

SECTION 1: ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Words to Know: Words or phrases are listed here to provide you with definitions and/or pronunciations. If a definition is not listed here, it appears elsewhere in this section.

Anatomy (uh nat' uh mee)

Centrioles (sen' tree ohlz)

Chromosome (kroh' muh sohm)

Connective tissue: Connective tissue is a material made up of fibers forming a framework and support structure for body tissues and organs.

Cytoplasm (sy'e' toh plaz' uhm)

Deoxyribonucleic acid (dee ahk' see rye boh noo klay' ik): Abbreviated as DNA.

Differentiate (dif fu ren' shee ate): To become different in the process of growth or development.

Endoplasmic reticulum (en' doh plaz' mik) (rih tik' yuh luhm): Abbreviated as ER.

Epithelial tissue (ep' uh thee' lee uhl): Epithelial tissue is membranous tissue covering internal organs and other internal surfaces of the body.

Glucose (gloo' kohs): Glucose is the main fuel that is burned by the mitochondria in your cells to make energy.

Golgi bodies (gohl' jee): Golgi bodies are also known as Golgi apparatus.

Lysosomes (lye' suh sohmz)

Membrane (mehm' brayn)

Mitochondria (my' tuh kon' dree uh)

Muscle tissue: Muscle tissue is a body tissue composed of fibers capable of contracting to produce movement.

Nerve tissue: Nerve tissue is a highly differentiated tissue composed of nerve cells, nerve fibers, dendrites, and neuroglia.

Nucleolus (new klee' oh lus)

Nucleus (new' klee us)

Nucleotide (noo' klee uh tide)

Organ: An organ is a group of tissues that work together to perform a special function.

Organelle (or' guh nehl)

Organism (or' guh niz' uhm): An organism is a form of life composed of mutually interdependent parts that maintain various vital processes.

Physiology (fiz' ee awl' uh jee)

Ribosomes (rye' buh sohmz')

Ribonucleic acid (rye boh noo klay' ik): Abbreviated as RNA.

Tissues (ti' shoos): Tissues are a group of the same kind of cells.

Fascinating Facts about Anatomy and Physiology

Directions:

1. Read the fact.
2. Trace the fact.
3. Make sure your letters are the same shapes and sizes as the examples.
4. Read the fact again.

All people were created in the image
of God Himself.

All people were created in the image
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Genesis 1:27 - So God created man in
His own image, in the image of God
created He him; male and female
created He them.

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Anatomy is the study of the human body, all its parts, and how God created all of the parts to work together.

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Physiology is the study of how all the parts of the human body work.

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A cell is the smallest unit of life in God's creation.

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in God's creation.

Cells in the human body consist
of a membrane, cytoplasm, organelles,
mitochondria, lysosomes, Golgi
bodies, endoplasmic reticulum,
centrioles, nucleus, DNA, RNA, and a
nucleolus.

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The cell is surrounded by a
protective layer called a membrane.

The cell is surrounded by a