Answer Key to Vocabulary Quizzes

Chapter 1

Exercise 1

1. sweats; maintain
2. secrete
3. comprises
4. take in; give off
5. interpret
6. monitoring
7. arranged

Exercise 2

1. nucleus; cytoplasm
2. DNA
3. Endocrine; hormones; homeostasis
4. set point
5. negative feedback
6. sensors neural
7. reflex

Chapter 2

Exercise 1

1. h
2. b
3. i
4. c
5. j
6. l
7. g
8. d
9. a
10. o
11. f
12. e
13. n
14. k
15. m

Exercise 2

1. feet or hands
2. face or back
3. feet or hands (nails)
4. hair
5. feet or hands

Chapter 3

Exercise 1

1. the skull
2. the axial skeleton
3. the axial skeleton
4. the appendicular skeleton
5. the appendicular skeleton
6. the appendicular skeleton
7. the skull
8. the appendicular skeleton
9. the axial skeleton
10. the axial skeleton

Exercise 2

1. between bones; connects bones together
2. in a long bone; red marrow produces blood cells, yellow marrow stores fat
3. a joint in the skull; hold the bones together into a rigid structure
4. between the upper arm and the lower arm (other answers are possible); allows for a great deal of movement.
5. behind the thyroid gland in your neck; makes PTH which takes calcium out of bone matrix and puts it into your blood
6. along the middle of the chest; ribs connect to it.
7. between bones and muscles, connects bones and muscles together.
8. in the neck, makes calcitonin which takes extra calcium out of your blood and stores it in your bone matrix.
9. part of bone tissue which is very hard; store calcium, give strength to bone.
10. between the ribs and the sternum (many other locations are possible), connects the ribs to the sternum.

Chapter 4

Exercise 1

1. fiber
2. fascicles
3. motor neurons
4. protein molecules
5. mitochondria
6. voluntary
7. temporalis
8. oris
9. diaphragm
10. rectus abdominis
11. biceps femoris
12. trapezius
13. gastrocnemius
14. anterior
15. ACh

Exercise 2

1. F— It is very painful because a sprain means a tear or an overstretching of the ligaments.
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F—The sartorius extends from the hip to the knee.
6. F—To flex the muscle means to move it.
7. F—We do not know exactly what causes M.S.
8. F—Nerves transmit messages to muscles.
9. F—ACh is sent to a muscle fiber telling it to contract.
10. T

Chapter 5

Exercise 1

1. dendrites
2. axon
3. synapse
4. myelinated
5. sensory receptors
6. afferent
7. general anesthesia
8. synaptic end bulb
9. vesicles
10. mixed

Exercise 2

1. cell body
2. synaptic vesicles
3. neurotransmitter
4. myelin sheath
5. cranial nerves
6. sensory neurons
7. motor neuron
8. mixed nerves
9. spinal nerves
10. rods
11. cones
12. cochlea
13. vestibular apparatus
14. sodium and potassium

Chapter 6

Exercise 1

1. cerebrum
2. frontal
3. occipital
4. cerebellum
5. temporal
6. Alzheimer's disease
7. diencephalon
8. brainstem
9. limbic system
10. autonomic nervous system
11. sympathetic nervous system
12. parasympathetic system

Exercise 2

1. gradual loss of memory
2. difficulty adjusting to a new time zone when traveling
3. inability to see certain colors because of damage to the cones
4. blockage of blood vessels to an area of the brain. Neurons begin to die because of lack of nutrients.
5. a very serious injury because it interferes with proper cardiovascular and respiratory function
6. the body's defense cells begin to attack and destroy the myelin sheath of the healthy nerve cells

Chapter 7

Exercise 1

1. The oral cavity
2. the oral cavity
3. the path to the stomach
4. accessory organs or small intestine
5. the large intestine
6. accessory organs
7. the stomach
8. oral cavity
9. the small intestine
10. accessory organs or small intestine
11. separates the stomach and the small intestine

Exercise 2

1. N—they are absorbed in the small intestine.
2. Y
3. Y
4. Y
5. N—the gall bladder concentrates bile.
6. N—they are absorbed from the large intestine for use by the body.
7. N—it's liquefied in the stomach.
8. Y
9. Y
10. Y

Chapter 8

Exercise 1

1 f
2 d
3 e
4 b
5 h
6 g
7 a
8c

Exercise 2

1. T
2. F---Plasma is comprised of water and molecules such as sugar and salt.
3. T
4. T
5. F---Anemia is a disorder whereby blood isn't carrying enough oxygen.
6. T
7. T
8. F---A virus is usually much smaller than a bacterium.
9. F---It is caused by a bacterium.
10. T
11. T
12. T
13. F---They encounter the innate defenses first.
14. T
15. F---It is a lymph organ.

Chapter 9

Exercise 1

1. endocardium
2. ventricles
3. AV
4. veins
5. SA node
6. myocardial infarction
7. incompetent
8. diastolic
9. hypertension
10. arteries
11. systemic
12. lymphatic

Exercise 2

1. chordae tendineae
2. mitral valve
3. fibrillation
4. venules
5. dilate
6. edema
7. pulmonary semilunar valve
8. pericardium
9. constrict
10. capillaries
11. inferior vena cave
12. arterioles

Chapter 10

Exercise 1

1. inflate
2. wander around
3. collapsing
4. filter
5. capture
6. regulates
7. constrict
8. diffuse
9. vibrate
10. expires
11. inhale
12. swell

Exercise 2

1. F ---Alveoli cluster around a bronchiole.
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F ----the lungs contain five lobes
6. T
7. F ----It means that molecules have a tendency to move toward places where there are fewer of them. But some molecules could still move in the opposite direction.
8. T
9. F---It is a machine which helps people to breathe.
10. T

Chapter 11

Exercise 1

1 b
2 d
3 j
4 h
5 k
6 i
7 f
8 a
9 e
10 l
11 c
12 g

Exercise 2

1. When someone drinks too much alcohol
2. When someone has a higher than normal amount of sugar in his blood
3. When a person can't control urination
4. When there is too much salt or too little water in the filtrate, sometimes crystals form stones that block the ureter or urethra.
5. When a person's kidneys are no longer able to filter blood.
6. When bacteria enter a person's urethra and cause an infection in the urinary bladder.

Chapter 12

Exercise 1

1. testes
2. four
3. immature
4. flaccid
5. vas deferens
6. prostate
7. LH
8. impotent
9. follicle
10. larger
11. zygote
12. proliferation
13. progesterone
14. LH
15. menstrual cycle
16. identical

Exercise 2

1. The baby can't be born through the vagina.
2. nerve damage, plaque in the arteries in the penis, emotional anxiety, drugs, alcohol
3. A change in hormone levels just before the beginning of menstruation
4. bacteria or virus transmitted from one person to another during sexual intercourse.
5. The embryo doesn't move to the uterus for development; it begins development in a Fallopian tube.
6. Bacteria in the vagina are killed by an antibiotic or a change in acidity, and yeast grows in the empty spaces.