

SCIENCE QUESTIONS (ANSWERS) – SECTION 1

1. Which blood cells fight infection?
① red
② white
2. Antigens stimulate the production of _____ in white blood cells that protect us from disease.
① oxygen
② antibodies
3. Which is **not** correct?
① AT----AS
② AG----AC
③ TA----SA
④ CA----GA
⑤ AT----GA
4. What is the purpose of red blood cells?
① to fight infection
② to carry oxygen
5. Why would you need more red blood cells in higher altitudes?
① because there is more oxygen at a higher altitude
② because there is less oxygen at a higher altitude.
6. Which surgery would need the most blood?
① a lung transplant
② a heart transplant
7. Which are the largest blood vessels?
① arteries
② capillaries
8. _____ carry blood from the heart throughout the body.
① veins
② arteries
9. _____ carry blood from the body to the heart.
① veins
② arteries
10. Why are arteries able to pump your blood so well?
① because the walls are elastic so they give as they pump
② because they are carrying oxygen rich blood
11. Why must red blood cells go through capillaries one cell at a time?
① because capillaries are so tiny
② because capillaries are long and narrow
12. Capillaries take the blood to the _____.
① lungs
② muscles
13. Capillaries expand when you are more _____.
① active
② rested
14. During which activity will capillaries expand the most?
① eating
② running
15. The blood enters the heart from the body through the inferior and superior _____.
① pulmonary veins
② vena cava
16. Which factor contributed to the 8% decrease in heart disease mortality or deaths from 1988 to 1999?
① the new kinds of heart medicine available for public use
② the number of hospitals that have opened up across the country

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17. What would most likely happen to a person who smokes?
- ① A smoker is more likely to be at risk for only lung cancer.
 - ② A smoker is more likely to get heart disease, cancer, or emphysema.
18. Why are the walls of the left ventricle thicker than the walls of the other chambers?
- ① because the left ventricle is responsible for pumping blood to the lungs
 - ② because the left ventricle is responsible for pumping blood throughout the body
19. What does an EKG (electrocardiogram) measure?
- ① the amount of oxygen in the blood
 - ② heartbeat rhythm and rate
20. What causes a heart murmur?
- ① a valve in the heart that doesn't close properly
 - ② too much carbon dioxide in the bloodstream
21. Why would a doctor install a pacemaker in a heart?
- ① to prevent a buildup of cholesterol
 - ② to regulate the heartbeat.
22. Which would cause the most heart disease?
- ① too much sugar
 - ② too much cholesterol
23. Why should you not run after you eat?
- ① because blood is needed by the stomach to help digest food
 - ② because blood is need to carry oxygen
24. Why do you need to chew your food instead of swallowing it whole?
- ① because you could choke
 - ② because the digestive process begins in the mouth, where saliva breaks down food.
25. _____ in the saliva break down food.
- ① enzymes
 - ② bacteria
26. Saliva also contains _____ which makes food slippery enough to pass easily through the body.
- ① mucus
 - ② bacteria
27. The _____ is the tube that connects the mouth and the stomach.
- ① vein
 - ② esophagus
28. The stomach is where more enzymes and stomach acid, called _____ acid, break down food and kill bacteria.
- ① hydrochloric
 - ② muriatic
29. Nutrients from food pass from the small intestine into the _____.
- ① heart
 - ② bloodstream
30. The large intestine is mainly responsible for storing _____.
- ① nutrients
 - ② waste
31. Which is most responsible for clogging arteries?
- ① butter
 - ② red meat
32. _____ is a source of good fat.
- ① margarine
 - ② butter