#Jenny

Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio

Cool! I'am really happy

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#Hun Tsu

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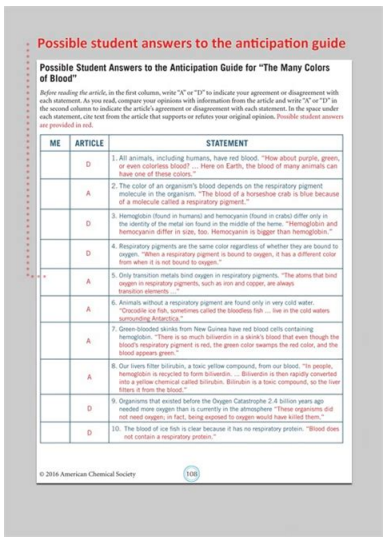
#Che Salsa

My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler

so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks



Possible student answers to the anticipation guide

Possible Student Answers to the Anticipation Guide for "The Many Colors of Blood"

Before reading the article, in the first column, write "A" or "D" to indicate your agreement or disagreement with each statement. As you read, compare your opinions with information from the article and write "A" or "D" in the second column to indicate the article's agreement or disagreement with each statement. In the space under each statement, cite text from the article that supports or refutes your original opinion. Possible student answers are provided in red.

ME	ARTICLE	STATEMENT
	D	1. All animals, including humans, have red blood. "How about purple, green, or even colorless blood? ... Here on Earth, the blood of many animals can have one of these colors."
	A	2. The color of an organism's blood depends on the respiratory pigment molecule in the organism. "The blood of a horseshoe crab is blue because of a molecule called a respiratory pigment."
	D	3. Hemoglobin (found in humans) and hemocyanin (found in crabs) differ only in the identity of the metal ion found in the middle of the heme. "Hemoglobin and hemocyanin differ in size, too. Hemocyanin is bigger than hemoglobin."
	D	4. Respiratory pigments are the same color regardless of whether they are bound to oxygen. "When a respiratory pigment is bound to oxygen, it has a different color from when it is not bound to oxygen."
	A	5. Only transition metals bind oxygen in respiratory pigments. "The atoms that bind oxygen in respiratory pigments, such as iron and copper, are always transition elements ..."
	A	6. Animals without a respiratory pigment are found only in very cold water. "Crocodile ice fish, sometimes called the bloodless fish ... live in the cold waters surrounding Antarctica."
	A	7. Green-blooded skinks from New Guinea have red blood cells containing hemoglobin. "There is so much biliverdin in a skink's blood that even though the blood's respiratory pigment is red, the green color swamps the red color, and the blood appears green."
	A	8. Our livers filter bilirubin, a toxic yellow compound, from our blood. "In people, hemoglobin is recycled to form biliverdin. ... Biliverdin is then rapidly converted into a yellow chemical called bilirubin. Bilirubin is a toxic compound, so the liver filters it from the blood."
	D	9. Organisms that existed before the Oxygen Catastrophe 2.4 billion years ago needed more oxygen than is currently in the atmosphere "These organisms did not need oxygen; in fact, being exposed to oxygen would have killed them."
	D	10. The blood of ice fish is clear because it has no respiratory protein. "Blood does not contain a respiratory protein."