## BLOOD

SECTION 46-2 REVIEW

**VOCABULARY REVIEW** Explain the relationship between the terms in each of the following pairs of terms.

- 1. leukocyte, phagocyte \_\_\_\_\_ 2. antigen, antibody \_\_\_\_\_ 3. erythrocyte, hemoglobin \_\_\_\_\_
- **MULTIPLE CHOICE** Write the correct letter in the blank.

4. platelet, fibrin \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_ 1. When oxygen is carried by the blood, it is bonded to
- a. platelets.
- **b.** antibodies.
- c. plasma.
- d. hemoglobin.

- \_\_\_\_ **2.** Phagocytes
  - **a.** carry hemoglobin.
  - **b.** synthesize erythrocytes.
- c. engulf microorganisms.
- **d.** produce antibodies.

- \_\_ **3.** Platelets
  - **a.** are formed in lymph nodes.
  - **b.** are involved with blood clotting.
- c. produce hemoglobin.
- **d.** are whole cells.

- **4.** Mature red blood cells
  - **a.** live for several years.
  - **b.** are the largest cells in the blood.
- **c.** promote clotting.
- **d.** do not have a nucleus.
- 5. If someone is receiving a blood transfusion, which of the following is most important to know?
  - a. the number of erythrocytes in the donated blood
    - **b.** if the father of the blood donor is Rh<sup>+</sup>
    - c. the donor's blood type
    - **d.** if the blood recipient has eaten within the last six hours

Name		Class	Date
SH	ORT ANSWER Answer the questions in th	e space provided.	
1.	How is oxygen transported in the blood?		
2.	List two structural differences and two functions		
3.	Explain why a person with type AB blood can	donate blood only to	a person with the same
	blood type.		
4.	Describe the role of platelets in blood clotting.		
5.	Critical Thinking How might lack of dietary in	on affect the oxygen-ca	arrying capacity of the blood?

## **STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS** Use the table below to answer the following questions.

Blood types	Antigen on red blood cells	Can give blood to
A	А	A, AB
В	В	B, AB
AB	A and B	AB
0	none	A, B, AB, O

2.	Describe the antibody-antigen interactions that would occur if an Rh <sup>-</sup> person with type B blood
	blood type.
1.	Explain why type O blood can be donated in a blood transfusion regardless of the recipient's