

35 Multiple choice questions

1. the oxygen-carrying respiratory pigment made of protein and iron, which gives blood its red colour
 - a. oxyhaemoglobin
 - b. capillaries
 - c. blood
 - d. haemoglobin

2. blood vessels that carry blood towards the heart from other organs of the body
 - a. arteries
 - b. kidneys
 - c. veins
 - d. lungs

3. exchange of respiratory gases between the blood and the internal cells of the body
 - a. interstitial fluid
 - b. external gaseous exchange
 - c. internal gaseous exchange
 - d. transpiration stream

4. a type of contractile tissue that is not under voluntary control; present in walls of organs of the body, including the arteries
 - a. smooth muscle
 - b. root pressure
 - c. blood pressure
 - d. pulse

5. blood vessels with thick walls that carry blood under pressure, away from the heart towards other organs of the body
 - a. capillaries
 - b. liver
 - c. veins
 - d. arteries

6. the fluid transport medium of animals
 - a. blood
 - b. pulse
 - c. lymph
 - d. phloem

7. the forces of attraction between like or unlike atoms, ions or molecules of a single body
 - a. cohesive forces
 - b. adhesive forces
 - c. connective tissue
 - d. digestive tract

8. large gland associated with the digestive system, responsible for food metabolism
 - a. liver
 - b. lymph
 - c. xylem
 - d. lungs

9. upward pressure within the xylem of a root system, arising as a result of water moving into the root by osmosis, causing sap in the root to rise up towards the plant stem
 - a. root pressure
 - b. blood pressure
 - c. smooth muscle
 - d. pulse

10. gas present in air and water, used by plants and animals for cellular respiration and released as a by-product of photosynthesis
 - a. xylem
 - b. oxygen
 - c. phloem
 - d. lungs

11. chemical process whereby oxygen is combined with glucose to make energy, and water and carbon dioxide are released as by-products
 - a. vascular system
 - b. translocation
 - c. cellular respiration
 - d. capillaries

12. a fluid that lies in the spaces between cells
 - a. interstitial fluid
 - b. arteries
 - c. cohesive forces
 - d. digestive tract

13. a transport system made up of a series of vessels and a pump (the heart) to ensure the flow of blood around the body of an organism
 - a. cardiovascular system
 - b. vascular tissue
 - c. transport system
 - d. vascular system

14. vascular tissue in plants that transports water and dissolved inorganic minerals upwards as ascending sap
 - a. oxygen
 - b. xylem
 - c. phloem
 - d. liver

15. force exerted by blood on the walls of arteries
 - a. blood pressure
 - b. blood
 - c. smooth muscle
 - d. root pressure

16. the vascular tissue in plants that transports organic nutrients from where they are manufactured, up and down the plant
 - a. blood
 - b. pulse
 - c. xylem
 - d. phloem

17. the main transport form of oxygen in the blood; a bright red compound that is a combination of haemoglobin and oxygen
 - a. haemoglobin
 - b. oxygen
 - c. oxyhaemoglobin
 - d. xylem

18. the clear fluid in the vessels of the lymphatic system, derived from interstitial fluid
 - a. liver
 - b. lungs
 - c. lymph
 - d. xylem

19. gas released as a waste product of cellular respiration and which is used by plants as a carbon source for photosynthesis
 - a. haemoglobin
 - b. blood
 - c. carbon dioxide
 - d. capillaries

20. forces of attraction that act to hold two separate bodies together or to stick one body to another
 - a. cohesive forces
 - b. elastic fibres
 - c. adhesive forces
 - d. digestive tract

21. the respiratory organs of air-breathing vertebrates
 - a. lymph
 - b. veins
 - c. pulse
 - d. lungs

22. highly expandable connective tissue in the walls of large arteries
 - a. cohesive forces
 - b. adhesive forces
 - c. elastic fibres
 - d. arteries

23. the exchange of respiratory gases between an organism's external and internal environments (e.g. air and lungs)
 - a. internal gaseous exchange
 - b. external gaseous exchange
 - c. transpiration stream
 - d. transport system

24. mechanism of transport of water and dissolved nutrients in the xylem of plants
 - a. vascular system
 - b. translocation
 - c. transport system
 - d. transpiration stream

25. the regular throbbing of an artery caused by successive contractions of the heart
- pulse
 - lungs
 - phloem
 - xylem
26. main organ of excretion of nitrogenous wastes and maintenance of body fluid composition
- lungs
 - kidneys
 - veins
 - liver
27. a system of vessels arranged to carry substances from one part of a body to another
- translocation
 - transpiration stream
 - transport system
 - vascular system
28. vessel components of transport system
- cardiovascular system
 - vascular system
 - vascular tissue
 - transport system
29. the system of organs within animals that takes in food, digests it to extract energy and nutrients, and expels the remaining wastes
- digestive tract
 - cohesive forces
 - connective tissue
 - adhesive forces
30. supportive tissue widely distributed in the body, usually to hold cells, tissues or organs in place
- cohesive forces
 - digestive tract
 - vascular tissue
 - connective tissue

31. the transport form of lipids in lymph
 - a. veins
 - b. chylomicrons
 - c. blood
 - d. capillaries

32. the rising of liquid up thin tubes, due to adhesive and cohesive forces
 - a. capillaries
 - b. arteries
 - c. translocation
 - d. capillarity

33. mechanism of transport of organic nutrients in the phloem of plants
 - a. capillaries
 - b. capillarity
 - c. blood
 - d. translocation

34. tissue which is organised into vessels to function in transport
 - a. vascular system
 - b. connective tissue
 - c. vascular tissue
 - d. capillaries

35. the smallest blood vessels with very thin walls, which carry blood between arteries and veins
 - a. capillarity
 - b. phloem
 - c. capillaries
 - d. arteries