

Name ..... Class..... Date.....

## Classwork

**Task 1. Select the correct answer among the three options listed for each question**

1. What is the function of platelets?

- a) To carry oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body.
- b) To release substances which enable blood to clot.
- c) To fight infection and help protect the body from disease.

2. What produces hormones?

- a) The bone marrow.
- b) The heart.
- c) The endocrine glands.

3. What does the liver do in processing food?

- a) It provides ammonia and other wastes.
- b) It transforms ammonia and other wastes.
- c) It removes ammonia and other wastes.

4. What is the function of the kidneys?

- a) To filter out wastes and expel them in urine.
- b) To provide wastes that are to be filtered in urine.
- c) To carry wastes through the body.

5. What happens as the body temperature rises?

- a) The flow of blood remains the same.
- b) The flow of blood increases.
- c) The flow of blood is restricted.

6. Which of these statements about arteriosclerosis is correct?

- a) It is a slow deterioration of arteries that results from deficiency of fatty deposits in the arteries.
- b) It is caused by low blood pressure.
- c) It is a slow deterioration of arteries that results from the accumulation of fatty deposits in the arteries.

7. What is haemoglobin?

- a) It is the oxygen-carrying pigment in the blood.
- b) It is a liquid in which red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets float.
- c) It is the oxygen-removing pigment in the blood.

8. What causes the body's immune system malfunction?

- a) Problems affecting the production of red blood cells.
- b) Problems affecting the production of white blood cells.
- c) Problems affecting the production of platelets.

**Task 2. Fill in (complete) the table below indicating which type of antibodies and antigens are present in each blood type.**

<b>Red blood cell type</b>	<b>Group A</b>	<b>Group B</b>	<b>Group AB</b>	<b>Group 0</b>
<b>Antibodies present</b>				
<b>Antigens present</b>				

**Task 3. Match the answers on the right with the questions on the left.**

	<b>QUESTIONS</b>		<b>ANSWERS</b>
<b>A</b>	What is plasma made up of?	<b>1</b>	The liver.
<b>B</b>	What cells in the blood enable it to clot?	<b>2</b>	A heart attack or a stroke can occur.
<b>C</b>	Which organ converts nutrients into substances needed to produce energy?	<b>3</b>	The flow of blood to the skin is restricted.
<b>D</b>	What are the thyroid, pituitary, adrenal, and sex glands?	<b>4</b>	Increased blood pressure.
<b>E</b>	What happens when the body temperature drops?	<b>5</b>	The blood cannot carry enough oxygen.
<b>F</b>	What can happen if a blood clot then develops in vessels.	<b>6</b>	Water, proteins, glucose, amino acids, salts, hormones, antibodies.
<b>G</b>	What is hypertension?	<b>7</b>	Platelets.
<b>H</b>	What happens when the quantity of haemoglobin in the blood is insufficient?	<b>8</b>	Endocrine glands.

1. \_\_\_\_; 2. \_\_\_\_; 3. \_\_\_\_; 4. \_\_\_\_; 5. \_\_\_\_; 6. \_\_\_\_; 7. \_\_\_\_; 8 \_\_\_\_;

#### **Task 4. Complete the text below with the words in the box.**

neither, AB, antigens, defence, antibodies, attack, antibodies, never, anti-B  
wrong, antigens, B.

#### **The ABO System**

If you have blood group A then you've got A ..... covering your red cells. Blood group B means you have ..... antigens, while group O has ....., and group ..... has some of both.

The ABO system also contains lots of little ..... in the plasma, antibodies being the body's natural ..... against foreign ..... .

So blood group A has ..... in their plasma, blood group B has anti-A.

To complicate matters though, group AB has none and group O has both of the ..... .

Which means giving someone blood from the ..... ABO group could be fatal.

The anti-A antibodies in group B ..... group A cells and vice versa.

Which is why group A blood must ..... be given to a group B person.