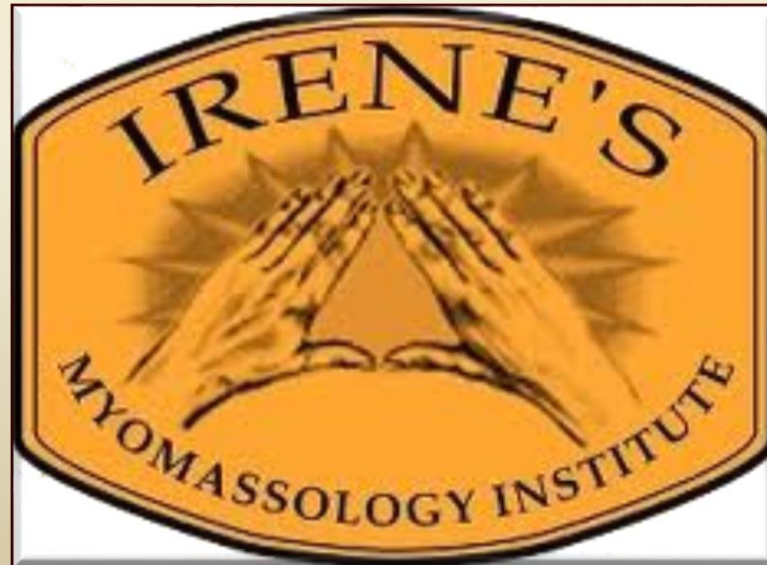


# Instructor's Review for Final Exams

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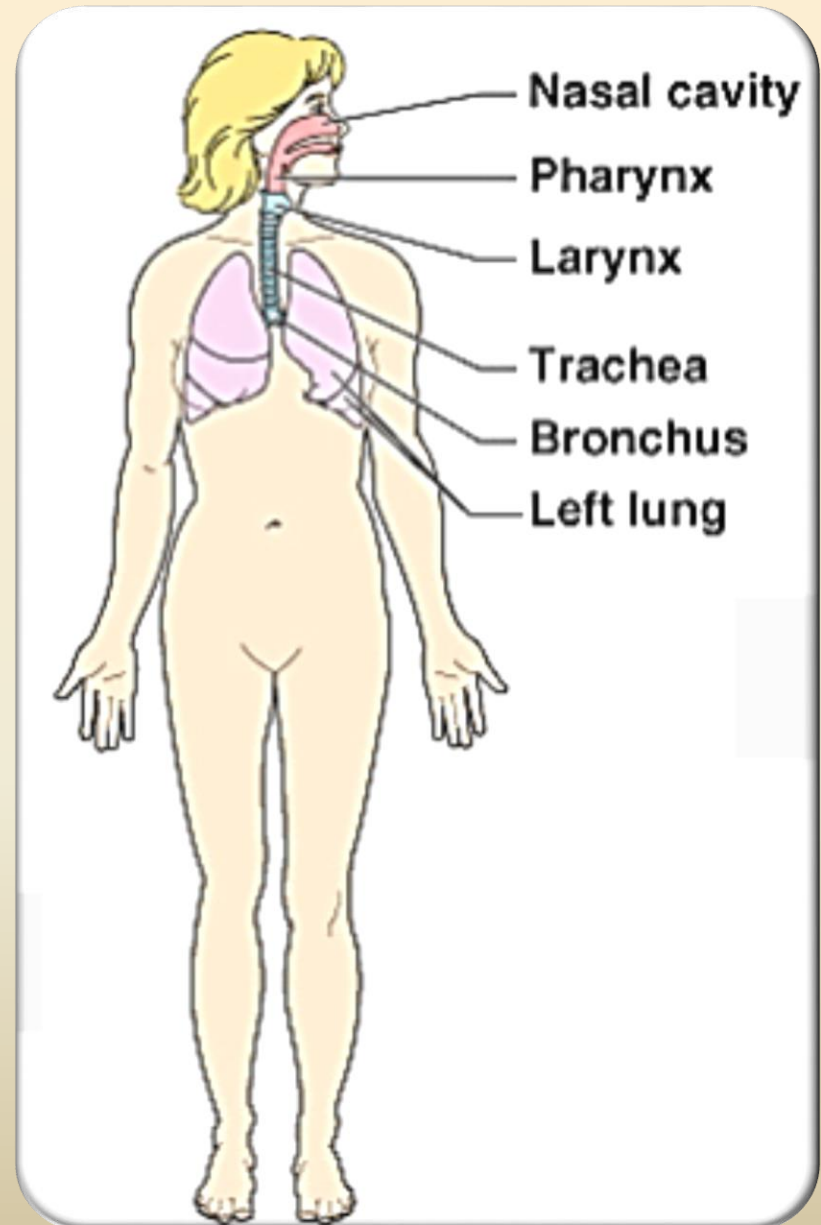
## The Respiratory System



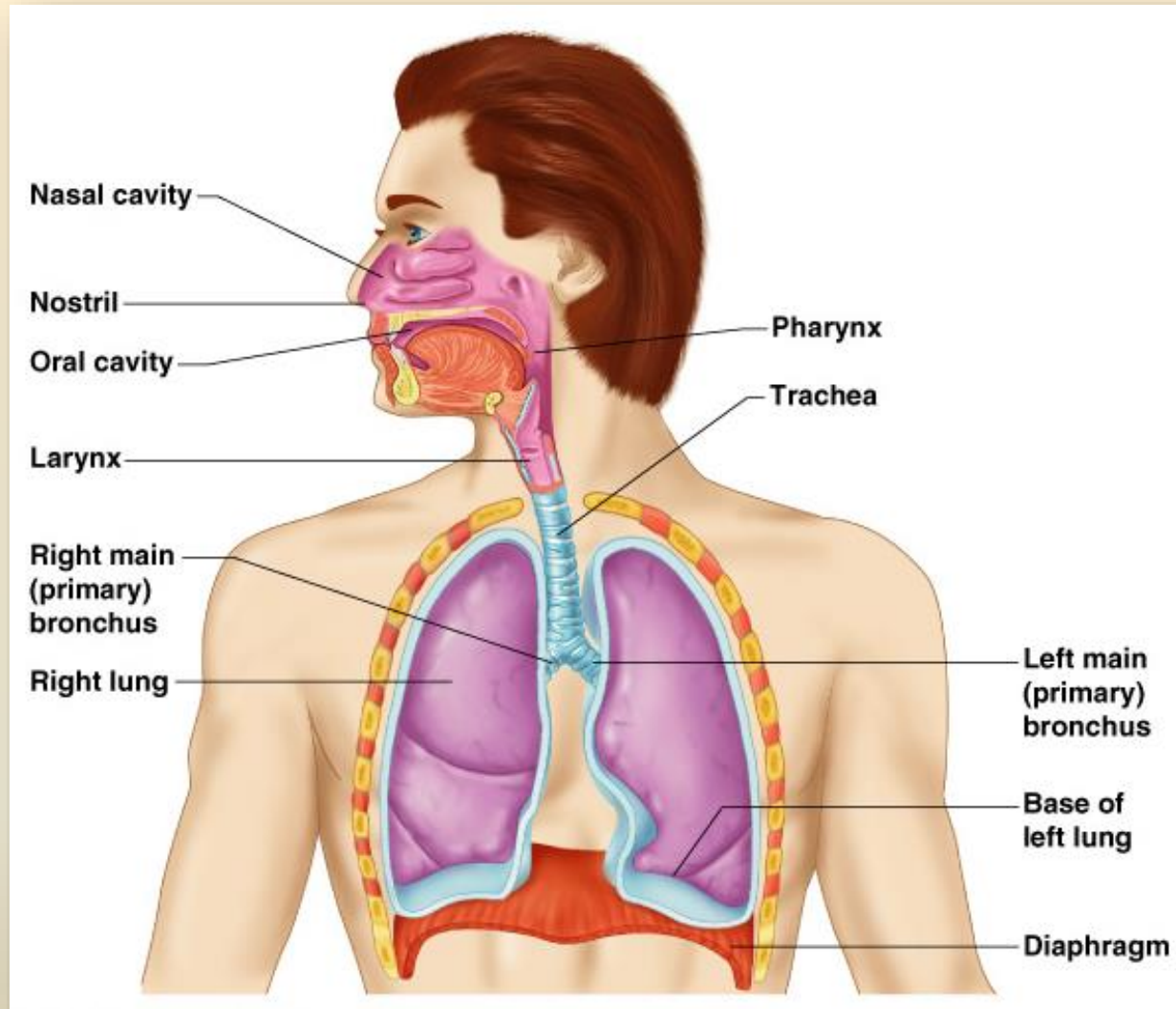
# Respiratory Structure & Functions

The respiratory system functions to:

- Distribute O<sub>2</sub> to the tissues,
- Filters and warms incoming air,
- Removes CO<sub>2</sub>,
- Regulates temperature and balances pH.

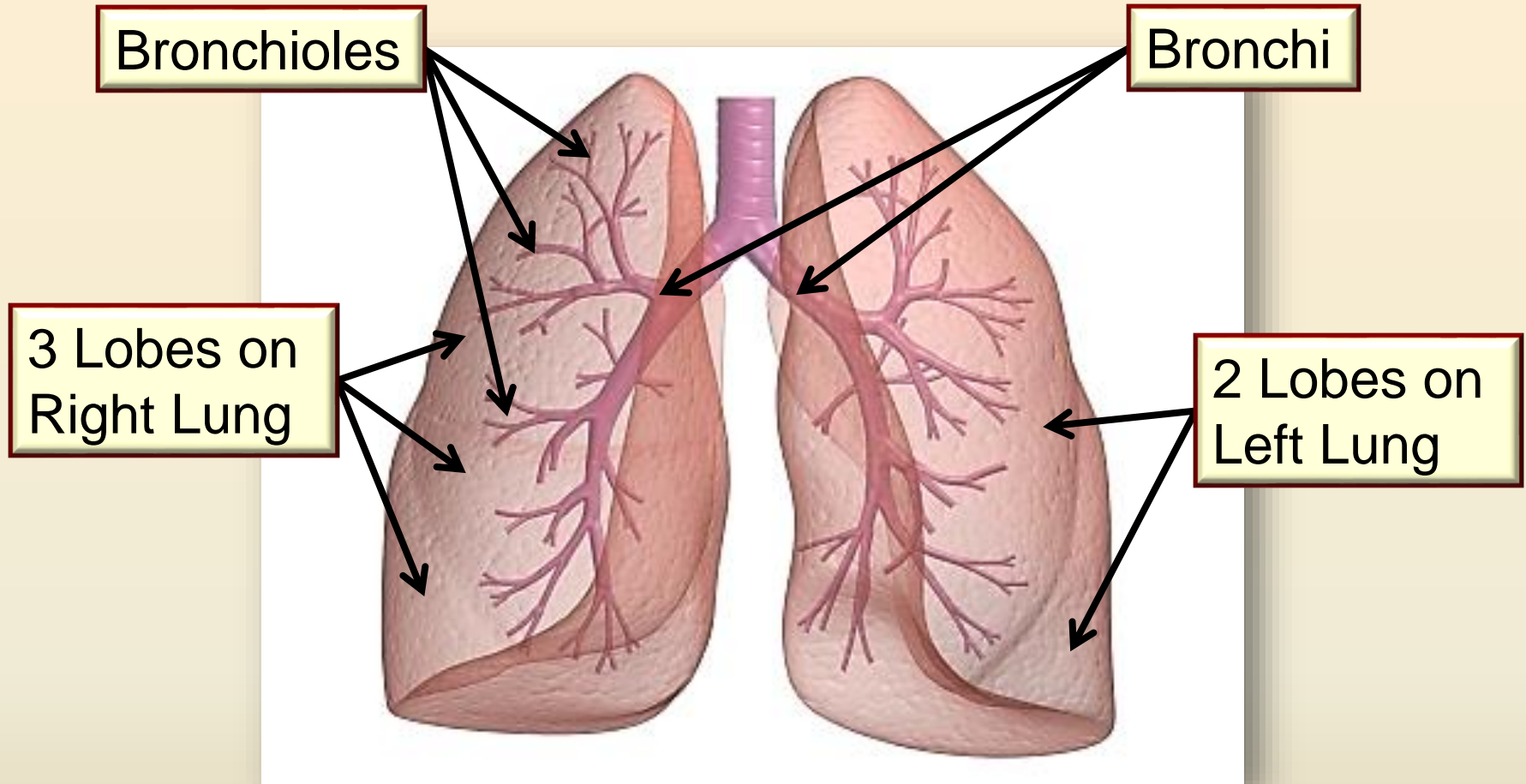


# Structure and Functions



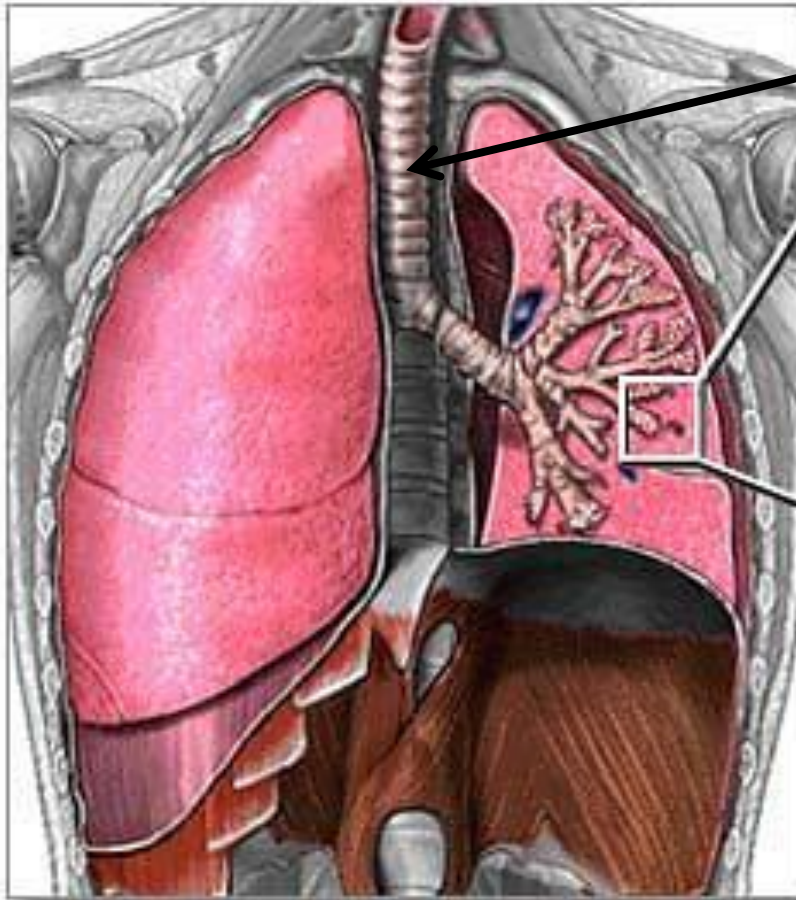
- It also has a reflex protective mechanism. The principle parts are the Nasal cavity, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, the lungs and the alveoli.

# Structure and Functions



- It also has a reflex protective mechanism. The principle parts are the Nasal cavity, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, the lungs and the alveoli.

# Structure and Functions



Trachea-Windpipe



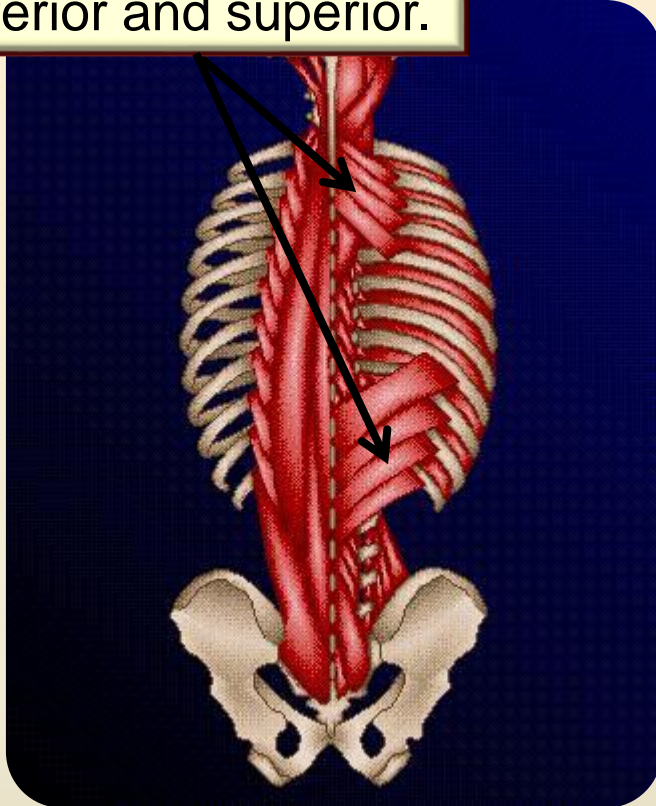
Alveoli

Younger lungs

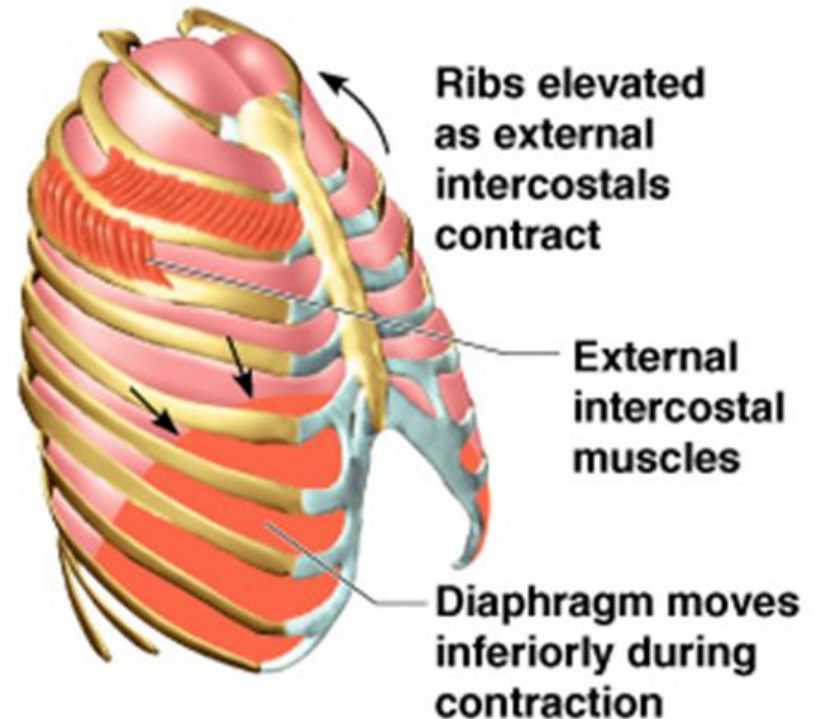
Alveoli- air sacks in the lungs, where the exchange of gases occurs.

# Structure and Functions

serratus posterior inferior and superior.



## Changes in anterior-posterior and superior-inferior dimensions



**(a) Inspiration: Air (gases) flows into the lungs**

- The principle muscles of respiration are the diaphragm, intercostals, scalenes, and serratus posterior inferior and superior.

# The Inner Child in Students



# **Final & MBLX Review**

## **Plain & Simple Guide to Therapeutic Massage & Bodywork Examinations**

### **The Cellular Level**



# General Review

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the structure of cells.

a. Histology

b. Cellology

c. Cellulogy

d. Cytology

# General Review

2. Energy for many of the body's processes is supplied by \_\_\_\_\_.

a. ATP

b. ADP

c. CAT

d. DNA

# General Review

3. The genetic information of cells is encoded in \_\_\_\_\_.

a. DNA

b. RNA

c. ATP

d. ACP

# General Review

4. Most chemical activities of the cells take place in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Spleen
- b. Enzymes
- c. Flagella
- d. Cytoplasm

# General Review

5. The splitting of a compound into fragments by adding water is called \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Hydrotherapy

b. Electrolysis

c. Hydrolysis

d. Solution

# General Review

6. Organelles are \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Strands of DNA
  - b. Atoms that split as a result of illness
  - c. The genes that determine eye color
  - d. Special structures in the cell that perform specific functions

# General Review

7. Mitosis results in \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Two daughter cells

b. Two son cells

c. A son and a daughter cell

d. None of the above

# General Review

8. Lou Gehrig disease is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Multiple sclerosis
  - b. Myasthenia gravis
  - c. Huntington chorea
  - d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis



# General Review

9. Which of the following affects people of African descent?

a. Parkinson disease

b. Tickle cell anemia

c. Sickle cell anemia

d. Tay-Sachs disease

# General Review

10. Genetic information is transferred from DNA to the cytoplasm by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Sperm
- b. ATP
- c. RNA
- d. The Golgi complex

# General Review

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the control center of the cell.
- a. Membrane
  - b. Nucleotide
  - c. Cytoskeleton
  - d. Nucleus

# General Review

12. A birth defect due to both parents having an abnormal gene is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Active inheritance
- b. Recessive inheritance
- c. Dominant inheritance
- d. Prominent inheritance

# General Review

13. The human genome contains \_\_\_\_\_ pairs of chromosomes.
- a. 24
  - b. 46
  - c. 23
  - d. 26

# General Review

14. A \_\_\_\_\_ cell contains a single set of chromosomes.

a. Haploid

b. Solenoid

c. Diploid

d. Dipthong

# General Review

15. Every cell in the body has \_\_\_\_\_ genes.

- a. 23
- b. 23 pairs of
- c. 50,000+
- d. 100,000+