1. Is anatomy defined as **the structure of body parts and their relationships to one another** or **how parts work and carry out life-sustaining activities?**

2. Is physiology defined as **the structure of body parts and their relationships to one another** or **how parts work and carry out life-sustaining activities?**

3. In order from Smallest to Largest, what are the levels of organization?

   chemical, cellular, tissue, organ, organ system, organism

4. Which of the following is NOT a necessary life function?
   a. Maintaining boundaries
   b. Excretion
   c. Sleeping
   d. Responsiveness
   e. Movement

5. Which organ system forms external body covering, protects deeper tissue from injury, and has sweat and oil glands?

   integumentary

6. What system protects and supports organs, is the framework for the muscles, and is used to cause movement?

   Skeletal

7. What system is the "fast-acting control system" of the body?

   Nervous

8. What system has glands that secrete hormones to regulate growth, reproduction, and nutrients to be used by the body's cells?

Endocrine

9. Which system allows manipulation of the environment, locomotion, facial expressions, maintains posture, and produces heat?

   Muscular

10. Which system has blood vessels to transport blood, which carries oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body to where it is needed?

    Cardiovascular

11. Which system picks up fluid leaked from blood vessels and returns it to blood?

    Lymphatic

12. Which system keeps blood constantly supplied with oxygen and removes carbon dioxide?

    Respiratory

13. Which system breaks down food into absorbable units that enter the blood?

    Digestive

14. Which system eliminates nitrogenous wastes?

    Urinary

15. Which of the following are survival needs?
    a. Water
    b. Nutrients
    c. Oxygen
    d. Normal body temp.

16. Homeostasis is…

    a ceaseless process of activities to maintain equilibrium

17. What is considered anything that disturbs or alters the balance of the internal environment?

    Homeostatic imbalance

18. What are the 3 homeostatic control mechanisms?

    Effector, receptor, and control center

19. Which feedback is a change in one direction causes a change in the opposite direction?

    Negative feedback

20. Which feedback is a change in one direction accelerates more change in the same direction?

    Positive feedback