The study of the function of the body and body parts is called: physiology
The following activities represent __________ study: making a section through the heart to observe its interior, examining the surface of a bone, viewing muscle tissue through a microscope anatomical
List the levels of structural organization of the human body going from simplest to most complex.

chemical level, cellular level, tissue level, organ level, organ system level, organismal level
The building blocks of all matter are known as: atoms
Hematopoiesis, or blood cell formation, is a function of the \underline{skeletal\ } system.
The main function of the ___________ system is to supply the body with oxygen and remove carbon dioxide.
Which system covers the external surface of the body and protects deeper tissues?

integumentary system
When correctly situated in anatomical position, where are your feet in relation to your knees.

distal
Distal and proximal are orientation terms that have __________ meanings (in humans)

opposite
brachial, antecubital, carpal are associated with the parts of the arm
Which type of section could be used to separate the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity

transverse
The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
Ribosomes are found in the cytoplasm and on the rough endoplasmic reticulum.
Osmosis transports water across membranes using aquaporins.
What assists the movement of substances by facilitated diffusion

protein carrier or channel
The portion of the cell's life cycle that does NOT involve cell division is known as interphase.
The correct order of phases of the mitosis is

prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase
What are the correct base-pairing rules for DNA

adenine bonds to thymine and guanine bonds to cytosine
Which type of tissue conducts electrochemical impulses

nervous tissue
adipose tissue is best described as Fat
The type of muscle found in the walls of hollow organs, such as the stomach, and in the walls of blood vessels is smooth muscle.
Serous fluid between the visceral and parietal layers of serous membranes help reduce friction.
The only dry membrane is the cutaneous membrane
Synovial membranes are found in the joint cavities.
The skin and its derivatives (nails, glands, and hairs) form the integumentary system.
Stratified squamous epithelium tissue composes the outer most layer of skin known as the epidermis.
The two main layers of skin are epidermis and dermis.
What homeostatic imbalances is caused by skin exposure to chemicals

contact dermatitis
The "tanning" effect (darkening of the skin) that occurs when a person is exposed to the sun is due to melanin.
What abnormal skin colors results from liver disorders
The membrane surrounding the lungs is known as pleura, a serous membrane.
The femur, tibia, humerus, and radius are all classified as long bones.
What type of tissue covers the epiphysis of bones and reduces friction in the joints

articular cartilage
The bone cells that respond to parathyroid hormone (PTH) to destroy bone matrix and release calcium into the blood are called osteoclasts.
A round or oval opening through a bone is a foramen.
A fracture that is common in children, whose bones have relatively more collagen in their matrix and are more flexible than those of adults, is a(n) greenstick fracture.
The bones that are associated with the hand are called metacarpals.
first cervical vertebra

atlas
The fusion of the manubrium, body, and xiphoid process is called the sternum.
Which two bones constitute the forearm

ulna and radius
Which two bones constitute the lower leg

Tibia and fibula
Bone formation can be referred to as

ossification
Voluntary muscle tissue is skeletal muscle.
This muscle can be described as visceral, nonstriated and involuntary

Smooth muscle
a neurotransmitter that stimulates skeletal muscle is Acetylcholine
During skeletal muscle contraction, myosin heads attach to active sites of actin filaments.
A single, brief, jerky muscle contraction is termed twitch.
Anaerobic glycolysis occurs without oxygen.
The movement opposite to abduction is adduction.
Frontalis, buccinator, zygomaticus are located in the head.
While doing "jumping jacks" during an exercise class, your arms and legs move laterally away from the midline of your body. This motion is called abduction.
biceps brachii and triceps brachii are muscles that oppose or reverse a movement known as antagonists