

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 things, from bacteria to plants to animals to human beings. Without 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 an 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 except 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 |