1. What is the difference between anatomy and physiology?

Anatomy studies structure

Physiology studies function

1. What are the processes all living things must do? Define each.

Responsiveness

Movement

Metabolism – All the chemical operations in the body

Reproduce

Grow

1. What is homoeostasis?

Maintaining a stable internal environment

1. What is the difference between positive and negative feedback and give examples of each.

Positive- short lived, causes unstable conditions, moves body away from normal. Contractions during child birth, also blood clotting

Negative – brings body back to normal conditions, like body temperature

1. What is anatomical position?

When in doubt thumbs out, also forward facing

1. What are the parts of the integumentary system?

Skin, hair, accessory organs and nails

1. What does the integumentary system do?

Protects tissues, houses sensory receptors, regulates temperature, retards water loss

1. How is skin color produced?

Melanocytes produce melanin, the more the darker

1. Distinguish between osteocytes, osteoblasts, and osteoclasts.

Osteocytes- bone cells

Osteoblasts-builds bones

Osteoclasts-breaks down bones with acid

1. What are the functions of the skeletal system?

Support and protect, provides muscle attachment, houses blood producing cells, stores inorganic salts

1. What are joints?

Articulations

1. What is the role of cartilage and menisci?

Cushions articulating surfaces

1. What are the filaments that make up myofibrils?

Thick and thin filaments aka actin and myosin

1. What is a sarcomere?

Functional unit of a muscle

1. What makes cardiac muscle unique?

Found in the heart, all or nothing, excites itself, reacts in syncytium, endurance

1. What types of cells make up the nervous system?

Neurons and neuroglia

1. What is the difference between the PNS and CNS?

PNS – everything else

CNS – Brain and spinal cord

1. What does the frontal lobe control?

Higher intellectual processes, feels, thinking

1. What does endocrine mean?

Internal Secretion

1. What are hormones? Target cells?

Chemical messengers, only affect target cells

1. What is a hematocrit? What is a normal hematocrit?

Percent of red blood cells in a sample, 45%

1. Describe red blood cells.
biconcave disc that lacks nuclei
2. What is the difference between the pulmonary and systemic circuit?

Systemic delivers blood to the body

Pulmonary delivers blood to the lungs to get oxygen

1. What is the membrane around the heart called?

Fibrous Pericardium

1. What is the alimentary canal?

Mouth to anus, digests food

1. What are the roles of the digestive system?

Mechanically and chemically breaks down food

1. What are the roles of saliva?

Moistens food, digests carbohydrates

1. What are the jobs of the liver?

Break down lipids and fats, protein metabolism, stores vitamins, destroys damaged RBS, secretes bile, removes toxins, and maintains blood glucose levels

1. What is the definition of respiration?

The process of gas exchange

1. Where are the vocal cords?

Larynx

1. What are the roles of the mucous lining in the nasal cavity?

Catch dust and dirt, also warms air

1. Distinguish between the pharynx and larynx?

Pharynx is a space for food and air and the larynx is a structure for air

1. What is the difference between the left and right lung?

Left lung has two lobes and the right has three

1. What is the glottis?

Triangular slit that opens during breathing and talking and closes swallowing

1. What are the functions of the kidneys?

Removes substances from the blood, regulates the pH of body fluids

1. What are organs of the urinary system?

Bladder – Stores urine

Kidneys -

Urethra – expels urine

Ureters – moves urine to bladder

1. What is the epididymis?

Stores sperm, where sperm matures

1. What is testosterone? What is estrogen?

Testosterone- Male sex hormone, gives male characteristics

Estrogen- Female sex hormone, gives female characteristics

1. Where does fertilization occur?

Fallopian Tube