

MRX Quizzes Study Guides

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Quiz 1

Vocab Terms:

- Selectively permeable
- Absorption
- Chemical vs Physical Change
 - Examples

Concepts:

- Lesson 4 Lab
 - What did the dialysis tubing represent?
 - What was it selectively permeable for?
 - Why?
 - What is it not selectively permeable for?
 - Why?
- What is poop?

Quiz 2

Vocab Terms:

- Fatty Acids
- Protein
- Complex Carbs
- Glucose
- Amino Acids

Concepts:

- True or False: Chemical reactions happen in the mouth.
- What is the chemical in saliva that helps break down food?
- What is the liquid in the mouth that aids in the

- Fat

breakdown of food?

- What is the one food molecule that doesn't get broken down?
- What does fat get broken down into?
- What does protein get broken down into?
- Main components (atoms) in food molecules

Quiz 3

Vocab Terms:

- Villi
- Celiac
- Reactant
- Product
- Chemical Change (Examples)
- Physical Change (Examples)

Concepts:

- What is wrong with M'Kenna's villi?
- True or False: Children need to eat more fat than adults.
- True or False: On average, an 8-year-old child burns less fat than an adult.
- Majority of gases in air

Quiz 4

Vocab Terms:

- Alveoli

Concepts:

- What do cells need to produce energy?
- What type of cell uses the most energy?
- What is being produced when fat is burned?
- True or false: Oxygen levels change the most between leaving and returning to the heart
- True or False: There are fat molecules floating around in the air
- True or False: Matter cannot be created or destroyed

Assessment

[Quizlet](#)

Definitions:

- Physical Change
- Chemical Change

Circulatory system

Celiac's Disease

Absorption

Alveoli

Amylase

Villi

Digestive System

Respiratory system

Cellular Respiration

Small Intestine

Large Intestine

Stomach

Heart

Blood Vessels

Lungs

Esophagus

Descriptions:

What do carbohydrates get broken down into?

What do proteins get broken down into?

What do fats get broken down into?

What are the three pathways that food molecules can take in our bloodstream? (Lesson 13 Slide 14)

- ❑ What are the INPUTS for cellular respiration?

- ❑ What are the OUTPUTS of cellular respiration?

- ❑ How does someone lose weight?

- ❑ What is one food molecule that cannot be digested by the body?

- ❑ Food that is not needed by the body immediately is stored as_____.

Concepts to Know:

Digestive System:

- The structures of the digestive system (see model)
- The function of each structure
- What the endoscopy told us about M’Kenna disease (endoscopy analysis)
- Understand absorption as it relates to food entering into the bloodstream (dialysis tubing activity)
- Where food gets “broken down” (mouth, stomach, small intestine)
 - Complex Carbs~Glucose / Fats~Fatty Acids / Proteins~Amino Acids
 - What poop is mostly made of (fiber) and why
 - Remember the model!
- How the villi plays a role in M’Kenna’s disease (Celiac)

Three Pathways for Food

- How problems in one area (small intestine) led to problems in other body systems (symptoms to systems activity)
- Where did the outputs go when we burned the fat? (open/closed system lab)
- What chemical reaction used to turn food into energy? (CR)
 - How do the inputs get to the cells? (bloodstream)
 - Villi and Alveoli
- For energy (CR)
- For growth (bones, muscles, hair)

- Not needed now (fat stores)
 - Use this concept to explain why M'Kenna was losing so much weight and not growing