

Environmental toxicology assgn. 2

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Environmental Toxicology Assignment 2 Question Answer is 29 Question 2

The ment is true Question 3

Plants can absorb toxicants either through the leaves, from the atmosphere or water through the roots. The most important pathway is through the leaves, as with gaseous chemicals consisting principally the nitrogen oxides and sulphur, chlorine, fluoride, photochemical pollutants, and ammonia (Kungolos 111).

Question 4

Answer True

Question 5

Principal pathway of chemical uptake terrestrial animals are related with those of humans the epithelial liner of the lungs, the skin and the digestive tract. The dermal and inhalation routes are mostly the first pathways of exposure to toxicants.

Question 6

A thin endothelial lining of vascular pathways, which exist between the pillar cells and are the location of gas swap, elimination of nitrogenous toxic and a few electrolyte exchanges. There is a trend and possibility for marine fishes to lose water to the atmosphere via the gill epithelium. Freshwater fishes actively manage salt concentrations regardless of the salt concentrations amount in the surroundings. The gills absorb salt from the surroundings through the use of mitochondria-rich cells (Kungolos 111). The liquid diffuses into the fish, and thus excretes hypotonic urine to remove all the surplus water. A marine fish has an inner osmotic concentration below that of the environment water, so there is the tendency to lose water and absorb salt.

Question 7

Answer 0. 00

Question 8

Answer 0. 64

Question 9

Answer 0. 30

Question 10

Answer 1. 20

Question 11

Answer 0. 00

Question 12

Answer 0. 03

Question 13

Answer 0. 02

Question 14

Answer 0. 02

Question 15

Answer 0. 02

Question 16

Answer 0. 00

Question 17

Answer 0. 00

Question 18

Answer 0. 01

Question 19

Answer EB4

Work Cited

Kungolos, A G. Environmental Toxilogy. Southampton [u. a.: WIT Press, 2006.
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