur?
A) Stomata B) Lenticels C) Hydathodes D) Nectaries

_____27. What is the name of the process by which plants use carbon dioxide and water to produce glucose and oxygen?
A) Respiration B) Photosynthesis C) Transpiration D) Fermentation

_____28. What is the name of the gas that plants release as a waste product of respiration?
A) Oxygen B) Carbon dioxide C) Nitrogen D) Methane

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_____29. How many chambers does the human heart have?
A) Two B) Four C) Six D) Eight

_____30. Which chamber of the heart receives oxygen-rich blood from the lungs?
A) Right atrium B) Right ventricle C) Left atrium D) Left ventricle

_____31. Which chamber of the heart pumps oxygen-poor blood to the lungs?
A) Right atrium B) Right ventricle C) Left atrium D) Left ventricle

_____32. Which valve separates the left atrium and the left ventricle?
A) Tricuspid valve C) Bicuspid valve
B) Pulmonary valve D) Aortic valve

_____33. What is the liquid part of blood that contains water, proteins, salts, hormones, and other substances?
A) Plasma B) Serum C) Lymph D) Interstitial fluid

_____34. What is the main function of red blood cells?
A) To transport oxygen and carbon dioxide
B) To fight infections and produce antibodies
C) To help with blood clotting and wound healing
D) To regulate blood pressure and fluid balance

_____35. What is the name of the protein that gives red blood cells their color and binds to oxygen and carbon dioxide?
A) Hemoglobin B) Myoglobin C) Collagen D) Keratin

_____36. What are the two main types of white blood cells?
A) Erythrocytes and thrombocytes
B) Granulocytes and agranulocytes
C) Macrophages and mast cells
D) Fibroblasts and adipocytes

_____37. What are the small cell fragments that are derived from large cells in the bone marrow called megakaryocytes?
A) Plasma B) Serum C) Platelets D) Interstitial fluid

_____38. What is the process by which platelets stick together to form a plug that seals a damaged blood vessel?
A) Coagulation B) Agglutination C) Aggregation D) Hemostasis

_____39. What is the name of the protein that forms a mesh-like network of fibers that traps platelets and blood cells to form a clot?
A) Fibrin B) Collagen C) Elastin D) Keratin

_____40. What are the four main blood types based on the presence or absence of antigens on the surface of red blood cells?
A) A, B, AB, and O C) X, Y, XY, and O
B) R, S, RS, and O D) M, N, MN, and O

_____41. What are the blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart to the rest of the body?
A) Arteries B) Veins C) Capillaries D) Lymphatics

_____42. What are the blood vessels that carry blood back to the heart from the rest of the body?
A) Arteries B) Veins C) Capillaries D) Lymphatics

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_____43. What are the blood vessels that connect arteries and veins and allow the exchange of gases, nutrients, and wastes between blood and tissues?
A) Arteries B) Veins C) Capillaries D) Lymphatics

_____44. What is the name of the largest artery in the human body that originates from the left ventricle of the heart and branches into smaller arteries?
A) Aorta B) Carotid artery C Coronary artery D) Pulmonary artery

_____45. What is the name of the largest vein in the human body that collects blood from the lower half of the body and returns it to the right atrium of the heart?
A) Superior vena cava C) Jugular vein
B) Inferior vena cava D) Portal vein

_____46. What is the name of the smallest artery in the human body that regulates blood flow into capillaries?
A) Arteriole B) Venule C) Capillary D) Lymphatic

_____47. What is the name of the smallest vein in the human body that collects blood from capillaries and drains it into larger veins?
A) Arteriole B) Venule C) Capillary D) Lymphatic

_____48. What is the name of the valve-like structures that prevent the backflow of blood in veins?
A) Semilunar valves C) Venous valves
B) Atrioventricular valves D) Cardiac valves

_____49. What is the name of the system of vessels that carries lymph, a clear fluid that contains white blood cells and other substances, from tissues to the bloodstream?
A) Circulatory system C) Lymphatic system
B) Respiratory system D) Endocrine system

_____50. What is the name of the fluid that circulates in the lymphatic system and contains white blood cells, proteins, and other substances?
A) Plasma B) Lymph C) Serum D) Interstitial fluid

_____51. What are the small, bean-shaped structures that filter lymph and store immune cells that fight infections and cancer?
A) Lymph nodes B) Lymph vessels C) Lymph organs D) Lymph tissues

_____52. What white blood cells is present in the lymph nodes?
A) Lymphocytes B) Granulocytes C) Macrophages D) Mast cells

_____53. What are the two main types of blood circulation in the human body?
A) Pulmonary and systemic C) Coronary and cerebral
B) Arterial and venous D) Lymphatic and portal

_____54. What is the main function of pulmonary circulation?
A) To carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the body
B) To carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart
C) To carry deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs
D) To carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart

_____55. What is the main function of systemic circulation?
A) To carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the body
B) To carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart
C) To carry deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs
D) To carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart

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_____56. What is the term for the hardening and narrowing of the arteries due to the buildup of plaque?
A) Atherosclerosis B) Stroke C) Hypertension D) Angina

_____57. What is the term for the sudden interruption of blood flow to part of the brain, causing brain cell death and neurological damage?
A) Atherosclerosis B) Stroke C) Hypertension D) Angina

_____58. What are the two main types of strokes, depending on the cause of the blood flow disruption?
A) Ischemic and hemorrhagic C) Transient and permanent
B) Thrombotic and embolic D) Lacunar and cortical

_____59. What are some common risk factors for developing atherosclerosis and stroke?
A) High blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking
B) Low blood pressure, low cholesterol, hypoglycemia, exercise
C) Normal blood pressure, normal cholesterol, normal blood sugar, moderate alcohol consumption
D) All of the above

_____60. What is the most common cause of coronary heart disease?
A) Infection of the heart muscle
B) Build-up of fatty deposits on the inner walls of the blood vessels that supply the heart muscle
C) Damage to the heart valves from rheumatic fever
D) Birth defects that affect the normal development and functioning of the heart

_____61. What are some of the symptoms of coronary heart disease in men and women?
A) Chest pain, shortness of breath, nausea, and extreme fatigue
B) Chest pain, chest tightness, chest pressure and chest discomfort
C) Chest pain, dizziness, fainting and racing heartbeat
D) All of the above

_____62. What is hypertensive heart disease?
A) A disease of the blood vessels supplying the brain
B) A disease of the blood vessels supplying the arms and legs
C) A disease caused by high blood pressure that affects the heart and blood vessels
D) A disease caused by low blood pressure that affects the heart and blood vessels

_____63. What are some of the complications of hypertensive heart disease?
A) Heart failure, heart attack, stroke and kidney failure
B) Heart valve disease, congenital heart disease, deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism
C) Peripheral arterial disease, rheumatic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and angina
D) None of the above

_____64. What is rheumatic heart disease?
A) A disease caused by streptococcal bacteria that affects the heart muscle and heart valves
B) A disease caused by viral infection that affects the heart muscle and heart valves
C) A disease caused by congenital malformations that affects the heart muscle and heart valves

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D) A disease caused by autoimmune disorder that affects the heart muscle and heart valves

_____65. What are some of the risk factors for developing rheumatic heart disease?
A) Smoking, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol
B) Family history, age, gender and ethnicity
C) Poverty, overcrowding, poor hygiene and lack of access to health care
D) All of the above

_____66. What is the main difference between hemophilia and anemia?
A) Hemophilia is a bleeding disorder, while anemia is a blood disorder.
B) Hemophilia is a blood disorder, while anemia is a bleeding disorder.
C) Hemophilia and anemia are both bleeding disorders, but hemophilia is inherited and anemia is acquired.
D) Hemophilia and anemia are both blood disorders, but hemophilia affects clotting factors and anemia affects red blood cells.

_____67. What are some of the common causes of anemia?
A) Iron deficiency, vitamin B12 deficiency, blood loss and chronic diseases.
B) Infection, inflammation, autoimmune diseases and cancer.
C) Genetic mutations, environmental factors, aging and smoking.
D) All of the above.

_____68. What type of anemia is caused by a lack of vitamin B12 or folate in the diet or a problem with absorbing these vitamins from food?
A) Iron-deficiency anemia
B) Sickle cell anemia
C) Pernicious anemia
D) Aplastic anemia

_____69. What type of anemia is caused by a genetic mutation that affects the shape and function of the hemoglobin molecules in the red blood cells?
A) Sickle cell anemia
B) Hemolytic anemia
C) Thalassemia
D) Fanconi anemia

_____70. What type of anemia is caused by a failure of the bone marrow to produce enough blood cells of any kind?
A) Aplastic anemia
B) Anemia of chronic disease
C) Pernicious anemia
D) Diamond-Blackfan anemia

_____71. What are the two types of conducting tissues in plants that form the transport system?
A) Xylem and phloem
B) Epidermis and cortex
C) Parenchyma and collenchyma
D) Stomata and guard cells

_____72. What is the process of water loss from the leaves of plants through evaporation?
A) Osmosis B) Photosynthesis C) Respiration D) Transpiration

_____73. What is the name of the pressure that drives the movement of sugar-rich sap in the phloem tissue?
A) Osmotic pressure
B) Hydrostatic pressure
C) Turgor pressure
D) Translocation pressure

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