

# Homework



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Which Organ system maintains a relatively slow-acting degree of control over most bodily functions? Endocrine System (hormones act in minutes to hours, in contrast to nerve impulses, which act in fractions of a second). 2.

The esophagi and the trachea run side-by-side through the thorax. In which systems are these organs found? The esophagi belongs to the digestive system, and the trachea belongs to the respiratory system. (The esophagi carries food to the stomach, and the trachea carries air to and from the lungs). 3.

The skin prevents the loss of body fluids from evaporation. This is an example of maintaining boundaries. (The skin forms the boundary between the external and internal environments. ) 4. Which system is most impacted by the body's need for normal atmospheric pressure? Respiratory System (Air pressure determines the ability of lungs to take in and release air. ) 5.

Which term best characterizes the concept of homeostasis? Dynamic Equilibrium (Homeostasis involves adapting responses to the ever-changing environment. ) 6. In what direction does a negative feedback mechanism drive the factor being regulate?

In the opposite direction (Negative means " opposite" in the context of feedback and homeostasis. ) 7. Which of the following is visible when viewing the front of a human body in anatomical position? Patellar Region (The patella is the kneecap. ) 8. Which of these body parts is distal to the accrual region? Tarsal Region (The ankle is distal to the leg. ) 9. Which of the following cavities is NOT associated with the urinary bladder? Abdominal Cavity

Identify this level of structural organization. (3. Tissue Level) - Tissues

(Tissues are groups of similar cells that have a common function. ) 12. What

organ system is pictured? (Picture e, Page 5) - Endocrine System (The pineal gland, pituitary gland, thyroid and parathyroid, thymus gland, adrenal gland,

and gonads " testes for males and ovaries for females" constitute the

endocrine system. ) 13. Examples of selected interrelationships among body

organ systems. (Figure 1. 3, Page 8) 14. How does the cardiovascular system coordinate functions with other systems?

The cardiovascular system distributes oxygen and nutrients to body cells and delivers wastes and carbon dioxide to disposal organs. (The cardiovascular system coordinate with the respiratory, urinary, and digestive systems. )