## MULTIPLE CHOICE

Choose the correct answer from the following choices:

1. In most plants, food is transported in the form of;
○ Glucose

O Sucrose
O Starch
Proteins
2. Stomata close when guard cells;

○ Lose water
$\bigcirc \quad$ Gain chloride ions
○ Become turgid
O Gain potassium ions
3. Trace the pathway of water from soil through the plant to atmosphere:
$\bigcirc$ Endodermis, cortex, epidermis, xylem, intercellular spaces in msophyll, stomata
$\bigcirc$ Epidermis, endodermis, phloem, cortex of leaf, intercellular spaces of mesophyll, stomata
O Root hairs, epidermis, cortex, xylem, endodermis, intercellular spaces in mesophyll, stomata
O Root hairs, cortex, endodermis, xylem, intercellular spaces in mesophyll, stomata
4. When fibrinogen makes blood clot it separates from blood and the remainder is called;
O Plasma

O Lymph
O Serum
O Puss
5. What is correct about human red blood cells?
$\bigcirc$ Have limited life span
〇 Are capable of phagocytosis

- Produce antibodies

Are multinucleate

## 6. Which of the following tissue layer is found in all blood vessels?



## 11. Exchange of materials between blood and surrounding tissues occurs in;



## 16. Which of these are responsible for blood clotting?



## Platelets

Erythrocytes
Neutrophils
Basophils

## 17. Find the correct path of blood circulation?

- Left atrium, left ventricle, lungs, right atrium, right ventricle, body Right atrium, right ventricle, lungs, left atrium, left ventricle, body
Left atrium, left ventricle, right atrium, right ventricle, lungs, body
_ Right atrium, lungs, right ventricle, left atrium, body, left ventricle


## 18. A patient with blood group A can be given the blood of donor who has;

$\bigcirc \quad$ Blood group $A$ or $A B$

O Blood group $A$ or $O$
O Blood group A only
○ Blood group O only

## 19. The death of heart tissue is called;

## $\bigcirc$ Atherosclerosis

$\bigcirc \quad$ Arteriosclerosis
O Myocardial infarction
〇 Thalassaemia
20. What happens when a mismatched blood group is injected in recipient?

O Antibodies of the recipient's blood destroy donor's RBCs
O Antibodies of the donor's blood breakdown recipient's RBCs
O Both of these can happen
O None of these happens and such transfusion can be safe

