



HTH 301 – Health Education Science

Closed Book Exam Review

True or False

- 1) The study of the structure of matter, its properties, and how different kinds of matter interact is called chemistry, and an understanding of basic chemistry is crucial to learning the principles of anatomy and physiology.
- 2) Lipids are hydrocarbon molecules used in plasma membranes and for energy storage.
- 3) Mitosis is strictly defined as the process by which the chromosomes in a cell are duplicated and separated into their own nuclei.
- 4) Epithelial tissue composed of a single layer of cells is called a simple epithelium.
- 5) Desquamation is the process of shedding dead skin cells.
- 6) Inferior means “closest to the head.”
- 7) For muscles to contract, energy (in the form of ATP) must be expended.
- 8) The frontal lobe, or the forebrain, is the organ used for conscious thought, for receiving and perceiving sensory information, and for initiating motor responses.
- 9) Receptors in your body provide a vast array of information to the brain such as internal and external temperature, blood pressure, light, sound, taste, and smell, as well as balance and body position.
- 10) Anosmia is a result of complications with the functioning of the inner ear, specifically the semicircular canals.
- 11) Brachio means “arm” and cephalic refers to the head; hence the name of the artery that first branches off the aorta, the brachiocephalic, indicates that it goes to the head and arm.
- 12) Neutrophils is the process of WBCs squeezing out of the endothelial cells of capillaries and gaining access to the tissue compartments.
- 13) Adding calcium is one way to prevent blood from coagulating.
- 14) Filtration is when fluid leaves the capillary, and adsorption is when tissue fluid returns to the capillary.
- 15) While the spleen does have lymphoid characteristics, it also functions in the cleaning, destruction, and removal of dead RBCs.

16) Vaccines are the clinical way individuals are given the opportunity to mount an immune response, build up their memory cells, and prevent the disease.

17) The secretory portion of salivary glands is called the parenchyma (remember that the parenchyma of an organ is the functional tissue, differentiated from the supporting tissues), and typically consists of either or both serous (watery, enzymatic) or mucous (viscous, slippery) secretions.

18) Considered one of the accessory digestive glands, the pancreas is located in the curve of the duodenum near the pylorus of the stomach.

19) There are 300– 500 million alveoli in the lung.

20) Any substance that is transported in the blood and that elicits a cellular response may be termed a hormone.