

**Define, describe and/or provide examples for each of the terms.**

Cell membrane composition-

Cell transport-

Diffusion-

facilitated diffusion-

active transport-

endocytosis-

exocytosis-

Cell cycle and mitosis- **Cell cycle-**

**Mitosis-**

Transcription-

DNA replication-

DNA Complementary base pairs-

Translation-

Osmosis-

Isotonic-

Hypertonic-

Hypotonic-

Organic vs Inorganic molecules-

Carbohydrates-

Lipids-

Proteins-

-Enzymes-

Nucleic acids-

Protons-

Neutrons-

Electrons-

How are Anions and Cations formed? What are they?

Isotope-

Radioisotope-

Atomic mass-

Atomic number-

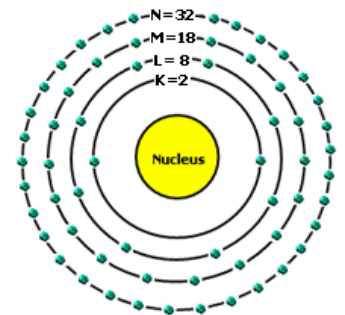
Valence shells-

Covalent bond-

Ionic bond-

Compound vs. Molecule vs. Element- [Element-](#), [molecule-](#) [Compound-](#)

Dehydration Synthesis vs. Hydrolysis-



Write examples of reactions:

a) exchange-



b) synthesis-



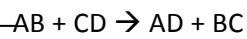
c) decomposition-



d) single displacement-



e) double displacement-



Acids vs Bases-

pH-

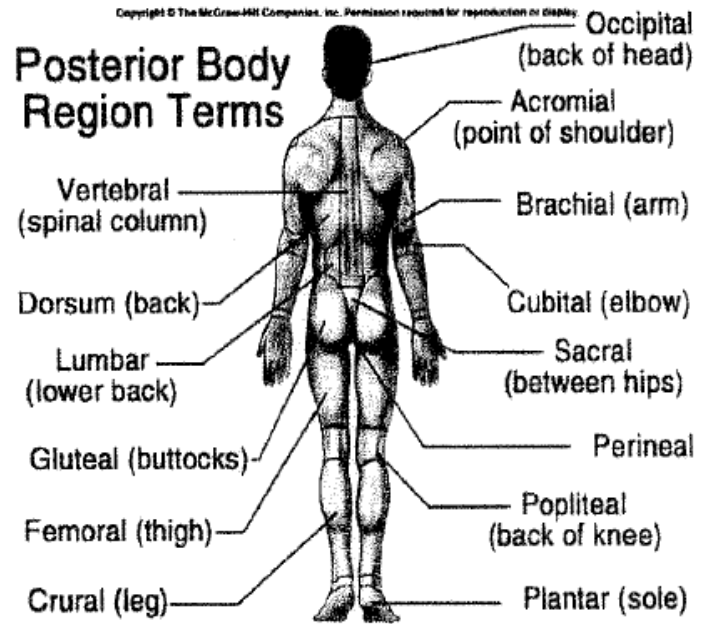
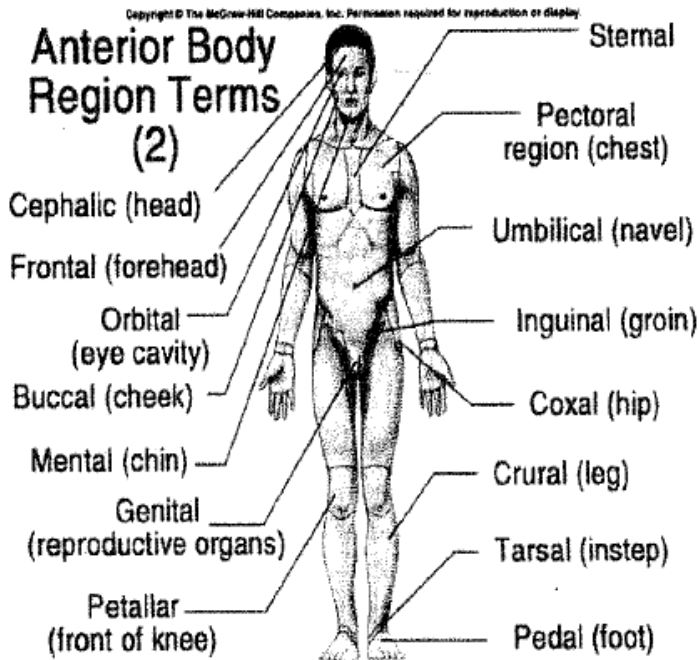
Body Planes

Sagittal-

Transverse-

Frontal-

Know the body terms



What are the Levels of organization-

Body Directions-

Body Cavities

Dorsal-

Ventral. –

Mediastinum-

Pleural Cavity-

Pericardial Cavity-

Serous membrane-



List the abdominal regions

	Epigastric	Left hypochondriac
	Umbilical	Left Lumbar
	Hypogastric	Left Inguinal

## Tissues

Identify the 4 basic tissues-

Be able to visually identify these specific tissues:

### Muscles

Nervous-

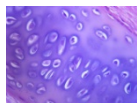


Dense Fibrous- tendons

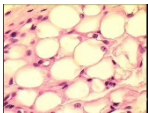


Loose Connective- **Areolar-** network of wires, not dense

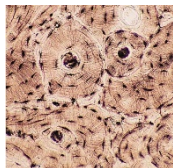
Hyaline Cartilage-



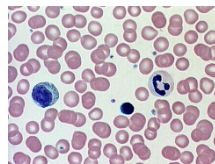
Adipose



Bone



Blood



## Epithelium

squamous, cuboidal, columnar/ simple, stratified

**Functions of epithelial tissue-**

What are glandular epithelium?

What are mucous membranes-

What are serous membranes-

## Connective Tissue

Function-

Collagen fibers-

Elastic Fibers-

Loose vs Dense-

Describe cartilage-

Describe bone-

Describe Blood-

## Muscle

Identify the differences and general locations of the three types of muscles.

## Nervous Tissue

Identify the general functions of nerves and identify what a neuron looks like.

## Integumentary system

What is the function of skin?

Epithelium- cutaneous (skin)

Where is it located?

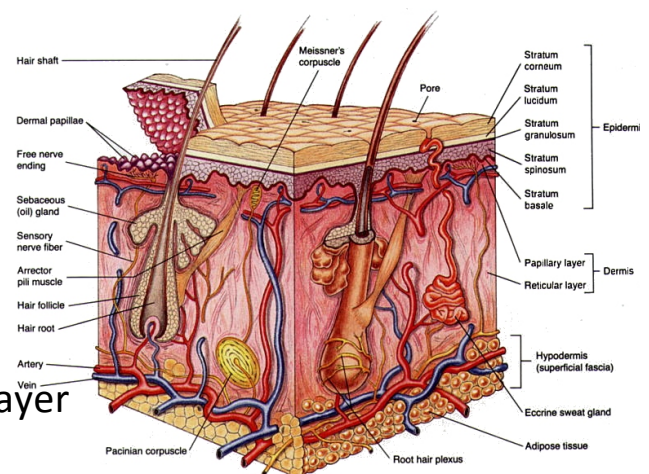
Know the layers

What is the function of the epidermis basement layer

And the top layer?

What are melanocytes?. Where are they?

What do they do?



What is the function of skin-

Dermis of the cutaneous tissue

Where is it located relative to the skin-

Know the two layers-

What can be found in this layer?

Accessory Structures of the Skin

Hair- know the layers

Sebaceous gland- where are they located and what is their function-

Sweat gland- Where are they located and what is the difference between apocrine and eccrine

Nails- know the nail cross section in particular-

Identify the general differences between 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> degree burns.

Skin Cancer- identify the differences between-

Skeletal System-

What are the general bones in the Axial () vs Appendicular bones?

Be able to identify a long bone, short bone, flat bone and irregular bone.

Bone markings- What is a foramen (), fossa (), process, trochanter, tubercle/tuberosity ()

List the Skull bones-

List the rib cage bones-

List the spinal vertebrae bones-

How many vertebrae are in each section of the spine?

List the arm bones-

List the leg bones –

List the general bones of the hand and feet.

What is a fontanel?. When do they go away?

## **Muscle Review**

Define these muscle movement terms and/or an example:

1. Flexion-
2. Extension-
3. Hyperextension-
4. Abduction-
5. Adduction-
6. Circumduction-
7. Supination-
8. Pronation-
9. Dorsiflexion-
10. Plantar flexion-
11. Inversion-
12. Eversion-

### Bone fractures

13. Compound fracture-
14. Simple fracture-
15. Greenstick fracture-
16. Impacted fracture-
17. Comminuted fracture-
18. Spiral fracture-



19. What is the function of the muscular system-

\* 20. Define muscle origin and insertion-

\* 21. Define Agonist & antagonist-

22. Prime mover-

23. Synergist-

**Know the location of these muscles:**

**Head-** Frontalis, orbicularis oculi, orbicularis oris, buccinators, zygomaticus, masseter, temporalis

**Trunk and neck-** sternocleidomastoid, pectoralis major, intercostal muscles, rectus abdominis, external oblique, trapezius, latissimus dorsi, deltoid

**Arm-** biceps brachii, triceps brachii, deltoid, flexor carpi radialis, flexor carpi ulnaris, extensor carpi radialis, extensor digitorum

**Leg-** Gluteus maximus, adductor longus, Sartorius, vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, rectus femoris, biceps femoris, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, tibialis anterior, gastrocnemius