

## **Anatomy and Physiology Semester 1 Exam Study Guide**

Use this guide to direct your attention toward the information to be covered by the test.

### **Semester 1 (Chapters 1 – 7)**

1. What is the study of the body's structure?
2. What is the hierarchical order of the body from smallest to largest?
3. What is considered the smallest living unit?
4. Which part of a control system detects a change?
5. Describe anatomical position.
6. Which orientation/directional terms describe the front of the human body?
7. Which orientation terms describe the relationship between the skin and the bones?
8. Which plane divides the body into right and left halves?
9. Which ventral cavity lacks bony protection?
10. Which four elements compose 96% of the body?
11. Give an example of a compound.
12. Which type of reaction is the result of the joining of two or more reactants?
13. Why is water important in body processes?
14. How is an acid indicated on the pH scale?
15. Which type of molecule is starch?
16. How do the nitrogenous bases of DNA pair?
17. Which type of molecule is an enzyme?
18. How is RNA structurally different from DNA?
19. Where are ribosomes assembled in the cell?
20. What allows substances to pass directly between cells?
21. Which organelle has attached ribosomes?
22. What are the two types of endocytosis?
23. During which phase of mitosis are sister chromatids separated?
24. Simple columnar epithelium usually contains which type of cells that produce mucous?
25. What are three examples of connective tissue?
26. Which type of epithelial tissue has an unusually good ability to stretch?
27. Which type of epithelial tissue is found in areas with large amounts of friction?
28. Which type of tissue are tendons?
29. Which type of muscle contains intercalated disks?
30. Which type of muscle is found in the walls of hollow organs?
31. Where are serous membranes found?
32. Which connective tissue membrane is found around joints?
33. Which type of membrane is the skin?
34. Which type of sweat gland is found under the arms?
35. Which vitamin is produced in the skin when it is exposed to UV radiation?
36. Which protein is responsible for making the skin and finger nails tough?
37. Which type of epithelial tissue composes the outermost part of the skin?
38. What composes the hypodermis?
39. Which homeostatic imbalance of the skin results from coming in contact with chemicals?
40. Which protein is responsible for the tanning effect and the different colors of human skin?
41. Which layer of the epidermis contains the melanocytes?