# Sharyland ISD Study Guide 

## Anatomy \& Physiology

## Semester 1



Student Name:
Student ID:

## Anatomy \& Physiology CBE Pt. 1 - STUDY GUIDE

1. Understand the process of the Scientific Method, study anatomical terminology, anatomical planes, and the anatomical regions of the body.
2. Understand the levels of organization from the cellular level to the organism level.
3. Recall the different typical cellular structures and their functions, paying special attention to the four biomolecules, cellular replication, and energy metabolism.
4. Be able to distinguish the structures and functions of the various tissues of the body, which include the nerve, epithelial, connective, and muscle tissues, and where they can be found throughout the body.
5. Understand the structure and function of the Integument System, including various epithelial layers, membranes, specialized cells, and accessory components.
6. Understand the structure and function of the Skeletal System, including types of bones, joints, bone development, and bones of the axial and appendicular skeleton.
7. Study the structure and function of the Nervous System, such as the different neural pathways, types of nerve cells, impulse transmission, and regions of the brain and spinal cord.
8. Be able to understand and differentiate between the special senses such as touch, olfactory (smell \& taste), auditory, and vision, while paying attention to the structure and function of each.
9. Know the structure and function of blood, the various types of blood cells, their life span, and how the internal and external environment may affect the physiology of blood.
10. Understand the structure and function of the circulatory system, which includes the heart, arteries, and veins, while paying attention to how pulse and heart rate can be detected.
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## REVIEW Anatomy \& Physiology CBE Pt. 1

## Matching

Match the following terms and identifying phrases.

| A. base pairs | K. cartilage |
| :--- | :--- |
| B. peptide bond | L. glucose |
| C. triglyceride | M. nucleotides |
| D. microvilli | N. lumen |
| E. histology | O. lipids |
| F. osseous tissue | P. glycogen |
| G. nucleic acid | Q. codon |
| H. amino acid | R. enzyme |
| I. ribosomes | S. cilia |
| J. polymer | T. fatty acid |

1. Subunits that make up nucleic acids.
2. The building block of a protein.
3. Proteins that speed up a specific biological reaction.
4. Fats and oils.
5. Pairs of complementary nucleic acid bases.
6. Key information-carrying molecules in cells.
7. Set of three bases of DNA that specifies one amino acid in a protein.
8. Very large enzymes that make polypeptides.
9. Finger-like extensions that increase the surface area of a cell.
10. Hair-like projections that actively flex to move mucus across the cell's exterior.

Match the following terms and identifying phrases.
A. serous membranes
K. pleura
B. keratin
L. tinea
C. pericardium
M. melanocytes
D. sebaceous glands
N. psoriasis
E. keratinocytes
O. cutaneous membrane
F. mucous membranes
P. papillary layer
G. melanin
Q. pleurisy
H. sudoriferous glands
R. epithelial membranes
I. peritonitis
S. Merkel cells
J. peritoneum
T. sebum
11. Membrane that encloses the lungs.
12. Membrane lining the body cavities that are closed to the outside world.
13. Membrane lining the internal and external surfaces of the body.
14. Skin.
15. The membrane that lines the abdominal cavity.
16. Oily substance that helps to keep the skin and hair soft.
17. The pigment that protects the cells from UV ray damage.
18. The tough protein found in skin, hair and nails.
19. Touch receptors in the skin.
20. Glands that produce sebum.

Match the following terms and identifying phrases.
A. osteocytes
K. lacunae
B. osteoblasts
L. intervertebral discs
C. hematopoiesis
M. axis
D. osteon
N. scapula
E. atlas
O. diaphysis
F. periosteum
P. patella
G. carpal bones
Q. femur
H. epiphysis
R. osteoclasts
I. bursae
S. fontanel
J. medullary cavity
T. sternum
21. The bulbous end of a long bone.
22. The hollow shaft of a long bone.
23. Mature bone cells.
24. A Haversian system.
25. Specialized bone cells that resorb bone tissue.
26. Central hollow space inside most long bones.
27. The process of blood cell formation.
28. Tiny cavities laid out in concentric circles around the Haversian canals.
29. Fibrous connective tissue membrane that surrounds and protects the shaft of long bones.
30. The breastbone.

Match the following terms and identifying phrases.
A. cones
K. cornea
B. cochlea
L. septum
C. humors
M. choroid
D. rods
N. olfactory hairs
E. ossicles
O. iris
F. vestibule
P. anvil
G. retina
Q. conjunctiva
H. tympanic membrane
R. Eustachian tube
I. gustatory cells
S. lens
J. pupil
T. endolymph
31. Structure that gives the eye its color.
32. Sensory cells in the retina that provide color vision.
33. The transparent tissue over the anterior center of the eye.
34. The innermost layer of eye, which is sensitive to light.
35. Watery fluids that help the eyeball maintain its shape.
36. Membrane that covers the exposed eyeball and lines the eyelid.
37. The smallest bones in the body, which transmit and amplify sound waves.
38. The eardrum.
39. The thick fluid inside the membranous labyrinth.
40. Channel connecting the middle ear to pharynx.

Match the following terms and identifying phrases.

| A. erythropoiesis | K. hemolysis |
| :--- | :--- |
| B. formed elements | L. type AB blood |
| C. type O blood | M. platelets |
| D. fibrin | N. phlebotomy |
| E. agglutination | O. erythrocytes |
| F. hemoglobin | P. plasma |
| G. RhoGAM | Q. antigens |
| H. white blood cells | R. antibodies |
| I. Rh negative | S. buffy coat |
| J. hematocrit | T. hemophilia |

41. Weaves around the platelet plug to form a blood clot.
42. Rupture of red blood cells.
43. The process by which red blood cells are produced.
44. Thin layer of white blood cells and platelets.
45. Part of the formed elements that plays a role in blood clotting.
46. The liquid component of blood.
47. The "workhorse" of the red blood cells.
48. The solid components of blood.
49. Fight infections and protect the body.
50. The proportion of total blood volume that is composed of red blood cells.

Match the following terms and identifying phrases.
A. vasodilation
K. diastole
B. epicardium
L. bradycardia
C. systole
M. capillaries
D. endocardium
N. vasoconstriction
E. interventricular septum
O. vital signs
F. atrioventricular valves
P. myocardium
G. baroreceptors
Q. arterioles
H. veins
R. mitral valve
I. tachycardia
S. arteries
J. venules
T. arrhythmia
51. A period of relaxation in the heart.
52. A period of contraction in the heart.
53. Bicuspid valve.
54. Widening of blood vessels to increase blood flow.
55. Narrowing of blood vessels to decrease blood flow.
56. Outermost layer of the heart.
57. Innermost layer of the heart.
58. Wall that divides ventricles.
59. Abnormal heartbeat or rhythm.
60. Fast heart beat.

Match the following terms and identifying phrases.
A. neurilemma
K. plexuses
B. myelin sheath
L. nodes of Ranvier
C. reflexes
M. meninges
D. salutatory conduction
N. cerebrum
E. cell body
O. conductivity
F. cerebellum
P. midbrain
G. spinal nerves
Q. central nervous system
H. autonomic nervous system
R. synapse
I. epineurium
S. fissures
J. nerve impulse
T. pons
61. Part of an axon that includes a nucleus and mitochondria.
62. The fatty bands of insulation surrounding axon fibers.
63. Uninsulated gaps in the myelin sheath.
64. The brain and spinal cord.
65. Controls cardiac muscle and smooth muscles of the internal organs.
66. The external covering of a Schwann cell.
67. Intersection between two neurons.
68. The rapid skipping of an action potential from node to node on myelinated neurons.
69. The ability of a neuron to transmit a nerve impulse.
70. Electrical charge that travels along a nerve fiber when stimulated.

Match the following terms and identifying phrases.
A. transverse plane
K. data
B. physiology
L. anabolism
C. cells
M. frontal plane
D. pelvic cavity
N. metabolism
E. tissue
O. homeostasis
F. anatomy
P. thoracic cavity
G. organ system
Q. science
H. cranial cavity
R. sagittal plane
I. homeostatic imbalance
S. orbital cavities
J. anatomical position
T. negative feedback
71. The study of the form or structure of all living things.
72. The study of how living things function or work.
73. Divides the body into right and left halves.
74. Divides the body into front and back halves.
75. Body position that serves as a "starting point" for describing body positions and directions.
76. Divides the body into top and bottom halves.
77. Body cavity that holds the brain.
78. Body cavity that houses the heart and lungs.
79. Body cavity that holds the reproductive and excretory organs.
80. Body cavities that holds the eyes.

## REVIEW Anatomy \& Physiology CBE Pt. 1

Answer Section

## MATCHING

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|  | B 18. |  |  | R 67. |
|  | S 19. |  |  | D 68. |
|  | D 20. |  |  | O 69. |
|  |  | O 31. |  | J 70. |
|  |  | A 32. |  |  |
|  |  | K 33. |  |  |
| M 1. |  | G 34. |  |  |
| H 2. |  | C 35. | K 51. |  |
| R 3. |  | Q 36. | C 52. |  |
| O 4. |  | E 37. | R 53. |  |
| A 5 . | H 21. | H 38. | A 54. |  |
| G 6. | O 22. | T 39. | N 55. | F 71. |
| Q 7. | A 23. | R 40. | B 56. | B 72. |
| I 8. | D 24. |  | D 57. | R 73. |
| D 9. | R 25. |  | E 58. | M 74. |
| S 10. | J 26. |  | T 59. | J 75. |
|  | C 27. |  | I 60. | A 76. |
|  | K 28. |  |  | H 77. |
|  | F 29. |  |  | P 78. |
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| K 11. |  | S 44. |  |  |
| A 12. |  | M 45. | E 61. |  |
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