

Unit 1 Review:

1. What is the *simplest* to the most *complex* level of organization (there should be 7)?

atom, molecule, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, organism

2. Example of each of the 7 levels of organization?

Carbon, CO₂, liver cell, liver tissue, liver, digestive, human

3. Carbon dioxide is an example of what level or organization?

molecule

Body systems that work together

4. The kidney is an example of what level of organization?

organ

5. Muscle is an example of what level of organization?

tissue

6. A neuron is an example of what level of organization?

cell

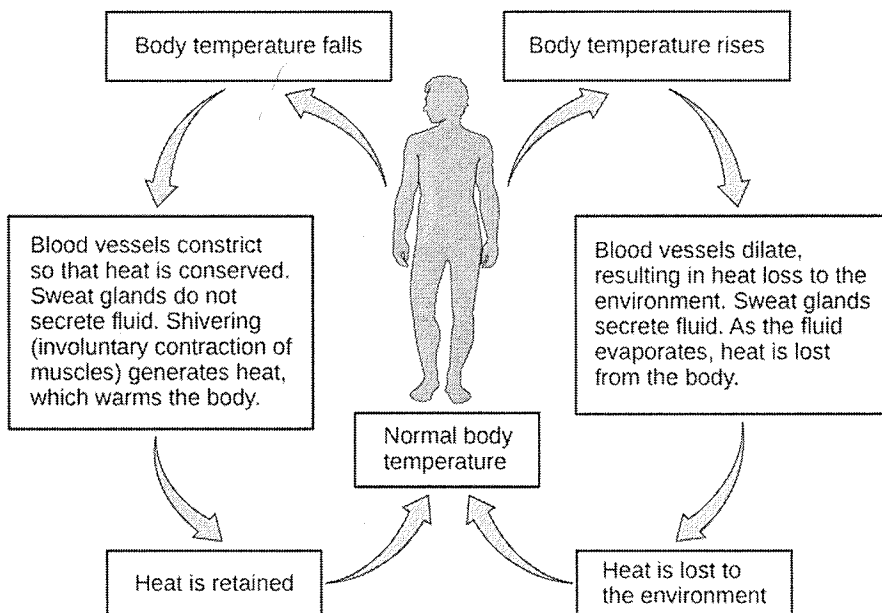
7. The heart, veins and arteries together is an example of what level of organization?

organ system - circulatory

Homeostasis/Feedback mechanisms

8. What is homeostasis?

metabolism to balance body systems



9. People sweat as a result of body temperature..... *increasing*

10. When body temp gets too low, what happens to our blood vessels?

constrict - close

11. When body temp gets too high, what happens to our blood vessels?

open - dilate

12. Does your body continue to shiver even after you have warmed up? *No*

13. If you are hot, and your brain does not get the message that your body is hot what could happen to you?
over heat

14. What type of feedback mechanism takes place in most homeostasis processes? WHY?
negative - return to homeostasis

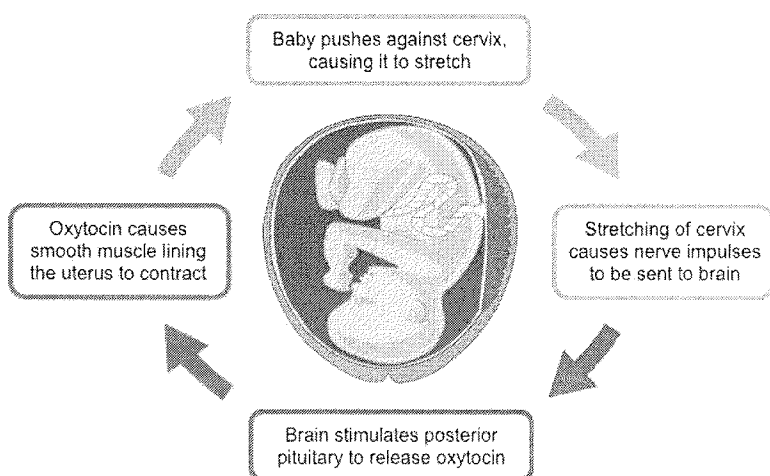
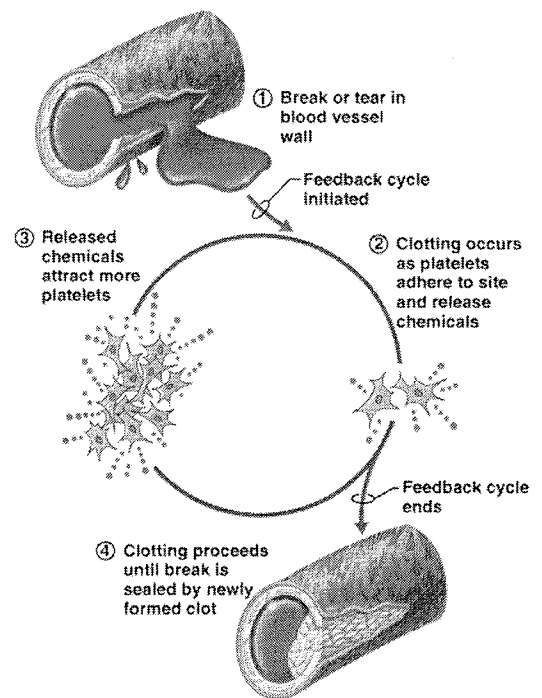
15. Are newborns able to regulate their body temperature as well as adults? Explain.
No lose heat thru head, can't shiver to warm up less body fat

16. Why should newborns wear a hat when they are first born?
lose heat thru head

17. What is the purpose of a positive feedback mechanism?
to move a system away from homeostasis to perform a function

18. According to the blood clot feedback mechanism to the right, the clotting will continue until...
clotting occurs - platelets stick together - seal skin

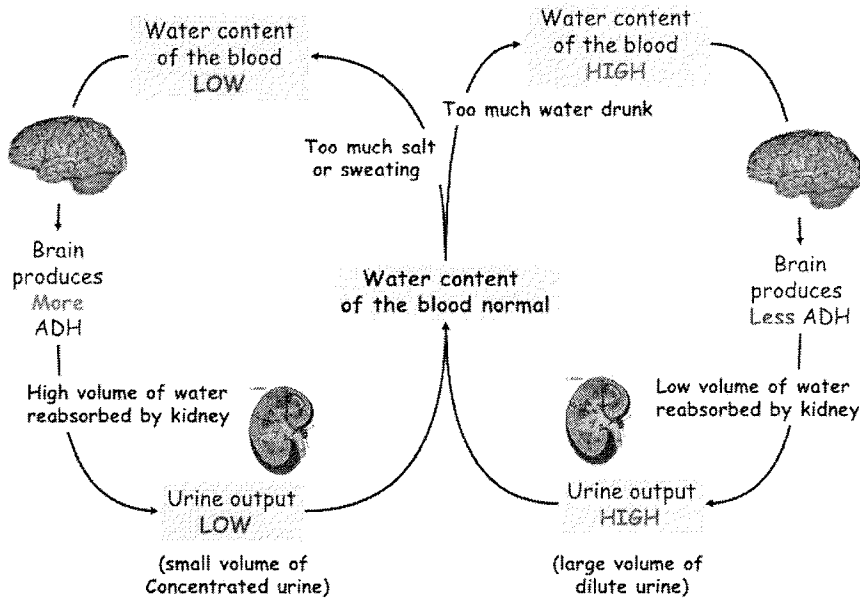
19. Is blood clotting an example of a negative or positive feedback mechanism?
positive because chemicals are released (move away from homeostasis)



20. When the hormone oxytocin is released by the brain, what does the oxytocin do?
uterus to contract

21. The stimulus of baby pushing against the cervix is increased. Is this a negative feedback mechanism or positive feedback mechanism?
positive

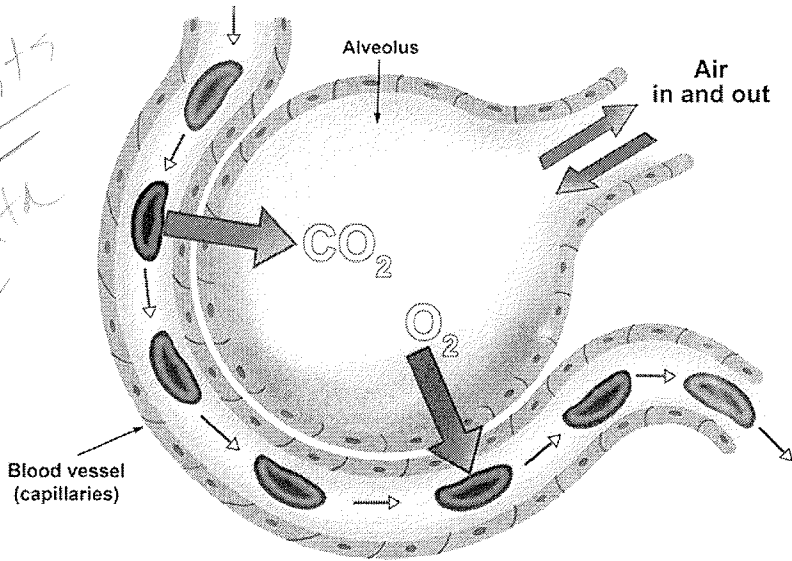
22. When will this feedback mechanism stop?
when baby is born



23. If you have too little water in the blood, will the brain produce more or less ADH.
more

24. What does the hormone ADH do according to the picture?
makes kidneys reabsorb water causing smaller urine output

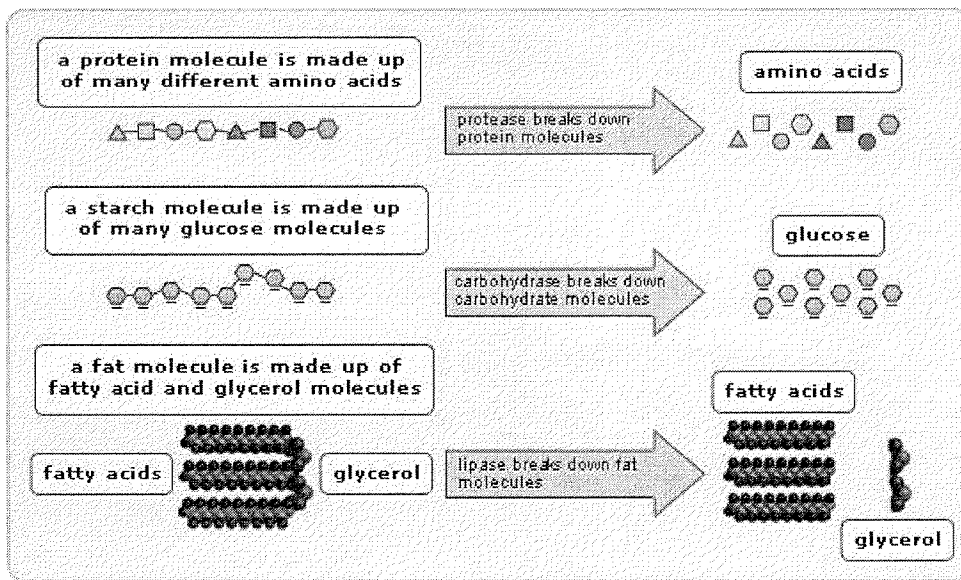
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 stomata*



25. Does oxygen flow from alveolus to capillary OR from capillary to alveolus?
alveoli to capillary

26. Diffusion literally mean molecules moving from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration. Knowing this, describe why CO₂ moves from the capillaries into the alveolus.
higher concentration of CO₂ in capillaries diffuse to alveoli

27. Where does the fresh oxygenated rich blood flow to? What parts of the body need lots of oxygen?
from alveoli diffuse into capillary. Brain, muscles all cells need O₂



28. According to this picture, what role do enzymes play in digestion? (Enzymes are the molecules that end in *ase*)

breaks down macromolecules into monomers

29. What two body systems are involved with eating and moving the nutrients from food throughout your body?

digestion and circulatory

30. The *cells* that line the intestine combine together to form what level of organization?

tissue