

## ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

1. Movement of water across a membrane

Osmosis

2. Cartilaginous connection between articulating bones made up of cartilage

3. Synovial joints highly moveable hinge, pivot, saddle

4. Two types of asexual reproduction?

Binary fission and mitosis

5. What links the nasopharynx to the middle ear?

Eustachian tube

6. Calciferol is controlled by?

Parathyroid

7. Endocytosis

Engulfs and brings in

8. Exocytosis

Fuses within plasma membrane and releases content outside of cell

9. Pituitary gland produces

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone GH

10. Adrenal gland secretes

**Cortisol and aldosterone**

11. **Aerobic respiration** takes place in the mitochondria and requires oxygen and glucose, and produces carbon dioxide, water, and energy.

12. **Anaerobic respiration** also produces energy and uses glucose, but it produces less energy and does not require oxygen.

13. What part of the respiratory system is I the upper respiratory? |

**Bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli**

14. Aerobic respiration happens in presence of

**Oxygen**

15. Which of the following statements is anatomically correct?

- A. The knee is distal to the ankle.
- B. The heart is inferior to the diaphragm
- C. The his is proximal to the knee**
- D. The wrist is proximal to the elbow

16. If you wanted to separate the abdominal cavity for the thoracic cavity, which plane would you use?

- A. Sagittal
- B. Transverse**
- C. Frontal
- D. Coronal

17. You have been given a sample tissue that has pillar shaped cells arranged tightly together. The tissue you have is:

- A. Squamous Epithelium
- B. Cuboidal Epithelium
- C. Columnar Epithelium**
- D. Transitional Epithelium

18. The epidermis is classified as a(n):

- A. Cell
- B. Tissue**
- C. Organ

D. System

19. The orthopedic surgeon informs you that you have broken the middle region of the humerus. What area is he describing?

- A. Epiphysis
- B. Articular cartilage
- C. Perichondrium
- D. Diaphysis

20. Going from superior to inferior, the sequence of the vertebral column is:

- A. Sacral, coccyx, thoracic, lumbar, and cervical
- B. Coccyx, sacral, lumbar, thoracic, and cervical
- C. Cervical, lumbar, thoracic, sacral, and coccyx
- D. Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccyx

21. Which of the following is true of skeletal muscle? (select all that apply)

- A. Skeletal muscle comprises 10% of the body's weight.
- B. Skeletal muscle attaches to bones by tendons
- C. Muscle contraction helps keep the body warm
- D. Skeletal muscles continuously contract to maintain posture.

22. If an impulse is traveling from a sense receptor toward the spinal cord, it is traveling along what type of neuron?

- A. Motor neuron
- B. Sensory neuron
- C. Interneuron
- D. Bipolar neuron

23. What does the parathyroid hormone regulate?

- A. Magnesium
- B. Calcium
- C. Calcitonin
- D. Glucocorticoids

24. Which of the following epithelial types is correctly matched with its major function?

- A. Simple squamous epithelium – secretion or absorption
- B. Stratified squamous epithelium – changes shape when stretched
- C. Stratified squamous epithelium – diffusion
- D. Simple columnar epithelium – secretion or absorption

25. A tissue examined under the microscope exhibits the following characteristics: cells found on the internal surface of the stomach, no extracellular matrix, cells tall and thin, no blood vessels in the tissue. What type of tissue is this?

- A. Epithelial
- B. Connective muscle
- C. Cartilage
- D. Nervous