General Anatomy and Physiology

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| **1.** The study of the structures of the human body that can be seen with the naked eye, and what substances they are | **A.** repair. |
| **2.** Is the study of the functions and activities performed by the body | **B.** DNA |
| **3.** Also known as microscopic anatomy, is study of the tiny structures found in living | **C.** made. |
| **4.** The basic unit of all living this=nags, from bacteria to plants to animals to human beings. With out this life doesn’t | **D.** exist. |
| **5.** The cells of all living things are made of; a colorless, jellylike substance in which food elements such as proteins, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and water are | **E.** hair. |
| **6.** Is the dense, active protoplasm found in the center of the cell. It plays an important part in a cell reproduction and metabolism. Think of the yolk of a raw | **F.** acid. |
| **7.** Within the nucleus of the cell, which is fluid that contains proteins and Avery important acid known as deoxyribonucleic | **G.** egg. |
| **8.** This determines our genetic makeup, including the color of our eyes, skin, and | **H.** structures. |
| **9.** DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID OR | **I.** cells. |
| **10.** Is all the protoplasm of a cell accept that found in the nucleus. Watery fluid that contains the food material necessary for cell growth, reproduction, and self | **J.** tissue. |
| **11.** Is the part of the cell that encloses the protoplasm and permits soluble substances to enter and | **K.** leave. |
| **12.** CELL | **L.** present. |
| **13.** Usual process of cell reproduction in human tissues that occurs when the cell divides into two identical cells called daughter | **M.** MEMBRANE |