

## Blood Anticipation Guide

Read each statement and mark in the left column if you believe the statement is **True** or **False**. Next, read assigned pages in the Body Structures and Functions textbook. Upon completing your reading, read each statement again and indicate in the right hand column if the statement was **True** or **False** and on what page you found the answer.

<b>Before</b>	<b>After</b>
____ 1. Blood is the transporting fluid of the blood.	_____
____ 2. Plasma is about 50% WATER.	_____
____ 3. We would bleed to death from a small cut if we did not have albumin in our plasma.	_____
____ 4. Blood type O is the "universal donor" and blood type B is the "universal recipient."	_____
____ 5. Hemoglobin helps red blood cells transport oxygen to the cells and carry carbon dioxide away from the cells.	_____
____ 6. Leukocytes are the smallest of the solid components of blood.	_____
____ 7. Eosinophils phagocytize the remains of antibody-antigen reactions and increase in number in allergic conditions.	_____
____ 8. A person with type A blood can receive type B blood via a transfusion in an emergency situation.	_____
____ 9. Red blood cells are produced in the red bone marrow of all bones until adolescence. As you grow older they are only produced in short and flat bones.	_____
____ 10. Lymphocytes make and release antibody molecules and protect us against the formation of cancer cells.	_____
____ 11. Phagocytosis is the production of white blood cells in response to an infection.	_____
____ 12. The average adult has 14-16 pints of blood in their body.	_____
____ 13. Erythrocytes (mature) contain no nuclei and only live about 3 months.	_____
____ 14. Monocytes help to wall off and isolate infected areas because they can leave the bloodstream to attach themselves to tissues.	_____
____ 15. Plasma helps initiate the clotting process.	_____