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Crash Course Biology #43: How Animals Turn Resources Into Waste: The Poop Episode

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The bacteria known as _____ can take over the colon and cause fever, diarrhea, and cramps.
2. A treatment for C. diff infection involves _____ transplants, where healthy fecal matter is introduced to restore gut microbes.
3. The process by which oxygen moves from high to low concentration in the lungs is called _____.
4. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the lungs is known as _____.
5. The _____ system is responsible for acquiring oxygen and expelling carbon dioxide.
6. In the respiratory system, oxygen is carried to cells for energy production, while _____ is removed as waste.
7. Birds lack teeth and use a specialized stomach structure called the _____ to grind their food.
8. The movement of food through the digestive system via muscular contractions is called _____.
9. The process by which nutrients move from the digestive system into the bloodstream is called _____.
10. The _____ is the organ where absorbed nutrients are processed and toxins can be inactivated.
11. In some starfish, digestion occurs externally when the animal expels its _____ into a food source.
12. The final step of digestion, where undigested material is expelled, is called _____.
13. The main organs that filter blood and regulate waste removal through urine are the _____.
14. The enzyme _____, released by the kidneys, helps regulate blood pressure and calcium levels.
15. The ability of the body to maintain internal stability, such as balancing oxygen, nutrients, and waste, is called _____.

Crash Course Biology #43: How Animals Turn Resources Into Waste: The Poop Episode – KEY

1. The bacteria known as *C. diff* can take over the colon and cause fever, diarrhea, and cramps.
2. A treatment for C. diff infection involves *fecal* transplants, where healthy fecal matter is introduced to restore gut microbes.
3. The process by which oxygen moves from high to low concentration in the lungs is called *diffusion*.
4. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the lungs is known as *gas exchange*.
5. The *respiratory* system is responsible for acquiring oxygen and expelling carbon dioxide.
6. In the respiratory system, oxygen is carried to cells for energy production, while *carbon dioxide* is removed as waste.
7. Birds lack teeth and use a specialized stomach structure called the *gizzard* to grind their food.
8. The movement of food through the digestive system via muscular contractions is called *peristalsis*.
9. The process by which nutrients move from the digestive system into the bloodstream is called *absorption*.
10. The *liver* is the organ where absorbed nutrients are processed and toxins can be inactivated.
11. In some starfish, digestion occurs externally when the animal expels its *stomach* into a food source.
12. The final step of digestion, where undigested material is expelled, is called *defecation*.
13. The main organs that filter blood and regulate waste removal through urine are the *kidneys*.
14. The enzyme *renin*, released by the kidneys, helps regulate blood pressure and calcium levels.
15. The ability of the body to maintain internal stability, such as balancing oxygen, nutrients, and waste, is called *homeostasis*.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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