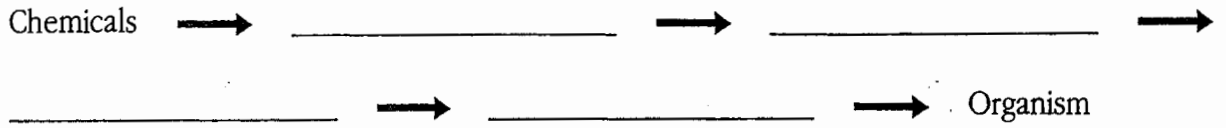


1. The structures of the body are organized into successively larger and more complex structures. Fill in the answer blanks with the correct terms for these increasingly larger structures.



2. Use the following words to fill in the statement below. Use the WORDS, not the letters.

Key Choices

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A. Cardiovascular | D. Integumentary | G. Nervous | J. Skeletal |
| B. Digestive | E. Lymphatic/Immune | H. Reproductive | K. Urinary |
| C. Endocrine | F. Muscular | I. Respiratory | |

- _____ 1. Rids the body of nitrogen-containing wastes
- _____ 2. Is affected by the removal of the thyroid gland
- _____ 3. Provides support and levers on which the muscular system can act
- _____ 4. Includes the heart
- _____ 5. Protects underlying organs from drying out and mechanical damage
- _____ 6. Protects the body; destroys bacteria and tumor cells
- _____ 7. Breaks down foodstuffs into small particles that can be absorbed
- _____ 8. Removes carbon dioxide from the blood
- _____ 9. Delivers oxygen and nutrients to the body tissues
- _____ 10. Moves the limbs; allows facial expression
- _____ 11. Conserves body water or eliminates excesses
- _____ 12. Provides for conception and childbearing
- _____ 13. Controls the body with chemicals called hormones
- _____ 14. Is damaged when you cut your finger or get a severe sunburn

3. Use the following words to fill in the statement below. Use the WORDS, not the letters.

Key Choices

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A. Cardiovascular | D. Integumentary | G. Nervous | J. Skeletal |
| B. Digestive | E. Lymphatic/Immune | H. Reproductive | K. Urinary |
| C. Endocrine | F. Muscular | I. Respiratory | |

- _____ 1. Blood vessels, heart
- _____ 2. Pancreas, pituitary, adrenal glands
- _____ 3. Kidneys, bladder, ureters
- _____ 4. Testis, vas deferens, urethra
- _____ 5. Esophagus, large intestine, rectum
- _____ 6. Breastbone, vertebral column, skull
- _____ 7. Brain, nerves, sensory receptors

4. Match the words from column B to the statements in column A. Use the WORDS, not the letters.

- | Column A | Column B |
|--|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Keeps the body's internal environment distinct from the external environment | A. Digestion |
| _____ 2. Provides new cells for growth and repair | B. Excretion |
| _____ 3. Occurs when constructive activities occur at a faster rate than destructive activities | C. Growth |
| _____ 4. The tuna sandwich you have just eaten is broken down to its chemical building blocks | D. Maintenance of boundaries |
| _____ 5. Elimination of carbon dioxide by the lungs and elimination of nitrogenous wastes by the kidneys | E. Metabolism |
| _____ 6. Ability to react to stimuli; a major role of the nervous system | F. Movement |
| _____ 7. Walking, throwing a ball, riding a bicycle | G. Responsiveness |
| _____ 8. All chemical reactions occurring in the body | H. Reproduction |
| _____ 9. At the cellular level, membranes; for the whole organism, the skin | |

5. Create a color code for each of the body diagrams. Under each diagram, name the system.

Brain

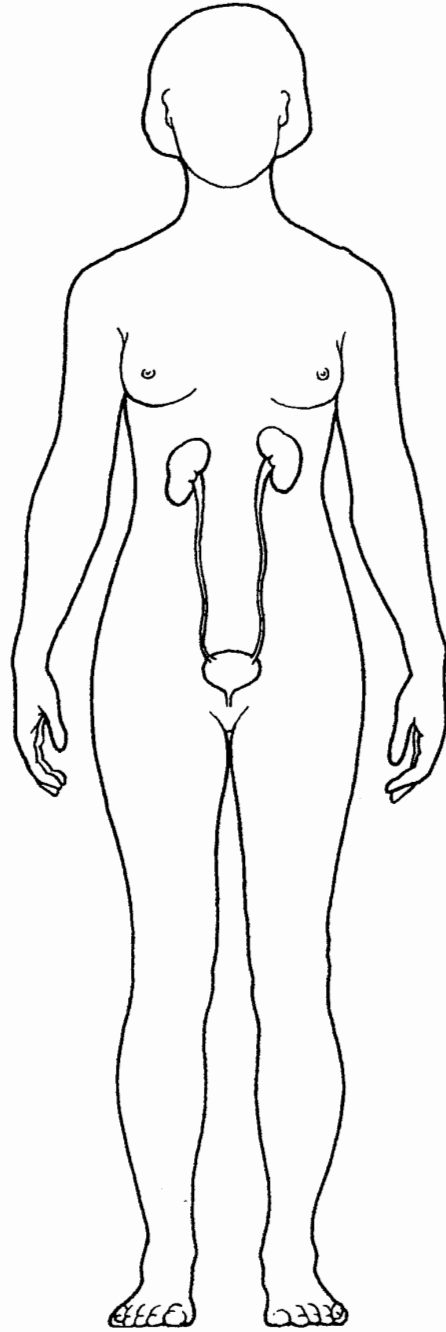
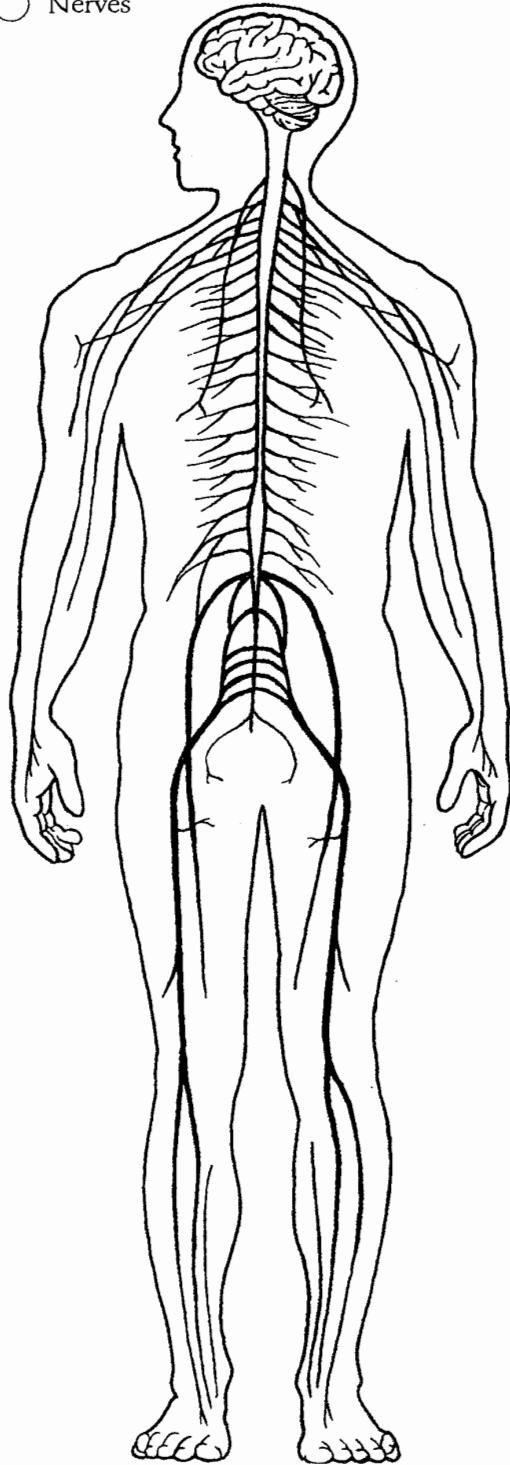
Spinal cord

Nerves

Kidneys

Ureters

Bladder



Stomach

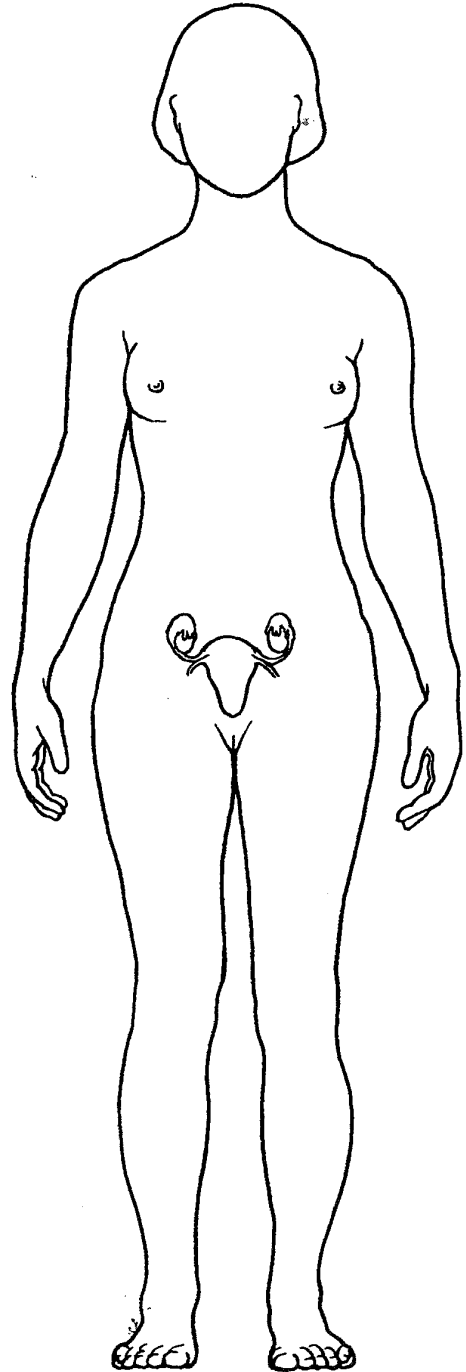
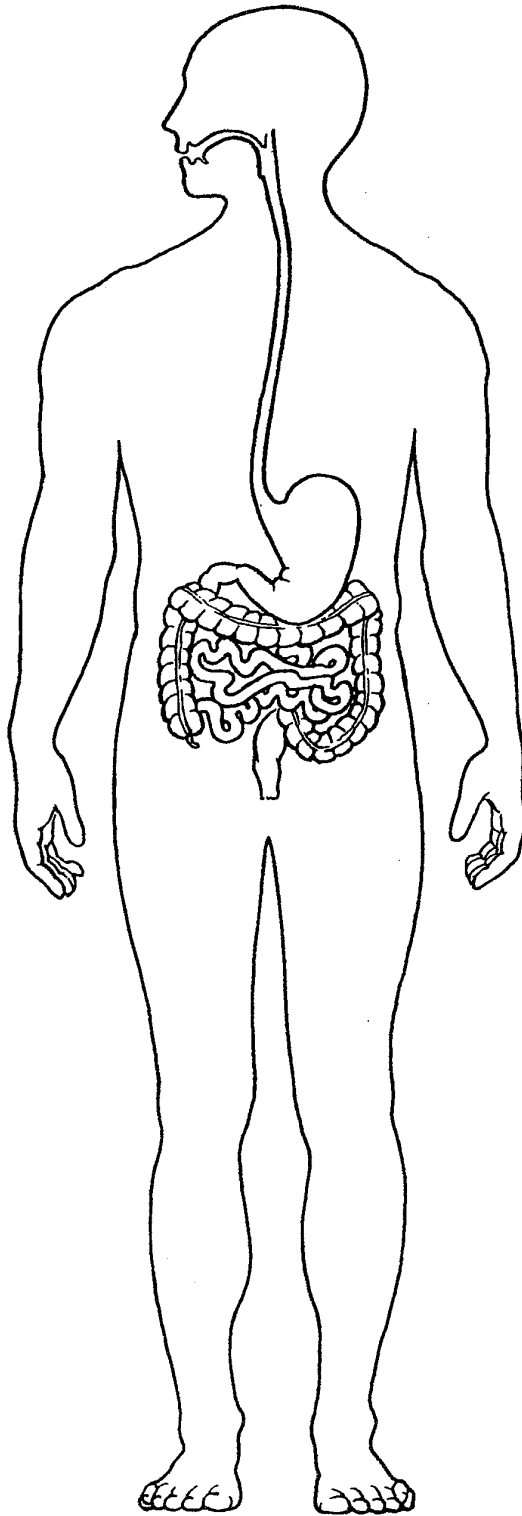
Esophagus

Ovaries

Intestines

Oral cavity

Uterus



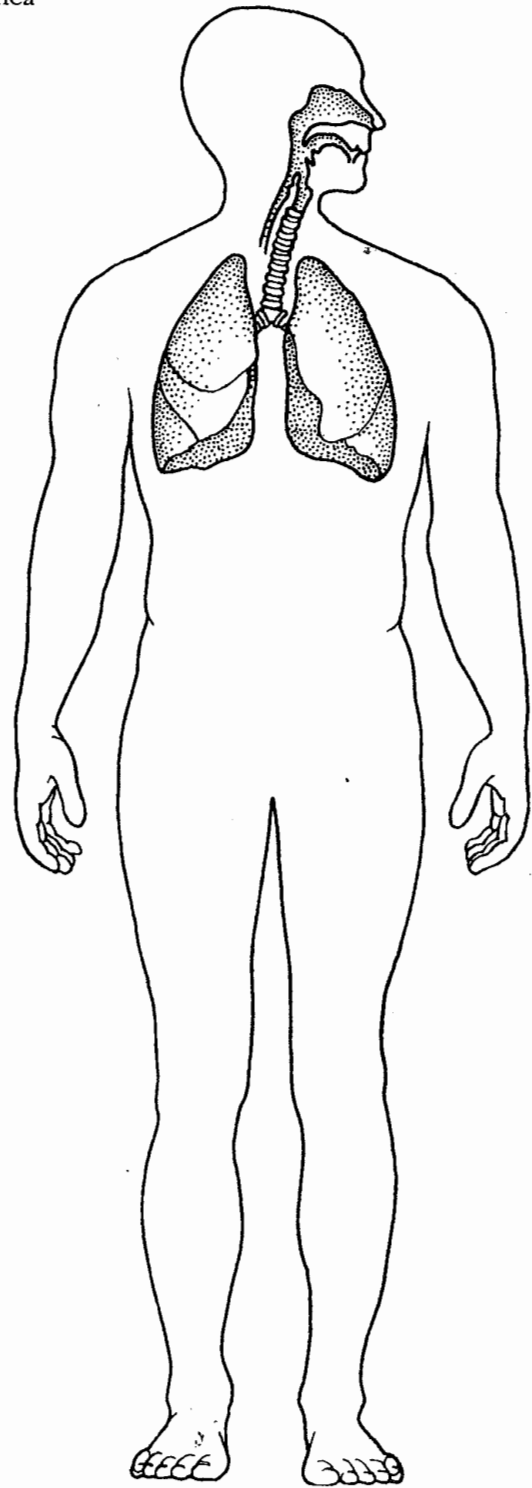
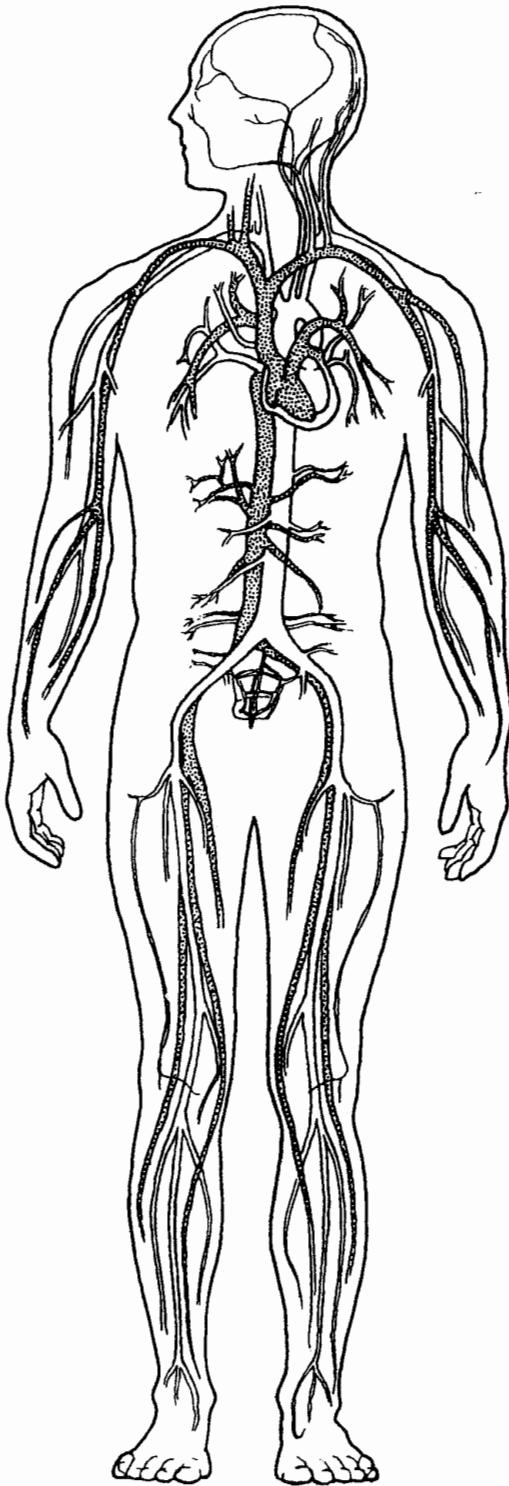
Blood vessels

Heart

Nasal cavity

Lungs

Trachea



6. Refer to the HOMEOSTASIS section of your notes to fill in the missing words from the paragraph.

- _____ 1. There are three essential components of all homeostatic control mechanisms: control center, receptor, and effector. The _____ 2. (1) senses changes in the environment and responds by sending information (input) to the (2) along the (3) _____ 3. pathway. The (4) analyzes the input, determines the appropriate response, and activates the (5) by sending information _____ 4. along the (6) pathway. When the response causes the initial stimulus to decline, the homeostatic mechanism is referred to as a (7) feedback mechanism. When the _____ 5. response enhances the initial stimulus, the mechanism is called a (8) feedback mechanism. (9) feedback mechanisms are much more common in the body.
- _____ 7.
_____ 8.
_____ 9.

7. Use the following words (NOT THE LETTER CHOICES) to fill in statements below.

Using key choices, identify the body cavities where the following body organs are located. Enter the appropriate letter or term in the answer blanks.

Key Choices

A. Abdominopelvic B. Cranial C. Spinal D. Thoracic

- _____ 1. Stomach
_____ 2. Small intestine
_____ 3. Large intestine
_____ 4. Spleen
_____ 5. Liver
_____ 6. Spinal cord
_____ 7. Bladder
_____ 8. Trachea
_____ 9. Lungs
_____ 10. Pituitary gland
_____ 11. Rectum
_____ 12. Ovaries

8. Use the words DORSAL or VENTRAL to fill in the missing words from the paragraph.

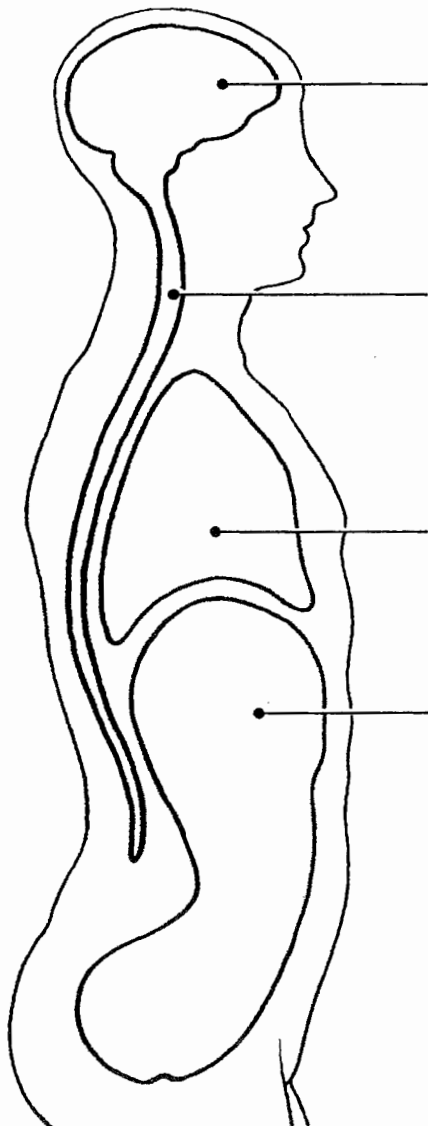
- _____ 1. The abdominopelvic and thoracic cavities are subdivisions of the (1) body cavity; the cranial and spinal cavities are parts of the (2) body cavity. The (3) body cavity is totally surrounded by bone and provides very good protection to the structures it contains.
- _____ 2.
- _____ 3.

9. Color-code the following diagram.

Select different colors for the *dorsal* and *ventral* body cavities. Color the coding circles below and the corresponding cavities in part A of Figure 1–7. Complete the figure by labeling those body cavity subdivisions that have a leader line. Complete part B by labeling each of the abdominal regions indicated by a leader line.

Dorsal body cavity

Ventral body cavity



10. Complete the following matching below. Use the WORDS, not the letters.

- | | | |
|-------|--|----------------|
| _____ | 1. The branch of biological science that studies and describes how body parts work or function | A. Anatomy |
| _____ | 2. The study of the shape and structure of body parts | B. Homeostasis |
| _____ | 3. The tendency of the body's systems to maintain a relatively constant or balanced internal environment | C. Metabolism |
| _____ | 4. The term that indicates <i>all</i> chemical reactions occurring in the body | D. Physiology |

EXTRA CREDIT-Use the WORDS below to fill in the missing words from the paragraph.

Key Choices

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. Anterior | D. Inferior | G. Posterior | J. Superior |
| B. Distal | E. Lateral | H. Proximal | K. Transverse |
| C. Frontal | F. Medial | I. Sagittal | |

- _____ 1. In the anatomical position, the face and palms are on the (1) body surface, the buttocks and shoulder blades are on the (2) body surface, and the top of the head is the most (3) part of the body. The ears are (4) to the shoulders and (5) to the nose. The heart is (6) to the spine and (7) to the lungs. The elbow is (8) to the fingers but (9) to the shoulder. In humans, the dorsal surface can also be called the (10) surface; however, in four-legged animals, the dorsal surface is the (11) surface.
- _____ 6. If an incision cuts the heart into right and left parts, the section is a (12) section, but if the heart is cut so that anterior and posterior parts result, the section is a (13) section. You are told to cut an animal along two planes so that the paired kidneys are observable in both sections. The two sections that meet this requirement are the (14) and (15) sections.
- _____ 7.
- _____ 8.
- _____ 9.
- _____ 10.
- _____ 11.
- _____ 12.
- _____ 13.
- _____ 14.
- _____ 15.