

Bio 111 Lab: Test #1

Digestion/Oral Cavity, Digestion & Respiration, The Heart

1. Starch is broken down into maltose with the aid of the enzyme _____.
a) water **b) amylase** c) sucrose d) lipase
2. I added water and starch to a test tube and waited 20 minutes. I then tested for the presence of a sugar using the Benedict's test, what color would the solution in the test tube be?
a) orange b) black c) brown **d) blue**
3. Which of the following statements is true:
a) as we swallow food, the epiglottis remains open to prevent food from entering the trachea
b) as we swallow food, the epiglottis closes to prevent food to enter into the trachea
c) as we swallow food, the epiglottis remains open to allow food to enter into the esophagus
d) as we swallow food, the epiglottis closes to allow food to enter into the trachea
4. If we put water, starch and amylase into a test for 30 minutes, what color would the solution be if we used the iodine test to see if digestion occurred:
a) blue-black **b) yellow-brown** c) green d) orange
5. The process when water is added to a large molecule and that molecule is broken down into smaller pieces to be absorbed into the bloodstream is called:
a) electrophoresis b) hemolysis **c) hydrolysis** d) osmosis
6. The ridged part of the oral cavity that separates the oral cavity from the nasal cavity is the:
a) hard palate b) nasopharynx c) uvula d) soft palate
7. In male fetal pigs, the location of the urogenital opening is just _____ to the umbilical cord.
a) anterior **b) posterior** c) lateral d) ventral
8. The *opening* leading into the trachea is called the _____.
a) glottis b) pharynx c) epiglottis d) larynx
9. This is the v-shaped gland that can be found on either side of the larynx:
a) bronchi b) thyroid **c) thymus** d) salivary
10. You have just eaten a piece of birthday cake and it has made its way into your stomach. The *first* structure it will pass through as it leaves your stomach is the _____.
a) small intestine b) large intestine c) pancreas **d) duodenum**
11. This organ is both an exocrine and endocrine gland that aids in the digestion of food components in the small intestine, as well as aiding in the secretion of hormones into the bloodstream:
a) liver **b) pancreas** c) spleen d) gallbladder
12. The small tubular branches within the lungs that carry gases to and from the air spaces are called the:
a) alveoli b) pulmonary capillaries c) arteries **d) bronchioles**

13. The frogs we observed during Lab 2 are good examples of animals that have lungs but do not have a diaphragm. Therefore they must force air into their lungs, which is known as:

- a) **positive pressure breathing**
- b) absolute pressure breathing
- c) negative pressure breathing
- d) minimal pressure breathing

14. The last portion of the large intestine is referred to as the:

- a) anus
- b) colon
- c) **rectum**
- d) cecum

15. In efforts to increase absorption, these structures are designed to increase the surface area within the intestines:

- a) bronchi
- b) **villi**
- c) cilia
- d) fibers

16. The following two organs are similar in function because they both are responsible for disposing of worn-out red blood cells:

- a) liver & gallbladder
- b) **spleen & liver**
- c) spleen & gallbladder
- d) pancreas & liver

17. The esophagus connects the pharynx to which organ:

- a) **stomach**
- b) lung
- c) diaphragm
- d) larynx

18. In a fetal heart only, this structure serves to bypass the pulmonary circuit in order to bring oxygen rich blood directly to the aorta:

- a) oval opening
- b) pulmonary trunk
- c) inferior vena cava
- d) **arterial duct**

19. In order for the blood in the right atrium to enter the right ventricle, it must first pass through the:

- a) semilunar valve
- b) **AV valve**
- c) mitral valve
- d) chordae tendineae

20. Oxygen *deficient* blood is carried from the right ventricle to the lungs via the:

- a) **pulmonary artery**
- b) pulmonary vein
- c) brachiocephalic
- d) subclavian

21. I am looking at an EKG readout and I see a wave that has the letter T above it. This T wave is representing the electrical activity involved with what action:

- a) contraction of the atria
- b) contraction of the ventricles
- c) **relaxation of the ventricles**
- d) relaxation of the atria

22. If I wanted to determine my heartbeat, the quickest and cheapest method for doing so would be to use the:

- a) stethoscope method
- b) blood pressure cuff
- c) EKG
- d) **pulse-rate method**

23. The normal resting blood pressure of a young adult is approximately:

- a) 80/120
- b) 160/80
- c) **120/80**
- d) 80/160

24. When muscles controlling a heart chamber relax, it is known as:

- a) atrial flutter
- b) **repolarization**
- c) ventricular flutter
- d) depolarization

25. This heart chamber is the last stop for oxygen *rich* blood before being pumped to the rest of the body:

- a) right ventricle
- b) right atria
- c) left atria
- d) **left ventricle**