

Name: _____

- In humans, certain glands produce chemicals that are distributed by the circulatory system and influence various target organs. These glands are classified as
 - intestinal glands
 - salivary glands
 - gastric glands
 - endocrine glands
- A similarity between the nervous system and the endocrine system in humans is that they both
 - are composed of neurons
 - are composed of glands
 - maintain homeostasis
 - secrete chemicals across synapses
- An increase in the level of hormone *A* causes an increase in the level of hormone *B*. The increase in the level of hormone *B* then causes a decrease in the level of hormone *A*. This process is an example of
 - a failure to maintain homeostasis
 - the breakdown of chemicals
 - a disruption in cellular coordination
 - a feedback mechanism
- Which sequence correctly indicates the branching pattern of the human respiratory system?
 - trachea → bronchi → bronchioles → alveoli
 - trachea → bronchioles → bronchi → alveoli
 - alveoli → trachea → bronchioles → bronchi
 - alveoli → bronchioles → trachea → bronchi
- In humans, which substances are normally filtered out of the blood by the nephrons and then excreted?
 - water, carbon dioxide, and glucose
 - urea, water, and mineral salts
 - water, glycogen, and urea
 - glucose, water, and red blood cells
- Enzymes and acidic juices in the stomach, which break proteins down into smaller molecules, is known as
 - circulation
 - chemical digestion
 - excretion
 - mechanical digestion
- The pancreas produces one hormone that lowers blood sugar level and another that increases blood sugar level. The interaction of these two hormones most directly helps humans to
 - maintain a balanced internal environment
 - digest needed substances for other body organs
 - dispose of wastes formed in other body organs
 - increase the rate of cellular communication
- In the human central nervous system, the medulla directly controls
 - voluntary activity
 - memory
 - involuntary activity
 - balance
- Memory and thinking are most closely associated with which part of the central nervous system?
 - spinal cord
 - medulla
 - cerebrum
 - cerebellum
- Which hormone aids directly in reducing the sugar level of the blood?
 - glucagon
 - adrenaline
 - insulin
 - estrogen

15 points

Name:

Date:

Homework #4.1

Homework: Skeletal and Muscular system

1. A point in the skeleton where bones meet is the _____.
2. The type of muscle attached to the bones of a skeleton is the _____ muscle.
3. The type of muscle found in internal organs and involuntary is the _____ muscle.
4. The type of muscle in the heart is the _____ muscle.
5. The connective tissue that attaches skeletal muscle to bone is the _____.
6. The tough, fibrous band of connective tissue that holds the bones of a movable joint together is the _____.
7. A muscle that bends a joint is the _____.
8. Give 3 functions of bones. (3 points)

9. Why do muscles work in pairs? (2 points)

10. Give the differences among the 3 types of muscles. (3 points)