

e.

Anatomy and Physiology

1. Fluid balance might be negatively impacted when the _____ fail.

a. Kidneys

- b. Ears
- c. Nose
- d. Legs

2. Fluid balance is important, because _____ comprises about 60-70% of a person's weight.

- a. Calcium
- b. Water
- c. Iron
- d. Bone

3. As a person moves from adolescence to later adulthood, his metabolism

- a. Begins to get higher
- b. Begins to get lower.
- c. Stabilizes
- d. Fluctuates wildly

4. "Met" refers to

- a. Mitosis
- b. The person's heart rate
- c. The person's blood pressure
- d. The person's metabolic rate.

5. Fluid balance is important, because the human body loses water every day through urination, perspiration, feces, and

- a. Breathing
- b. Resting
- c. Meditating
- d. Outbursts of temper

6. The smallest unit of life in our bodies is the

- a. Atom
- b. Molecule
- c. Proton
- d. Cell

7. One of the functions of the cell membrane is to

- a. Divide into other cells.
- b. Control what moves into and out of the cell.
- c. Fight infection.
- d. Trap bacteria.

8. The process of a larger cell dividing into two or more smaller cells is

- a. Cell division.
- b. Cell multiplication.
- c. Mitosis.
- d. Metabolism.

9. Prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase are all phases of

- a. Cell division.
- b. Infection.
- c. Mitosis.
- d. Adrenaline.

10. Mitosis is a scientific term that, in layman's terms, just means

- a. Cellular disease.
- b. Nuclear cell division (division of the cell nucleus).
- c. Infection.
- d. Atomic fusion.

11. The stage of mitosis in which the chromatin condenses and becomes a chromosome is

- a. Prophase
- b. Metaphase
- c. Anaphase
- d. Telophase

12. The stage of mitosis in which the chromosomes begin to align is _____.

- a. Prophase
- b. Metaphase
- c. Anaphase
- d. Telophase

13. The stage of mitosis in which the paired chromosomes separate, each going to an opposite pole of the cell, is _____.

- a. Metaphase
- b. Prophase
- c. Anaphase
- d. Anaphase

14. The stage of mitosis in which the two chromosomes are cordoned into new nuclei within the daughter cells is _____.

- a. Metaphase
- b. Prophase

- c. Anaphase
- d. Telophase

15. Squamous, cuboidal and columnar are three kinds of what kind of cell tissue?

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- a. Epidermis
 - b. Epithelial tissue
 - c. Nerve tissue
 - d. Muscle tissue

16. An important function of epithelial tissue is _____.

- a. Strengthen the muscles.
- b. Acting as a protective barrier for the human body.
- c. Protect the nerves.
- d. nonexistent; it has been found to have no known function.

17. An important function of connective tissue is _____.

- a. Acting as a protective barrier for the human body.
- b. Protect the muscles.
- c. Storage of energy.
- d. Strengthen the nerves.

18. Muscle tissue has the ability to _____, bringing out movement and the ability to work.

- a. Divide and conquer.
- b. Replicate at will.
- c. Relax and contract.
- d. Sleep.

19. Nervous tissue is specialized to

- a. Do work.
- b. Protect the body.
- c. Teach the person to relax.
- d. React to stimuli.

20. Cells known as _____ make up nerve tissue.

- a. Neurons.
- b. Protons
- c. Molecules
- d. Atoms

21. The _____ system protects the person's body from damage.