

Name:
Date:

Do Now # 3.2

Period:
Living Environment

- By which process are CO_2 and H_2O converted to carbohydrates?
(1) transpiration (3) fermentation
(2) respiration (4) photosynthesis
- At optimum light intensity, which atmospheric gas most directly influences the rate of photosynthesis?
(1) nitrogen (3) carbon dioxide
(2) oxygen (4) hydrogen
- The presence of which organelles would identify an organism as an autotroph?
(1) nuclei (3) chloroplasts
(2) lysosomes (4) cilia
- The equation below represents a summary of a biological process.
$$\text{carbon dioxide} + \text{water} \rightarrow \text{glucose} + \text{water} + \text{oxygen}$$

This process is completed in
(1) mitochondria (3) cell membranes
(2) ribosomes (4) chloroplasts
- Most green algae are able to obtain carbon dioxide from the environment and use it to synthesize organic compounds. This activity is an example of
(1) hydrolysis
(2) saprophytism
(3) cellular respiration
(4) autotrophic nutrition
- The use of CO_2 and H_2O by a geranium plant to synthesize glucose illustrates the process of
(1) autotrophic nutrition
(2) heterotrophic nutrition
(3) protein production
(4) carbohydrate hydrolysis
- Most of the oxygen in the atmosphere results from the process of
(1) fermentation (3) regulation
(2) photosynthesis (4) respiration
- Photosynthesis transforms molecules of water and carbon dioxide into molecules of
(1) carbohydrate and oxygen
(2) carbohydrate and nitrogen
(3) polypeptide and oxygen
(4) polypeptide and nitrogen
- Green plants usually do not excrete large amounts of CO_2 because they use CO_2 in the process of
(1) photosynthesis
(2) hydrolysis
(3) anaerobic respiration
(4) transpiration
- The basic raw materials for photosynthesis are
(1) water and carbon dioxide
(2) oxygen and water
(3) sugar and carbon dioxide
(4) water and oxygen

Homework # 3.2

20 points

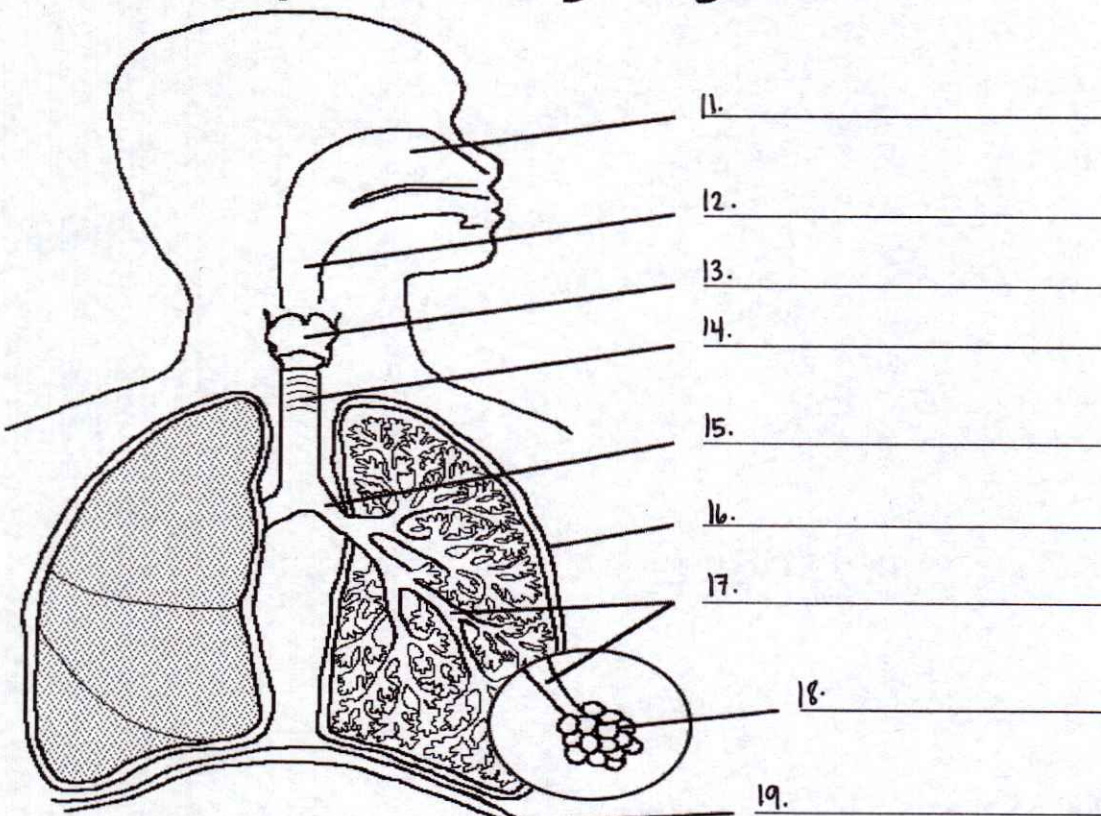
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Homework: The Human Respiratory System

1. The _____ is the organ for gas exchange in humans.
2. The muscle that forms the floor of the chest cavity is the _____.
3. The _____ is the throat.
4. The voice box is the _____.
5. A membrane stretched across the interior of the larynx, which vibrates to produce sound is the _____.
6. Windpipe is the _____.
7. The two cartilage rings that enter the lungs from the trachea is called _____.
8. The _____ is the structure at the end of the bronchiole.
9. The cavities of an air sac, which are surrounded by membranes that make up the respiratory surface is the _____.
10. _____ is the process by which air is moved into and out of the lungs.

Respiratory System



alveoli	larynx (voice box)	bronchial tube
diaphragm	pharynx (throat)	bronchiole
pleura	trachea (windpipe)	nasal passage

20. How does breathing help maintain homeostasis?