Date: _____ Grade: _____

SECTION QUIZ 1-3



Remember:
Score an average of 85% or higher on all three quizzes, and you may be exempt from the chapter test!



Congratulations! You have completed this section!
Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 1.96 points.

Multiple choice: Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT part of the integumentary system? _____
   (a) joints (b) skin (c) nails (d) hair

2. On a cold winter day, a mountain climber begins to shiver and feels sluggish as his body temperature decreases. This response is an example of: _____.
   (a) increasing respiration (c) maintaining homeostasis
   (b) blood vessel dilation (d) decreasing digestion

3. Over half of the bones in the human body are in the:_____.
   (a) arms and legs (c) hands and feet
   (b) spine and ribs (d) ribs and feet

4. Bones store calcium and _____ that the body can use when needed.
   (a) glycogen (b) myoglobin (c) nitrogen (d) phosphorus

5. Muscle tissue that is found in the heart and is not under direct control of the central nervous system is called: _____.
   (a) cardiac muslce tissue (c) striated muscle tissue
   (b) smooth muscle tissue (d) none of the above

6. Muscle tissue that is generally attached to bones that can be contracted voluntarily is called: _____.
   (a) cardiac muslce tissue (c) striated muscle tissue
   (b) smooth muscle tissue (d) none of the above

7. Spindle-shaped, unstriated muscle tissue found in internal organs and blood vessels that is not under conscious control of the nervous system is called: _____.
   (a) cardiac muslce tissue (c) skeletal muscle tissue
   (b) smooth muscle tissue (d) none of the above

8. The concept that thick and thin filaments slide past each other and cause the muscle to contract is called the _____ theory.
   (a) sliding filament (c) contraction cycle
   (b) cross-linking (d) attach and release

9. The human skeleton is composed of _____ bones.
   (a) 126 (b) 143 (c) 206 (d) 236

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10. Which gland determines when bones stop growing? _____
    (a) hypothalamus (b) pineal (c) adreanal (d) pituitary

11. Specialized neurons that carry impulses from the brain or spinal cord to muscles or other organs are called:: _____.
    (a) central neurons (c) motor neurons
    (b) spinal neurons (d) sensory neurons

12. The neurotransmitter that causes an action potential, and in turn releases calcium into the cytoplasm of muscle cells, is called: _____.
    (a) epinephrine (c) amphetamine
    (b) acetylcholine (d) norepinephrine

Matching:

13. _____ epidermis
14. _____ keratin
15. _____ melanocyte
16. _____ melanin
17. _____ dermis
18. _____ sebaceous gland
19. _____ periosteum
20. _____ skin
21. _____ Haversian canal
22. _____ spongy bone
23. _____ compact bone

(a) dark-brown pigment that gives skin its color
(b) produces oil to help keep the epidermis flexible and waterproof
(c) resilient, supportive bone tissue with an interlaced pattern that withstands stress
(d) outer layer of skin made up of layers of epithelial cells
(e) small channels in compact bone through which nerve and blood vessels run
(f) dense layer of hard bone with spaces for nutrient blood vessels
(g) pigment-producing cells in the epidermis
(h) tough membrane that surrounds bone
(i) tough, flexible structural protein found in hair, fingernails and epidermis
(j) inner layer of skin that supports the epidermis and contains nerve endings, blood vessels, smooth muscle and glands
(k) flexible, elastic, nearly waterproof

Label questions #24-26 as fixed, slightly moveable, or freely moveable joints.

24. _____ hip, shoulder, elbow, knee
25. _____ skull
26. _____ spinal column, ribs

Label questions #27-29 according to their place in the central, periferal, autonomic or somatic nervous systems.

27. _____ digestion, respiration
28. _____ skeletal muscle tissues
29. _____ heartbeat

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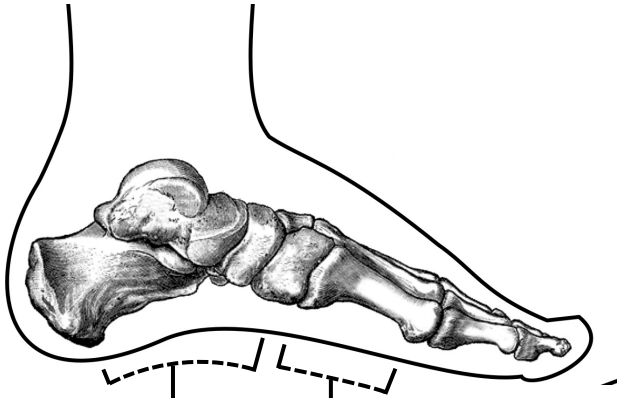
Fill in the blank: Choose the correct word from the WORD BANK.

WORD BANK

osteocyte	joint	red bone marrow	tendon
yellow bone marrow	actin	myofibril	cartilage
ligament	myosin	synovial	hyoid

30. A(n) _____ helps to build and maintain bones.
31. _____ is a blood forming tissue that produces red and white blood cells.
32. _____ is a tissue that contains blood vessels, nerves and fat.
33. Bone begins as _____ and is gradually replaced with bone.
34. The region where two bones meet is known as a(n) _____.
35. A band of tissue that connects the bones of a joint is called a(n) _____.
36. The _____ is the only bone in the body not connected to any other bone.
37. A cord of tissue that connects muscles to bones is called a(n) _____.
38. A lubricant found in a joint that reduces friction and allows bones to readily slip past each other is called _____ fluid.
39. A filament that is arranged in a longitudinal bundle in a muscle cell that is composed of actin and myosin is called a(n) _____.
40. The thinner filaments of a muscle fiber are made up of the protein _____.
41. The thicker filaments of a muscle fiber are made up of the protein _____.

Label the arches below for #42-43.

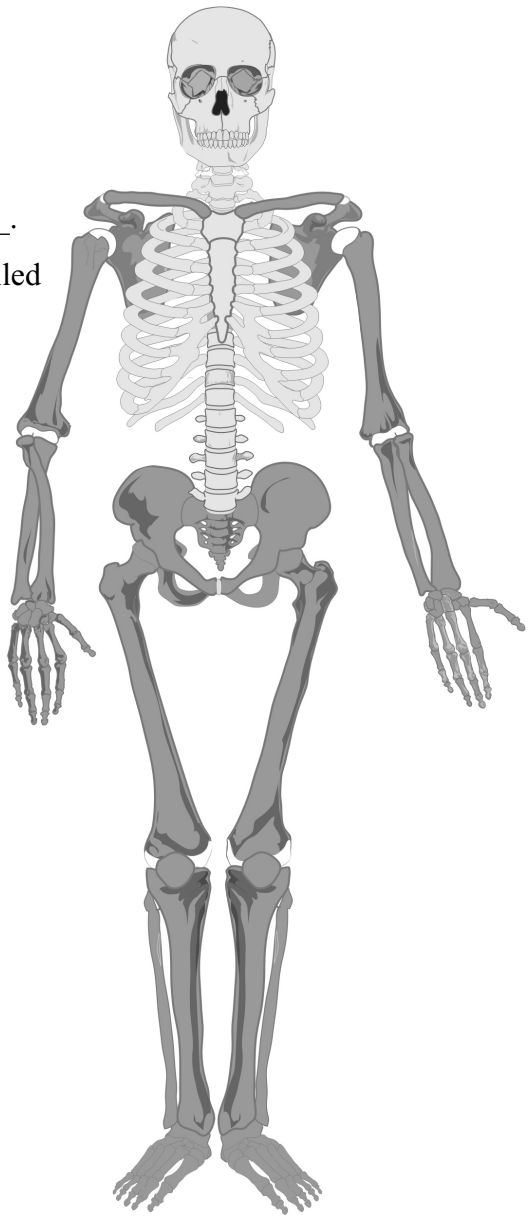


42. _____

43. _____

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Refer to the figure below to answer questions #44-48; use scientific terms.



44. The longest bone of the human skeleton is the _____.
45. The ribs connect to which bone in the chest? _____
46. The wrist bones are called _____.
47. The small bone that covers the knee joint of the leg is called the _____.
48. The long bone of the upper arm is called the _____.

Complete the Life Principles:

49. "_____ *rots the bones*."
50. "*The glory of young men is their* _____."
51. "*Either (a respect for truth) is rigid and dependable, like healthy* _____, *or it is useless*."