

## Chapter 1 Practice Questions

2. People began asking more questions and seeking answers setting the stage for the development of modern medical science.
4. Anatomy examines the structures of body parts. Physiology addresses the functions of body parts.
6. The shape of the mouth enables it to receive food. The shapes of all the different teeth make it possible to break food into pieces, the muscular tongue and cheeks helps mix food particles with saliva to prepare for swallowing.
8. Larger body structures are made up of smaller parts and the smaller parts are made up of even smaller ones. All material in the human body are made up of chemicals. To stay alive, the cells must meet certain requirements.
10. They each serve a purpose and have a different job to do so that they can all work together.
12. Once the internal environment uses and replaces substances they must be replaced. Nutrition and diet is the key to replacing lost substances.
14. Water  
Food  
Oxygen  
Heat  
Pressure
16. Receptors-Provides information about conditions of the internal environment  
Control Center-decision maker  
Effectors-cause appropriate responses such as muscles or glands
18. Thoracic cavity organs are the heart, lungs, esophagus, trachea, and thymus.  
Abdominal cavity organs are the stomach, liver, spleen, gallbladder, kidneys, and the small and large intestines.  
Pelvic cavity organs are the end of large intestine, urinary bladder, and the internal reproductive organs.
20. The parietal peritoneum lines the wall of the abdominopelvic cavity and the visceral peritoneum covers most of the organs in the same cavity.
22. Integumentary system-skin, hair, nails, sweat glands, sebaceous glands  
Skeletal system-bones, ligaments, cartilages  
Muscular system-muscles  
Nervous system-brain, spinal cord, nerves, sense organs

Endocrine system-glands that secrete hormones

Cardiovascular system-heart, arteries, capillaries, veins

Lymphatic system-lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, thymus, spleen

Digestive system-mouth, tongue, teeth, salivary glands, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, small and large intestines

Respiratory system-nasal cavity, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs

Urinary-kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra

Reproductive system-male: scrotum, testes, epididymis, ductus deferens, seminal vesicles, prostate gland, bulbourethral glands, urethra, penis

Female: ovaries, uterine tubes, uterus, vagina, clitoris, vulva

24. Aging is the changes that take place in the body over time or the life-span.

26. Standing erect with face forward with palms forward and upper limbs at the sides.

28. Sagittal sections divides body into right and left portions

Transverse sections divide the body into upper(superior) and lower(inferior) portions.

Frontal sections divide the body into anterior and posterior portions.

30. RUQ-right upper quadrant

RLQ-right lower quadrant

LUQ-left upper quadrant

LLQ-left lower quadrant

## Chapter 2 Practice Questions

1. Understanding chemistry is essential for understanding how the body functions. We are made up of chemicals and so isn't everything that we put in our bodies.
3. Elements make up the properties of matter.
5. Neutrons and proton are located in the nucleus which is the central portion of the atom. The electrons surround the nucleus and are constantly moving around it.
7. Unstable isotopes emit energy or atomic fragments called atomic radiation. Some are used to treat disease.
9. An ion is an atom that gains or loses electrons becoming electrically charged.
11. Molecular formulas depict the elements present and the number of each atom within the molecule. Structural formulas are atomic symbols and lines to show how atoms bond and are arranged in various molecules.
13. Decomposition reaction is bonds of a reactant molecule breaking to form simpler molecules, atoms, or ions.  
Exchange reaction is a chemical reaction where two different types of molecules trade positions as bonds are broken and new bonds are formed.  
Reversible reaction is the product or products that can change back to the reactant or reactants.
15. Hydrogen ion concentration
17. Organic molecules have carbon and hydrogen and all other chemicals that don't have those compounds are inorganic.
19. The body regularly gains and loses electrolytes to maintain homeostasis. Electrolyte balance is the condition where the gains and losses are equal.
21. The radiation would denature the protein.

