Questions (think of questions that might be on the exam)

A. Introduction
   a. Your body has _____ of organization
      i. _____ - the smallest unit
      ii. tissues
      iii. _____
      iv. _____ - the largest unit

B. Cells
   a. Cells – (def) the basic unit of _____ and _____ in all living things
   b. Cell membrane – (def) the outer boundary on an _____ cell
   c. Nucleus – (def) the _____ of the cell that _____ the cell's activities
      i. Contains information that determines the cell's _____ and _____ in the form of _____
   d. Cytoplasm – (def) the clear, jellylike substance that _____ the cells organelles
   e. Function of cells – to carry out the processes that keep organisms alive
      i. _____
      ii. _____
      iii. _____
      iv. _____

C. Tissues
   a. Tissue – (def) a group of similar _____ working together to perform the same _____

Q: What is the function of the nucleus?

   b. There are 4 types of tissue
      i. _____ tissue
      ii. _____ tissue
      iii. _____ tissue
      iv. _____ tissue
   c. Muscle tissue
      i. Function – carries out _____
      ii. Examples - _____
   d. Nervous tissue –
      i. Function - carries electrical messages between the _____ and other parts of the _____
      ii. Examples - _____

Q: What is the job of muscle tissue?

   e. Connective tissue
      i. Function – provides _____ for your body and _____ all its parts
      ii. Examples - _____
   f. Epithelial tissue
      i. Function – inside and outside _____ that _____ the structures beneath
      ii. Examples - _____

D. Organs and Organ Systems
   a. Organs – (def) a structure composed of different kinds of _____ working together to perform a _____

b. Examples - _____
c. Organ systems – (def) a group of _____ that work together to perform a major function
d. Examples:
    i. _____
    ii. _____
    iii. _____
    iv. _____
    v. _____
    vi. _____
    vii. _____
    viii. _____
    ix. _____
e. Functions for each example:
    i. Circulatory system function:
    _____
    ii. Digestive system function:
    _____
    iii. Nervous system function:
    _____
    iv. Skeletal system function:
    _____
    v. Endocrine system function:
    _____
    vi. Respiratory system function:
    _____
    vii. Muscular system function:
    _____
    viii. Excretory system function:
    _____
    ix. Reproductive system function:
    _____

E. Homeostasis
a. Homeostasis – (def) the process by which an organism's internal environment is kept _____ in spite of changes in the external environment
b. Example – What happens if you get too cold?
    i. Your body wants to stay close to _____ or _____
    ii. If you get too hot you will _____ to cool your body
    iii. If you get too cold you will _____

Summary (5 sentences)