

Animal Physiology Question bank

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Complete the following phrases with the suitable words:

1. Domestic Animals classified on their type of diet into -----, ----- and -----
2. The Hormones work against each other called For example ----- decreases the ----- in the body while ----- increases it.
3. Saliva consists mainly of,, and
4. Synapses are specialized junctions where information is exchanged **Between**, **and**
5. Microscopic blood vessels called Found in the and
6. The large intestinal consist of, **and**
7. Nerves divided into three types -----, ----- and ----- .
8. The blood colour which gives the light red colour called..... But the **is** dark red color.
9. Domestic Animals classified on their type of diet into -----, ----- and -----
10. The Hormones work against each other called For example ----- decreases the ----- in the body while ----- increases it.
11. Saliva consists mainly of,, and
12. Synapses are specialized junctions where information is exchanged **Between**, **and**
13. Microscopic blood vessels called Found in the and
14. The large intestinal consist of , **and**
15. The thymus gland is pivotal for immune system development producing that aid in the maturation of
16. The blood cell that protects body from disease agents called

Key Answers:

1. Herbivores –Carnivores – Omnivores.
2. These hormones work against each other. For example Insulin decreases the sugar in the body while glucagon increases it.
3. Saliva consists mainly of water but contains salts, mucous and salivary amylase.
4. Between neurons, Between a neuron and the cell and Cells that it innervates.
5. Microscopic blood vessels with a wall formed of one layer of simple squamous cells
6. Contains Cecum, Colon and Rectum
7. Sensory nerve. Motor nerve and mixed neuron.
8. Oxy-hemoglobin, Deoxy-hemoglobin.
9. Herbivores, Carnivores – Omnivores.
10. Antagonistic Hormones. For example Insulin decreases the sugar in the body while glucagon increases it.
11. Saliva consists mainly of water but contains salts, mucous and salivary amylase.
12. Between neurons. Between a neuron and the cell. Cells that it innervates
13. Capillaries. Found in the muscles and lungs.
14. Cecume, rectum and colon.
15. thymosins that aid in the maturation of T lymphocytes
16. White blood cell.

Define or explain or the function of this following:

1. Neuron.
2. Platelets.
3. Anatomy. .
4. Reticulume.
5. MCHb.
6. Lymphocytes.
7. Heterophils'.
8. Basophiles.
9. Ceca.
10. Liver.
11. Monocyte.
12. Spleen.
13. Pancreas.
14. MCHC.
15. Thrombocyte's.
16. Hematocrit.
17. Physiology.
18. Plasma.
19. Serum.
20. Contractility
21. Herbivores
22. Pancreas.
23. Prokaryotic
24. Eukaryotic.
25. Carnivores
26. Omnivores.
27. Saliva.
28. Gastric juice.
29. Bile.
30. Amino hormone.
31. Steroid hormones.
32. Synergistic hormones
33. Testosterone hormone.
34. Phagocytosis.
35. Oxytocin hormone.
36. Platelets.
37. Spinal Cord.
38. Autonomous Nervous System.