

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.

____ 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

_____ 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

_____ 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 are 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

_____ 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

