

## Grade 9 Science Chapter 6 Review Questions

What is it on?

- **Nutrition**
- **Digestive System**
- **Respiratory System**
- **Blood**
- **Cardiovascular System**
- **Lymphatic System**
- **Excretory System**

### Practice Multiple Choice

1. What is absorbed from food in our large intestine?

- a) Vitamins
- b) Water
- c) Minerals
- d) Fibre

2. Digestion begins in the mouth. Which of the following is INCORRECT?

- a) The tongue aids in the digestion of the food.
- b) The saliva changes some of the starches in the food to sugar.
- c) The tongue keeps the food in place in the mouth while the food is being chewed.
- d) The digestive juices can react more easily with the food when chewed.

3. What happens when food reaches the stomach?

- a) Nothing. No digestion occurs in the stomach.
- b) The food moves quickly into the small intestine.
- c) Juices mix with the food and stomach muscles squeeze it.
- d) The food is completely digested and is absorbed by tiny blood vessels in the walls of the stomach.

4. Which of the following does NOT manufacture digestive juices?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidneys
- c) Stomach
- d) Pancreas

5. Air can enter the body and travel to the lungs....

- a) Through the mouth and the nose
- b) Through the esophagus
- c) Through the windpipe and the pores
- d) Through the nose and the nervous system

6. What happens to the windpipe or trachea before the lungs?

- a) It branches in two directions
- b) It branches into three directions
- c) It vibrates and creates sounds
- d) It closes up so that no oxygen can escape

7. When we breathe in, we inhale many gases, including oxygen. What happens to the gases that the body doesn't use?

- a) They are exhaled
- b) They are changed into oxygen by the lungs
- c) They circulate through the body and are disposed of later
- d) They are absorbed into the digestive system and used to create energy

8. Why is oxygen important to blood and to the cells?

- a) Oxygen helps the blood to clot
- b) Oxygen brings food to the cells
- c) Oxygen is necessary for cell growth and energy
- d) Oxygen is not important – carbon dioxide is the most important substance to the body

9. What part of the blood carries minerals, vitamins, sugar and other foods to the body's cells?

- a) Plasma
- b) Platelets
- c) Red blood cells
- d) White blood cells

10. What is the function of the blood vessels and capillaries?

- a) They pump blood to the heart
- b) They filter impurities from the blood
- c) They carry blood to all parts of the body
- d) They carry messages from the brain to the muscles

11. How many major types of blood have scientists discovered?

- a) One: type O
- b) Two: white cells and red cells
- c) Three: white cells, red cells, and plasma
- d) Four: types A, B, AB, and O

12. What is the organ that pumps blood all throughout the body?

- a) The lungs
- b) The heart
- c) The kidneys
- d) Blood vessels and capillaries

13. Excretion is the process by which waste products are eliminated by the body. Elimination happens in the urinary system which contains the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra. Which structure is responsible for storing the urine until it is released through urination?

- a) Kidneys
- b) Ureters
- c) Bladder
- d) Urethra

14. Which of the structure below is responsible for the production of urine?

- a) Bladder
- b) Diaphragm
- c) Ureter
- d) Kidney

15. What is starch broken down to during digestion?

- a) Minerals
- b) Vitamins
- c) Glucose
- d) Fibre

### Short/Long Answer Practice Questions

- 1) What are the 6 nutrients?
- 2) What is the body's main energy source?
- 3) What nutrient(s) found in milk? In chicken?
- 4) Where is starch first digested? Proteins? Fats?
- 5) Where is water absorbed in digestion?
- 6) What is mechanical digestion? Chemical digestion?

- 7) List 3 factors that affect energy needs.
- 8) What is peristalsis?
- 9) What muscle controls respiration?
- 10) What gas enters the lungs in respiration? What gas leaves the lungs?
- 11) What blood vessels bring oxygenated blood away from the heart?
- 12) What blood vessels bring deoxygenated blood back to the heart?
- 13) What part of the heart pumps the blood?
- 14) Where does gas exchange happen in the circulatory system?
- 15) What are the 4 parts of blood?
- 16) Who is the universal donor? Who is the universal recipient?
- 17) What blood type(s) can donate to A+?
- 18) What blood type(s) can donate to AB-?
- 19) What is pulmonary circulation? What is systemic circulation?
- 20) Why do we have a lymphatic system?
- 21) How do vaccinations work?
- 22) Where is urine stored?
- 23) What is the name of the tube that brings urine out of the body?
- 24) What do the kidneys do?
- 25) What is phagocytosis?