

Which of the following is a structure found in the upper respiratory?

Pharynx.

Golgi apparatus functions as?

Process protein secretion. Synthesize carbs and glycoproteins.

1. How many carbs per gram do carbohydrates contain?

4.

2. When water molecules move across cell membrane from high to low concentration this process is called?

Osmosis.

3. What is the result of carbon dioxide in the body?

Body becomes more acidic.

4. What part of the body is the lower back?

Lumbar.

5. High levels of which ion would most likely result in a cardiac arrest?

Potassium.

6. What blood vessel perfuses the kidney?

Renal vein.

7. Which gland is located on the anterior surface of the trachea?

Thyroid gland.

8. In white blood cells what contributes to phagocytosis?

Macrophages, neutrophils.

9. What structure of the eye picks out color?

Retina.

10. What is the outer most protective layer of the skin?

Epidermis.

11. The organ of corti is located in?

Ear.

12. Where in the body are nutrients absorbed?

Small intestine.

13. What cell structure regulates the transportation of substances in and out the cell?

Plasma membrane.

14. The rough endoplasmic reticulum functions in the human cell to?

Synthesize protein.

15. Tissue repair is enhanced by a diet high in?

Protein.

16. What is the definition of chyme?

Bolus that turns into soupy substance.

17. What are hormones?

Chemical messengers.

18. What female reproductive organ produces oocytes, estrogen, and progesterone?

Ovaries.

19. What structure is located in the upper airways?

Nose and pharynx.

20. What cellular process helps to move debris and mucous through the lining of tubules?

Cilia.

21. Which is a hollow organ?

Gall bladder.

22. Which muscle is included in the quadriceps femoris group?

Rectus femoris, Vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, and vastus intermedius.

23. Which structure is responsible for normal respiratory function?

Medulla oblongata.

24. Which hormone is produced by the posterior pituitary gland?

ADH and OT.

25. Client has a large pituitary tumor what part of the body does this effect?

Head hurt, sickness, and low blood pressure.

26. What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system's stimulation is increased?

Blood pressure rises, goose bumps.

27. The buttocks are which surface of the body?

Dorsal.

28. The esophagus is located in which body cavity?

Thoracic.

29. The tympanic membrane is located between which structures?

External auditory canal and middle ear.

30. How many days is the average menstrual cycle?

28 days.

31. Which structure produces T-lymphocytes?

Thymus.

32. A person who has damaged the ulnar nerve will have decreased sensation in which area?

Inability to adduct arms and finger.

33. Calcaneus is located in?

Foot.

34. Urinary system in the human body primary task is to?

Expel waste.

35. Which of the following produce progesterone to prepare the uterus for pregnancy?

Corpus luteum.

36. What are fingerprints made of?

Friction Ridges.

37. ABCD of cancer?

Melanoma.

38. Which of the following location would the urinary bladder & internal reproductive organ be found?

Pelvic region.

39. Which one increases angle at the joint?

Extensor.

40. What's the order of organization of living things?

Organelle, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms, populations, communities, ecosystem, and biosphere.

41. What bones are formed first during intramembranous ossification?

Flat bone of face and cranial.

42. Which hormone is released by the posterior lobe?

Oxytocin.

43. Where does an infant get its blood after birth?

Bone marrow.

44. Put bone remodeling steps in order:

Hematoma, formation of callus, ossification of callus, remodeling.

45. What is the largest chamber of the heart?

Left ventricle

46. Cellular contact is important for?

Wound healing

47. What are the bones of the forearm?

radius and ulna

48. Broken humerus adolescent

Classified as a proximal fracture or a shaft fracture

49. Deviated septum

occurs during fetal development

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Abstain

To voluntarily refrain from something.

Ex: The dental hygienist instructed the patient to abstain from smoking to improve his breath odor.

Acute

Sudden, intense.

Ex: The nurse administered the prescribed pain medication to the patient who was experiencing acute pain after surgery.

Adhere

To hold fast or stick together.

Ex: The tape must adhere to the patient's skin to hold the bandage in place.

Adverse

Undesired, possibly harmful.

Ex: Vomiting is an adverse effect of many medications.

Aegis

Control, protection.

Ex: Unit staffing decisions are under the aegis of the nurse manager.

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings.

Ex: After learning that she had breast cancer, the patient was ambivalent about having a mastectomy.

Assent

To give consent; to agree.

Ex: The patient was asked to assent to the surgery by signing the informed consent document.

Audible

Able to be heard.

Ex: The respiratory therapist noted the patient's audible wheezing as a symptom of the patient's asthma.

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms.

Ex: The physician ordered a laboratory test to confirm that the patient's illness was caused by bacteria rather than a virus.

Bilateral

Present on two sides.

Ex: The unlicensed assistive personnel reported to the nurse that the patient had bilateral weakness in the legs when walking.

Cavity

An opening or an empty area.

Ex: The nurse inspected the patient's oral cavity for lesions.

Cease

Come to an end.

Ex: Because the patient's breathing had ceased, the paramedic began resuscitation measures.

Compensatory

Offsetting or making up for something.

Ex: When the patient's blood pressure decreased, the paramedic noted that the heart rate increased, which the paramedic recognized as a compensatory action.

Concave

Rounded inward.

Ex: The dietician noticed that the patient was very thin and that the patient's abdomen appeared concave.

Concise

Brief, to the point.

Ex: When teaching a patient, the nurse tried to be concise so that the instructions would be easy to remember.

Consistency

Degree of viscosity; how thick or thin a fluid is.

Ex: The respiratory therapist notices that the mucus the patient was coughing was of a thin, watery consistency.

Constrict

To come together or become smaller.

Ex: The nurse knows that the small blood vessels of the skin will constrict when ice is applied to the skin.

Contingent

Dependent.

Ex: The hygienist told the patient that a healthy mouth is contingent on careful daily brushing and flossing.

Contraindication

A reason something should not be done.

Ex: The patient's excessive bleeding was a contraindication for discharge from the hospital.

Convulsive

Violent shaking of the body.

Ex: Epilepsy is a convulsive disorder.

Cursory

Quick, perfunctory (minimum of effort), not thorough.

Ex: During triage, the paramedic gave each accident victim a cursory examination.

Depress

Press downward.

Ex: The nurse will depress the patient's skin to see if any swelling is present.

Depth

Downward measurement from a surface.

Ex: The physician measures the depth of a wound by inserting a cotton swab into the wound.

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease.

Ex: The patient received a diagnosis of pancreatitis.

Dilute

To make a liquid less concentrated.

Ex: The pharmacy technician suggests that the patient use fruit juice to dilute a foul-tasting drug so that the medication will be easier to swallow.

Discrete

Distinct, separate.

Ex: The paramedic observed several discrete bruise marks on the patients body.

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure.

Ex: When a blood vessel is distended, the laboratory technician can easily insert a needle to obtain a blood sample.

Etiology

The origin or cause of a disease.

Ex: The nurse interviewed the patient to determine the etiology of the patient's food poisoning.

Exacerbate

To make worse or more severe.

Ex: The physical therapist recognized that too much exercise would exacerbate the patient's breathing condition.

Extension

Lengthening; unbending a joint.

Ex: The physical therapist helped the patient perform extension and flexion exercises.

Fatal

Resulting in death.

Ex: The emergency medical technicians arrived too late to save any lives at the scene of the fatal car accident.

Flexion

Bending a joint.

Ex: Arthritis can make flexion of the fingers difficult.

Flushed

Reddened or ruddy appearance.

Ex: The therapist observed that the patient's face was flushed after the patient completed the exercises.

Gastrointestinal

Relating to the stomach and intestines.

Ex: The patient was diagnosed with a gastrointestinal disease.

Hematologic

Relating to blood.

Ex: Pregnancy can put a woman at risk for anemia, which is a hematologic disorder.

Impending

Occurring in the near future, about to happen.

Ex: The nurse manager increased the emergency room staffing in anticipation of accidents being caused by the impending snowstorm.

Impervious

Impenetrable, not able to pass through.

Ex: Standard precautions require the use of impervious gloves when bodily fluids are handled.

Incidence

Occurrence.

Ex: In recent years there has been an increased incidence of infections that do not respond to antibiotics.

Infection

Contamination or invasion of body tissue by pathogenic organisms.

Ex: The doctor prescribed antibiotics for the patient with a bacterial infection.

Insidious

Gradual; to not become apparent for a long time.

Ex: The physician explained that the cancer probably started years ago but had not been detected because its spread was insidious.

Intact

In place, unharmed.

Ex: The nurse observed that the patient's bandage was intact.

Invasive

Inserting or entering into a body part.

Ex: The laboratory technician is careful when obtaining blood samples because this invasive procedure may cause problems such as infection or bruising.

Kinetic

Movement.

Ex: Kinetic energy from the battery of the medical assistant's tablet caused the device to feel warm to the touch.

Labile

Changing rapidly and often.

Ex: Because the child's temperature was very labile, the nurse instructed the unlicensed assistive personnel to check the temperature frequently.

Laceration

Cut; tear

Ex: After the accident, the paramedic examined the patient's lacerations.

Latent

Present, but not active or visible.

Ex: The latent infection produced symptoms only when the patient's condition was weakened from another illness.

Lateral

On the side.

Ex: The physical therapist recommended exercises to help increase the strength of the patient's lateral muscles.

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse (awake).

Ex: The unlicensed assistive personnel observed that on the morning after a patient received a sleeping pill, the patient was too lethargic to eat breakfast.

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition.

Ex: The dietician looked for manifestations of poor nutrition, such as excessive weight loss and poor skin condition.

Neurologic

Relating to the nervous system.

Ex: The nurse checked the neurologic status of the patient who was brought to the emergency room after a motor cycle accident.

Neurovascular

Relating to the nervous system and blood vessels.

Ex: Strokes and aneurysms are neurovascular disorders.

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment.

Ex: The dietitian explains that fruits and vegetables contain nutrients that reduce the risk of some cancers.

Occluded

Closed or obstructed.

Ex: Because the patient's foot was cold and blue, the nurse reported that the patient's circulation to that foot was occluded.

Otic

Of the ear

Ex. The physician prescribed an otic medication to treat the patient's ear infection.

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit.

Ex: The dietitian explained that the number of calories needed for energy is one of the important parameters of a healthy diet.

Patent

Open.

Ex: The nurse checked to see whether the IV needle was patent before giving the patient a medication.

Pathogenic

Able to cause disease.

Ex: Viruses and bacteria are pathogenic organisms.

Pathology

Processes, causes, and effects of a disease; abnormality

Ex: the doctor called to request the pathology report for her patient.

Posterior

Located behind; in the back.

Ex: The dentist examines the posterior surface of the tooth for a cavity.

Potent

Producing a strong effect.

Ex: The potent medication immediately relieved the patient's pain.

Precipitous

Rapid, uncontrolled.

Ex: The paramedic assisted the pregnant woman during a precipitous delivery in her home.

Predispose

To make more susceptible or likely to occur.

Ex: The dietitian explains that high dietary fat intake predisposes some people to heart disease.

Prognosis

The expected course or outcome.

Ex: The physician explained that, with treatment, the patient's prognosis was for a long and healthy life.

Rationale

The underlying reason.

Ex: To make sure that the patient will follow the diet instructions, the dietitian explains the rationale for the low-salt diet.

Renal

Relating to the kidneys.

Ex: The nurse closely monitored the oral intake and urinary output of the patient with acute renal failure.

Serene

Calm, tranquil.

Ex: The massage therapist played serene music during the massage session to help the patient relax.

Sublingual

Under the tongue.

Ex: The patient was prescribed a sublingual medication for chest pain.

Supplement

To take in addition to or to complete.

Ex: The dietician instructed the patients to supplement their diets with calcium tablets to help build strong bones.

Symptom

An indication of a problem.

Ex: The nurse recognized that the patient's weakness was a symptom of bleeding after surgery.

Syndrome

Group of symptoms that reflect a specific disease or disorder.

Ex: After reviewing the patient's symptoms, which included pain and tingling in the hand and fingers, the physician made a diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome.

Therapeutic

Relating to the treatment of a disease or disorder.

Ex: Therapeutic diets may include calorie and salt restrictions.

Transdermal

Crossing through the skin.

Ex: The physician prescribed a transdermal nicotine patch for a patient participating in the smoking cessation program.

Transmission

Transfer, such as of a disease, from one person to another.

Ex: Nurses should wash their hands to prevent the transmission of infections.

Trauma

Injury, wound.

Ex: The accident victim had severe facial trauma

Triage

A process used to determine the priority of treatment for patients according to the severity of a patient's condition and likelihood of benefit from the treatment.

Ex: When the paramedics arrived at the scene of an accident, they had to triage the patients.

Ubiquitous

Being or seeming to be everywhere at once.

Ex: The patient notices the ubiquitous "no smoking" signs in the clinic.

Vascular

Relating to blood vessels.

Ex: The patient underwent vascular surgery for repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm.

Virulent

Extremely harmful and severe.

Ex: The virulent infection required an aggressive treatment regimen.

Virus

infectious agent capable of replicating only in living cells, usually causing infectious disease.

Ex: A person with a cold who goes shopping can transmit the virus to others.

Empathy

Ability to share what others are feeling; understanding the feelings of another.

Ex: After being diagnosed with cancer, the physician felt more empathy toward the patients with cancer.

How many milliliters are in 1 ounce?

30

How many milliliters are in 8 ounces?

240

How many ounces are in a cup?

8

How many cups are in a pint?

2

How many pints are in a quart?

2

How many quarts are in a gallon?

4

How many cups are in a gallon?

16

How many pints are in a gallon?

8

How many cups are in a quart?

4

How many ounces are in a pint?

16

How many ounces are in a quart?

32

How many ounces are in a gallon?

128

How many milliliters are in a cubic centimeter (cc)?

1

How many milliliters are in 1 cup?

240

How many milliliters are in 1 quart?

960

How many milliliters are in 1 tablespoon?

15

How many milliliters are in 1 teaspoon?

5

How many teaspoons are in one tablespoon?

3

How many tablespoons are in one ounce?

2

How many teaspoons are in one ounce?

6

How many tablespoons are in 1 cup?

16

How many milliliters are in 1 liter?

1,000

A patient is given 1 teaspoon of medication every 6 hours. How many milliliters of medication would he receive in 24 hours?

20

A patient consumed 1 pint of milk, 8 ounces of water, and 12 ounces of soda in one day. How many milliliters did he consume total?

1080

A patient is given 500 ml of fluids every 4 hours. How many liters would she get over 12 hours?

1.5

One 2 liter bottle of soda contains approximately how many ounces?

67

One 20 ounce bottle of soda contains approximately how many ml?

600

A patient's prescription cough medicine bottle has 10 tablespoons remaining in it. How many ml are in the bottle?

150

Joan donates 2 pints of blood. How many milliliters of blood did she give?

960

How many tablespoons in a oz?

2 tablespoons

Convert to milliliters: 2 cups

480

How many mL in a teaspoon?

5 mL

How many mL in a pint?

473

Convert 2 tsp to mL

10

Convert to milliliters: 1.5 liters

1500

Convert to milliliters: 4 ounces

120

Convert 6 tsp to mL

30

Convert to ounces: 1 liter

34

How many oz in a pint?

16 oz

Convert to ounces: 4 tablespoons

2

Convert to ounces: 12 teaspoons

2

Convert to ounces: 1.5 gallons

192

Convert to ounces: 240 ml

8

Convert to ounces: 1.2 liters

40

Convert to ounces: 2 liters

66

Jorge drank 720 ml of soda with dinner. How many ounces did he drink?

24

Kristina is hosting a dinner party for 6 guests. How many 750 ml bottles of wine will she need to buy to make sure each guest gets 8 ounces of wine?

2

Meredith drank two 6 oz cocktails with dinner, and then had a 12 oz beer later that evening. How many ml of alcohol did she consume?

720

Each can of soda in a 12-pack box contains 12 ounces. How many liters of soda are in the entire box?

4.32

Mason wants to throw a party, but he can't decide if he should buy cans or bottles of soda. Each can of soda is 12 ounces. How many liters of soda would he have to buy in order to have the same as 25 cans?

9

Milk costs \$3.95 a gallon. How much does it cost per ounce?

0.03

Jonathon wants to run a 5K race. How many miles will he be running?

3.1

How many centimeters are on a yardstick?

91.4

How many centimeters are in an inch?

2.5

How many centimeters are in a foot?

30.5

How many millimeters are in a centimeter?

10

How many millimeters are in a meter?

1,000

How many centimeters are in a meter?

100

How many meters are in a kilometer?

1000

How many inches are in a foot?

12

How many kilometers are in a mile?

1.6

How many meters are in a mile?

1600

How many millimeters are in a foot?

305

Convert: 7 km to miles

4.35

Convert: 100 m to feet

328

Convert: 10 cm to inches

3.9

Convert: 4 km to miles

2.49

Convert: 40 m to feet

131.2

Convert 10km to miles

6.2

Ron is driving in British Columbia, where the speed limit signs are in kilometers per hour. If the speed limit is 40 km/h, approximately how many miles per hour is he going?

25

Jessica is traveling at 90 km/h. Approximately how fast is she going in miles per hour?

55

Shannon wants to build a simple shelf measuring 2 meters long. How many feet of wood does she need?

6.5

Convert: 10 m to feet

32.8

Convert: 6 inches to centimeters

15.24

Convert: 3 inches to millimeters

76.2

Convert: 5 cm to millimeters

50

Convert: 62 mm to cm

6.2

Joanna's coach advised her to drink ten 8oz glasses of water each day during training. How many liters is she drinking per day?

2.4

How many millimeters in a inch?

25.4

Patrick's doctor found a tumor that measured 38 mm in diameter. How large, in inches, is the tumor?

1.5

How many km in a mile

0.62

How many ft in a meter?

3.28

Sam is training for the 100-yard dash. How many meters will he be running?

109

How many meters in a yard?

1.09

How many grams are in an ounce?

28

A baby is born that is 21 inches long. How long, in centimeters is the baby?

53.34

A child goes in for a well child check and weighs 10.6 kg. About how many pounds and ounces is the child?

23 lbs, 6 ounces

An infant is born weighing 7 lbs, 7 ounces. How many kg is the infant?

3.37

A child goes in for a well child check and weighs 8.7 kg. About how many pounds and ounces is the child?

19 lbs, 3 ounces

An infant is born premature and weighs just 1.84 kg. How much does the child weight?

4 lbs, 1 ounce

A patient tells you they weigh 150 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

68

A patient tells you they weight 195 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

88.5

A patient tells you they weigh 180 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

81.6

A patient tells you they weigh 225 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

102

Which is larger: 45 cm or 7 inches?

45 cm

How many pounds are in a kilogram?

2.2

A child visits the ER with a fever of 102.7°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

39.2

A child visits the ER with a fever of 100.4°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

38

A child visits the ER with a fever of 104.0°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

40

During a well child check, a child has a temperature of 98.6°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

37

On an average day, it's 80°F. What is the temp in °C?

26.6

On an average day, it's 85°F. What is the temp in °C?

29.4

How many mm in a inch?

25

Which of the following is a structure found in the upper respiratory?

Pharynx

A person who has damage to their ulnar nerve will have decreases sensation in

. Arm

Which bone dose not articulate with any other bone?

Hyoid

. Which of the following statements best describe endocrine glands?

They secrete chemicals into the blood

Diet is important because bone are storage places for

Calcium and phosphorous

Which organ is part of both the male reproductive system and the urinary system?

. Urethra

Ligaments provides with connection?

Bone to bone

What structure conduct urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder?

Ureter

Anaerobic respiration can lead to a burning sensation caused by with molecule?

Lactic acid

Golgi apparatus functions as?

process protein secreation. synthesize carbs and glycoproteins

How many carb per gram do carbohydrates contain?

4

When water molecules move across cell membrane from high to low concentration this process is called?

osmosis

What cellular process helps to move debris and mucous through the lining of tubules?
Cilia

50. what bones are formed first during intramembraneous ossification

flat bone of face and cranial

51. most obvious skin cancer

basal cell carcinoma

52. active transport

requires energy and work from cell

53. passive transport and examples

54. doesn't require energy

ex. diffusion and osmosis

diffusion

1. The passive movement of molecules or particles along a concentration gradient, or from regions of higher to regions of lower concentration.

osmosis

2. movement of water across a membrane

fibrous joint

3. immovable and held together by ligaments only

ex. teeth in socket

4. cartilaginous

connection between articulating bones made up of cartilage

1. synovial joints

2. highly moveable

hinge, pivot, saddle

two types of asexual reproduction

1. binary fission and mitosis

eustachian tube

2. links the nasopharynx to the middle ear

calciferol is controlled by

3. parathyroid

sebaceous gland

4. secretes oil

endocytosis

5. engulfs and brings in

exocytosis

6. fuses within plasma membrane and releases content outside of cell

pituitary gland produces

7. adrenocorticotrophic hormone
GH
8. adrenal gland secretes

cortisol and aldosterone

1. Aerobic respiration takes place in

the mitochondria and requires oxygen and glucose, and produces carbon dioxide, water, and energy.

2. Anaerobic respiration also produces

energy and uses glucose, but it produces less energy and does not require oxygen.

3. What part of the respiratory system is the upper respiratory?

Bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli

4. aerobic respiration happens in presence of

oxygen

5. soft spot on baby head

fontanelle

6. what do endocrine hormones do

growth

metabolism

sexual development and function

layers of epidermis (outer to inner)

corneum, lucidum, granulosum, spinosum, basale

can lily grant serena boys

top of sternum

manubrium

parts of sternum

manubrium

body

xiphoid

what makes up most plasma

water

polypeptide are

chains of amino acids

Mitosis-

the process of cell division that occurs in five stages before pinching two "daughter" cells in a process called cytokinesis

Meiosis:

to make haploid gametes and the production of germ cells

Photosynthesis-

precursor to the glucose molecule is produced in a process. Use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water. Generates oxygen as a byproduct.

the ribs are attached to

the sternum

auricle

a thin pouch in the heart

inspiration

expands thoracic cavity

seperates abdominal and thoracic cavity

diagram

distal convulted tubule controlled by

PTH

HCL chemical in stomach, why not absorbed/ harm stomach=

mucus lining protects

heart with largest layer

left ventricle

what makes colors of the skin

melanin and melanocytes

distal convoluted tubule works with hormone

ADH

oxytocin

produced by hypothalamus and released by posterior pituitary

ligament

bone to bone

tendon

bone to muscle

osteocytes

bone forming cells

4 steps of bone ossification

hematoma formation

callus formation

ossification

bone remodeling

gallbladder is part of

digestive system

vastus lateralis

extends knee and stabilizes

muscle contraction that moves food thru digestive tract

peristalsis

where are schwann cells

nervous system

how does nervous system work with muscular

tells muscles how to respond to environment

somatic nervous system

voluntary movements

autonomic nervous system

involuntary movements

(sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems)

which organ system is responsible for regulating muscle growth

endocrine

how does lymph work with circulatory

lymph draws excess fluid from the cells and deposits it into blood vessels

function of parathyroid

activation of vitamin D

what is a normal beat

72 bpm 120 over 80

how is pepsin used in the body

breakdown proteins

esophagus is part of the

digestive system

which system produces antibodies

lymphatic

blood that has supplied nutrients and oxygen to heart muscle returns to right atrium via

coronary sinus

diploid

46 chromosomes

haploid

23 chromosomes

skeletal system function

1. protection
2. movement
3. mineral storage
4. production of blood

efferent

away from CNS

afferent

toward CNS

Ovum

a mature female reproductive cell, especially of a human or other animal, that can divide to give rise to an embryo usually only after fertilization by a male cell.

Gamete

a mature haploid male or female germ cell that is able to unite with another of the opposite sex in sexual reproduction to form a zygote.

capillaries

carry blood away from body in order to exchange nutrients oxygen and waste

What is the exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the blood through the alveoli called?

A. External respiration

Most of the carbon dioxide in the blood does which of the following?

It is converted to bicarbonate ions by carbonic anhydrase within red blood cells.

what are the two functions of the male and female sex organs?

C. Production of gametes and production of hormones

which tissue serves as the framework of the body by providing support and structure for organs

connective

what are the glands of the skin that produce a thin and watery secretion

eccrine glands

All actions of the nervous system depend on the transmission of nerve impulses over which of the following?

neurons

monocytes

becomes macrophages

lymphocytes

important in immune system

neutrophils

phagocytize microorganisms

in order for inhalation to occur

contraction of the diaphragm, which enlarges the chest cavity and draws air

functional units of the kidney

nephrons

when boxer gets hit and has deviated septum?

vomer (in nose)

Where does fertilization occur?

fallopian tubes

cellular contact is important for

wound healing

most abundant tissue

connective tissue

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment

Aegis

Control/Protection

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Incidence

Occurrence

Occluded

Closed or obstructed

Contingent

Dependent

Contraindication

A reason something is not advisable or should not be done

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings

Precipitous

Rapid, Uncontrolled

Predispose

To make more susceptible or more likely to occur

Labile

Changing rapidly and often

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit

Symptom

An indication of a problem

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse

Therapeutic

Of or relating to the treatment of a disease or a disorder

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms

Defecate

Expel feces

Hydration

Maintenance of body fluid balance

Toxic

Causing harm, poisonous

Prognosis

The anticipated or expected course or outcome

Serene

Calm, Tranquil

Status

Condition

Sublingual

Under the tongue

Transdermal

Crossing through the skin

Transmission

Transfer, such as of a disease, from one person to another

Chronology

Order of events as they occurred; timeline

Trauma

Injury, wound

Dilate

To enlarge or expand

Suppress

To stop or subdue

Symmetric

Being equal or the same in size, shape, and relative position

Flexion

Bending a joint

Exposure

To come in contact

Syndrome

Group of symptoms that, when occurring together, reflect a specific disease or disorder

Latent

Present but not active or visible

Laceration

Cut/Tear

Initiate

To begin or put into practice

Patent

Open

Fatigue

Extreme tiredness, exhaustion

Dysfunction

Impaired or abnormal functioning

Assent

To give consent/ to agree

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10. It is required that he _____ the payment immediately.

Send

11. He tried to remember that names of all the people _____ were there that night

That

The _____ of this weather was that we all got wet.

effect

After having robbed the bank _____

The thief hid at the house of a friend

1. A tuberculin skin test should be read within 24 hrs. ____ administration.

of

2. The student _____ for the final exam

Was studying

3. My mother and ____ went shopping for clothes yesterday.

I

4. She went to the party _____ her dislike for the host.

In spite of

5. The accident _____ if the motorist had obeyed the speed limit sign

Never would have happened

6. She was so mad at her boyfriend, she _____ on him when he called.

Hung up

7. ____ are very ancient people

The Chinese

8. If they ____ that the weather was going to be so bad, they wouldn't have gone to the beach.

Had known

9. John Kennedy was a senator before he ____ President in 1960.

Was elected

12. A synonym is a word _____ a meaning similar to another word.

Who have

13. After having robbed the bank,_____.

The thief hid at the house of a friend.

1) After the policeman had ran for several miles, he finally caught up with the man who had stolen the purse.

Had ran

2) The man's heart attack scared him badly and he decided having a regular check-up from then on.

Badly

3) Based on the principals of asepsis, the nurse should consider a sterile packet below waist level to be contaminated.

Principals

4) I will call you when I will get back from visiting my sister.

Will get

5) Her mother asked her what would she do after she graduated from

she

6) When you add sugar to it, your cup of coffee becomes not only sweet, also fattening.

Becomes

7) The sales man recommended that he keeps his receipt for at least a month.

Keeps

8) It seem like the sun never shines on Saturday.

Seem

9) Of the many people what she interviewed; she chose the one with most experience.

What

10) Long before his death, Pablo Picasso had became one of the most important artists in history.

Had became

Select the sentence in which legal is used as an adjective.

He is a legal resident of the United States.

11) The physician started to perform the operation, but the patient was not yet completely under anesthesia.

Perform

12) Before his death at age 82, comedian Rodney Dangerfield's motto was, "I don't get no respect."

No

13) The mailperson's job is to put the envelope's in every mailbox on the block

Envelope's

14) The charge nurse overheard the nursing assistant discussing the private details of a client medical condition with personnel friend in the hospital cafeteria.

Personnel

15) The car that he had seen at the Ford dealer was the one that he final decided to buy.

Final

16) He had already finished studying at an university when he was called to join the army.

An

17) The nurse asked the patient to choose ate items from the menu that are his favorites.

Ate items

18) He ate for pieces of fried chicken at dinner, and no vegetables.

For

19) The most important things in my life are making money, traveling abroad, and to live well.

To live

20) It's true that children depend in their parents for food, clothing and shelter.

In

21) Identify the dependent clause in this sentence: The mother dog left her bed as soon as the puppies were asleep

As soon as the puppies were asleep

22) Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Somebody left his or her jacket on the train

23) Identify the incomplete sentence.

While they were sleeping

24) Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Sarah plays her new saxophone well.

18. The medication was intended to constrict the pupils.

...

26) What sentence should replace the following incorrect sentence? "This door to remain unlocked when occupied."

This door will remain unlocked when office is occupied.

27) Which word is used incorrectly? Which procedure for giving injections were explained thoroughly to the student nurses.

Were

28) Which phrase should be moved to the end of the sentence? The painted decided to use the urn as his subject with flowers on the table.

As his subject

29) Select the sentence in which snake is used as a verb.

The spy had to snake his way furtively onto the train.

30) Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Gosh I could have had a V-8!

31) In which sentence is the form fast used as an adverb?

The fast car drove over the bridge.

1. An apartment is advertised as being furnished. What does this mean?

It is equipped with articles

2. The instructions were Concise.

To the point

3. This is an Ominous sign.

Threatening

4. The client lost his Equilibrium when he woke up.

Sense of balance

5. The doctor tried to explain the Fundamental difference of the two medications

Basic

6. The nurse assisted the physician in removing the Cast from the patient's arm.

Protective device

7. The nurse was asked to record the Residual urine in the patient's bladder.

What is left

8. The patient's tremors Ceased when the medication was administrated.

Stopped

9. The dietician instructed the patient to Supplement her diet.

Add to

10. A mother called her healthcare provider to report she had discovered a Node on her child's upper arm?

A small rounded mass

11. The nurse reported that patient's circulation to that foot was Occluded.

Obstructed

12. The doctor wanted to ensure Adequate pain relief for the patient.

Enough

13. My grandmother used to tell me, "Anything in excess can be a sin."

More than is needed

14. Recovery is Contingent on many factors

Dependent

15. When something is Diluted, what is the outcome?

Makes it weaker

16. The healthcare provider gave the patient a Comprehensive examination.

Through

17. The drug's purpose was to Suppress the coughing Instinct.

Subdue

18. The medication was intended to Constrict the pupils.

Make smaller

19. Which word means to place under observation?

Surveillance

20. The client appeared to be Impervious to pain.

Not affected

21. His Deteriorating condition caused the nurse to call the doctor.

Worsening

22. The topic of discussion prompted a Cornucopia of stimulating questions and conversation

Pensive

23. The medication must Adhere to the patient's skin to be effective

Stick

24. The drizzling, cool rain felt Exhilarating, especially after long, sun-scorching drought.

Refreshing

25. He complained of the Adverse side effect of his new medication.

Undesirable

26. The Flaccid nature of his handshake caused the nurse to look up at him.

Limp

27. The doctor instructed the patient to keep his head Elevated

Raised

28. The Impending operation was the subject of the conversation.

Soon to occur

29. Inoculation is the preferred way to deal with flu epidemic.

Desired

30. Which word means to suggest, to hint, to express Indirectly?

Imply

32. Which word describes someone who is always the last to get ready?

Lethargic

33. What does the word Dynamic mean in this dialogue?

In motion

34. _____ Of thinking does not allow a professor to consider another point of view.

Rigidity

35. The _____ student was not well liked by his peers.

Detestable

36. There was no _____ for the way she treated her boyfriend

Justification

37. The number of people _____ from other countries to the United States has caused a shift in unemployment in the textile market.

Immigrating

38. In the United State, drivers drive cars on the _____

Right

39. Which word denotes the description of events in the order of their occurrence?

Chronology

40. What word means "a system procedure to follow"?

Regimen

41. Which word is used to denote a comparison?

Than

42. A person who is said to be "very sensible" is likely to posses which characteristic?

A reasonable understanding

43. High blood pressure, or hypertension, typically has an insidious onset. What does the term Insidious indicate?

No obvious symptoms of a disease

44. A patient is scheduled for exploratory surgery. What does Exploratory means?

To investigate the patient's complaint

45. If you were asked for a receipt, what would you give the person?

A written acknowledgement for goods

46. The New coach means?

Affable

47. Which word refers to a team caption's exaggerated claims about the amount of goals he or she scored during the game?

Hyperbole

48. Which word describes what a cat, who is clearly scared of a Rottweiler, will do when the dog enters the room?

Cower

49. Which word means to banish, to shut out, or to exclude?

Ostracize

50. Which word is descriptive of small child just learning to walk?

Toddler

51. What does the word Feasible means?

Practical

parsimonious

unwilling to spend money or use resources; stingy or frugal.

Labile

changing rapidly and often

Boorish

rough and bad-mannered

brawny

physically strong

languid

weak or faint from illness or fatigue

tractable

of a person or animal easy to control or influence

concomitant

naturally accompanying or associated

Our family wants _____ change in the park.

effect

The _____ of this weather was that we all got wet.

effect

Effect

the result of a change

My sister had a flat _____ through the soggy ordeal.

affect

The rain severely _____ our picnic.

affected

Affect

to influence or to produce a change in something

Select the sentence in which legal is used as an adjective?

He is a legal resident of the United States

Inexorable

Impossible to stop or prevent

Import

to bring in

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Comply

Do as directed

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment

Aegis

Control/Protection

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Incidence

Occurrence

Occluded

Closed or obstructed

Contingent

Dependent

Contraindication

A reason something is not advisable or should not be done

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings

Precipitous

Rapid, Uncontrolled

Predispose

To make more susceptible or more likely to occur

Labile

Changing rapidly and often

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit

Symptom

An indication of a problem

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse

Therapeutic

Of or relating to the treatment of a disease or a disorder

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms

Defecate

Expel feces

Hydration

Maintenance of body fluid balance

Toxic

Causing harm, poisonous

Prognosis

The anticipated or expected course or outcome

Serene

Calm, Tranquil

Status

Condition

Sublingual

Under the tongue

Transdermal

Crossing through the skin

Transmission

Transfer, such as of a disease, from one person to another

Chronology

Order of events as they occurred; timeline

Trauma

Injury, wound

Dilate

To enlarge or expand

Suppress

To stop or subdue

Symmetric

Being equal or the same in size, shape, and relative position

Flexion

Bending a joint

Exposure

To come in contact

Syndrome

Group of symptoms that, when occurring together, reflect a specific disease or disorder

Latent

Present but not active or visible

Laceration

Cut/Tear

Initiate

To begin or put into practice

Patent

Open

Fatigue

Extreme tiredness, exhaustion

Dysfunction

Impaired or abnormal functioning

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Search

[Create](#)

Convert $5 \frac{3}{4}$ to a decimal. Round to the nearest tenth.

- A. 5.75
- B. 5.7
- C. 5.8
- D. 6

A warehouse worker ships 25 boxes each day. Every box contains 3 shipping labels. Inventory has 500 shipping labels. How many days will it take to use the inventory of shipping labels? Round to the nearest whole.

- A. 7 days
- B. 8 days
- C. 20 days
- D. 6 days

A. 7 days

Nice work!

You just studied 1,059 terms!


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1/1059

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Original 

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Ratio and proportion. $6:10::24:x$

- A. 40
- B. 25
- C. 240
- D. 4

A. 40

A class of 25 students has 44% of boys. How many boys are there?

- A. 10 boys
- B. 11 boys
- C. 9 boys
- D. 13 boys

B. 11 boys

3.44 divided by 0.6

- A. 0.57
- B. 5.73
- C. 11.41
- D. 2.33

B. 5.73

Solve if $x=11$. $x+44/2x$

- A. 55/22
- B. 33

- C. c
- D. 13

D. 13

4 & 7/8 divided by 1 & 1/6

- A. 4 & 5/28
- B. 4 & 6/8
- C. 4 & 7/8
- D. 5 & 8/14

A. 4 & 5/28

Add. $6 \frac{3}{4} + 8 \frac{1}{6}$

- A. 35/6
- B. $14 \frac{2}{5}$
- C. $14 \frac{11}{12}$
- D. $12 \frac{3}{24}$

C. $14 \frac{11}{12}$

Solve for x. $x/250 = 3/500$

- A. 1.5
- B. 2.5
- C. 1500
- D. 25.5

A. 1.5

A dice is rolled. What is the probability of getting 5?

- A. 20%
- B. 50%
- C. 16.6%
- D. 83.3%

C. 16.6%

Convert to metric: 7 gram = x mg

- A. 700mg
- B. 0.007 mg
- C. 7,000 mg
- D. 0.0007 mg

C. 7,000 mg

Sally eats $\frac{3}{5}$ of her lunch. John eats 75%. Who ate more?

- A. John
- B. Sally

A. John

Add $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$.

- A. $\frac{4}{12}$
- B. $\frac{5}{8}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{5}{8}$

How many ounces in $8 \frac{1}{4}$ pints?

- A. 136 oz
- B. 128 oz
- C. 132 oz
- D. 2.25 oz

C. 132 oz

Subtract $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{4}$.

- A. $\frac{2}{24}$
- B. $\frac{1}{12}$
- C. 1
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{12}$

Add $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{5}$.

- A. $1 \frac{1}{15}$
- B. $\frac{2}{5}$
- C. $\frac{1}{3}$
- D. $1 \frac{7}{30}$

D. $1 \frac{7}{30}$

A farmers productions statistics finds that it takes 2 chickens to produce 6 eggs in 24 hours. How many chickens will be needed to produce 24 eggs in 24 hours?

- A. 12 chickens
- B. 4 chickens

C. 3 chickens

D. 8 chickens

D. 8 chickens

Subtract $28 \frac{3}{4} - 5 \frac{5}{6}$.

A. 22

B. $34 \frac{1}{12}$

C. $23 \frac{1}{2}$

D. $22 \frac{11}{12}$

D. $22 \frac{11}{12}$

Add $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{9}{10} + \frac{6}{5}$ as mixed.

A. $3 \frac{39}{40}$

B. $3 \frac{22}{23}$

C. $\frac{22}{23}$

D. $2 \frac{39}{40}$

D. $2 \frac{39}{40}$

A mother changes her baby 6 times a day. How many diapers will be needed in a year?

A. 2190 diapers

B. 2100 diapers

C. 2160 diapers

D. 2140 diapers

A. 2190 diapers

Subtract $2 \frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{8}$ and reduce.

A. $1 \frac{5}{8}$

B. $1 \frac{6}{8}$

C. $1 \frac{3}{4}$

D. $1 \frac{1}{4}$

C. $1 \frac{3}{4}$

A dice is rolled, what's the probability of an odd number?

A. 16.6%

B. 33%

C. 75%

D. 50%

D. 50%

32 divided by $\frac{8}{9}$.

- A. $4 \frac{1}{9}$
- B. 4
- C. 36
- D. $28 \frac{4}{9}$

C. 36

40.3 divided by 4.8.

- A. 0.084
- B. 84
- C. 0.84
- D. 8.4

D. 8.4

Ratio and proportion $0.1:10::x:400$

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 50
- D. 25

B. 4

A cake provides 24 servings. How many cakes do you need for a class of 70 and staff of 3?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 3

A. 4

A female ran a 24 mile course. Her first 6 miles she ran in 1 hour. The second set of 6 miles in 1.2 hours. The third set of 6 miles in 1.5 hours. The fourth set of 6 miles in 1.6 hours. How long did it take her to complete the course?

- A. 5 hours
- B. 5.3 hours
- C. 4 hours
- D. 5.4 hours

B. 5.3 hours

What is 54% of \$789.56

- A. \$526.38
- B. \$426.37
- C. \$363.20
- D. \$426.36

D. \$426.36

1/9 divided by 2/3

- A. 1/6
- B. 2/3
- C. 3/18
- D. 1/3

A. 1/6

How many liters in 300 milliliters?

- A. 0.03 liters
- B. 3 liters
- C. 0.3 liters
- D. 3.30 liters

C. 0.3 liters

Ratio and proportion 18:x::10:300

- A. 16.6
- B. 180
- C. 30
- D. 540

D. 540

Subtract $12 - 7 \frac{4}{5}$.

- A. $4 \frac{4}{5}$
- B. $5 \frac{4}{5}$
- C. $4 \frac{1}{5}$
- D. $5 \frac{1}{5}$

C. $4 \frac{1}{5}$

Find x. 120:x::40:0.5

- A. 60
- B. 0.167
- C. 1.5
- D. 16

C. 1.5

5 & 3/4 divided by 1/2 reduce.

A. 5 & 1/2

B. 2 & 3/8

C. 18

D. 11 & 1/2

D. 11 & 1/2

Ratio and proportion 1.2:x::14:42

A. 2.4

B. 0.6

C. 1.2

D. 3.6

D. 3.6

Find x 40:5=60:x

A. 12

B. 7.5

C. 1.5

D. 8

B. 7.5

Ratio and proportion 15:2000::x:200

A. 7.5

B. 0.15

C. 7,777

D. 1.5

D. 1.5

If quotient is 4, and 12 is the dividend, what is the divisor?

A. x

B. 12

C. 4

D. 3

D. 3

Subtract 7 & 7/10 - 3 & 4/5

A. 11 & 5/10

- B. $4 \frac{3}{5}$
- C. $3 \frac{9}{10}$
- D. $4 \frac{1}{10}$

C. $3 \frac{9}{10}$

Change 0.26 to a fraction

- A. $\frac{13}{50}$
- B. $\frac{26}{100}$
- C. $\frac{7}{8}$
- D. $2 \frac{6}{10}$

A. $\frac{13}{50}$

Multiply $\frac{4}{9} \times 1 \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}$

- A. $1 \frac{32}{45}$
- B. $\frac{7}{16}$
- C. $\frac{8}{25}$
- D. $1 \frac{10}{19}$

C. $\frac{8}{25}$

Add $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9}$

- A. $\frac{8}{15}$
- B. $\frac{9}{9} = 1$
- C. $\frac{10}{9} = 1 \frac{1}{9}$
- D. $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{10}{9} = 1 \frac{1}{9}$

Compare 0.045 is _____ to 0.054

- A. Greater than
- B. Less than
- C. Less than or equal
- D. Equal

B. Less than

Change 0.025 to a ratio

- A. 400:1
- B. 4:1
- C. 1:40
- C. 1:40

Change 0.004 to a ratio

- A. 1:250
- B. 1:125
- C. 4/1000
- D. 2/500

A. 1:250

Largest?

- A. $\frac{3}{8}$
- B. $\frac{3}{7}$
- C. $\frac{3}{9}$
- D. $\frac{3}{6}$

D. $\frac{3}{6}$

Subtract $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{7}$

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
- B. $-\frac{1}{2}$
- C. $\frac{3}{35}$
- D. $\frac{11}{35}$

D. $\frac{11}{35}$

Covert $\frac{1}{5}$ to a decimal.

- A. 1.5
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.15
- D. 0.2

D. 0.2

Largest?

- A. 0.667
- B. 0.68
- C. 0.6
- D. 0.0688

B. 0.68

A man is reading. He reads two chapters a day. How long will it take if there are 6 pages per chapter and 798 pages total?

A. 66 & $\frac{1}{2}$

B. 399

C. $75 \frac{1}{2}$

D. 133

A. $66 \frac{1}{2}$

0.9 divided 3

A. 0.9

B. 3

C. 0.3

C. 0.3

Subtract $12.02 - 9.99$

A. 2.03

B. 2.45

C. 2.13

D. 2.00

A. 2.03

Covert 2100 to standard

A. 12pm

B. 2 am

C. 9 pm

D. 2 pm

C. 9 pm

A label states 1 mil contains 500 mg. How many mils if there are 1.5 grams?

A. 9

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

C. 3

A mother is planning a birthday part. She will give each child 15 balloons. There are 50 balloons per packet. How many packets does the mother need if there will be 16 children?

A. 17

B. 5

C. 6

D. 50

B. 5

Which of the following is a structure found in the upper respiratory?

Pharynx.

A person who has damage to their ulnar nerve will have decrease sensation in?

Arm.

Which bone does not articulate with any other bone?

Hyoid.

Which of the following statements best describes endocrine glands?

They secrete chemicals into the blood.

Diet is important because bone are storage places for?

Calcium and phosphorous.

Which organ is part of both the male reproductive system and the urinary system?

Urethra.

Ligaments provide which connection?

- A. Muscle to bone
- B. Muscle to muscle
- C. Bone to bone
- D. Viscera to bone

C. Bone to bone

What structure conducts urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder?

- A. Urethra
- B. Renal pelvis
- C. Ureter
- D. Renal column

C. Ureter

Anaerobic respiration can lead to a burning sensation caused by which molecule?

- A. Creatine-phosphate
- B. Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)
- C. Lactic acid
- D. Adenosine diphosphate

C. Lactic acid

As part of the negative feedback system, which type of cell is stimulated to reabsorb bone matrix in response to a decrease in calcium in the blood?

- A. Chondrocytes
- B. Osteocytes
- C. Chondroblasts
- D. Osteoclasts

D. Osteoclasts

Sweat on the skin's surface cools the body through which process?

- A. Facilitated diffusion
- B. Evaporation
- C. Osmosis
- D. Filtration

B. Evaporation

When assessing a female client who describes herself as a vegetarian. The nurse notes that she has an unusual skin color. The nurse should ask the client if she has eaten large amount of:

- A. Rice and egg
- B. Tumps and beets
- C. Spinach and muster greens
- D. Carrot and squash

D. Carrot and squash

Which hand position describes an anatomical position of a person who is standing erect with feet forward?

- A. Palms of the hand facing laterally
- B. Palms of the hand facing anteriorly
- C. Palms of the hand face posteriorly
- D. Palms of the hand facing medially

B. Palms of the hand facing anteriorly

Which structure is a ball and socket joint?

- A. Ankle
- B. Knee
- C. Shoulder
- D. Elbow

C. Shoulder

Which anatomical structure houses the malleus, incus, and stapes?

A. Mouth

- B. Lungs
- C. Skull ear
- C. Skull ear

What are like cells grouped together called?

- A. An organ
- B. A tissue
- C. A system
- D. A membrane

- B. A tissue

The pulse point located behind the knee is palpated over which artery?

- A. Popliteal
- B. Dorsal Pedi's
- C. Femoral
- D. Posterior tibial

- A. Popliteal

Ceruminous glands secrete?

- A. Ear wax
- B. Keratin
- C. Mucus
- D. Sebum

- A. Ear wax

What type of synovial joint is the elbow?

- A. Hinge
- B. Pivot
- C. Ball and socket
- D. Saddle

- A. Hinge

What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system is stimulated? Increased

- A. Uterine activity
- B. Cardiac output
- C. Gastrointestinal activity
- D. Pancreatic activity

- B. Cardiac output

Where does digestion begin in the digestive system?

- A. Oral cavity
- B. Small intestine
- C. Esophagus
- D. Stomach

A. Oral cavity

Which structure regulates the transport of substances in and out of a cell?

- A. The cell membrane
- B. The cell's cytoplasm
- C. The cell wall
- D. The nuclear membrane

A. The cell membrane

The mediastinum is located within which cavity?

- A. Pericardial
- B. Abdominal
- C. Thoracic
- D. Pelvic

C. Thoracic

What is the effect of serotonin, a neurotransmitter?

- A. Regulates blood pressure and heart rate
- B. Regulates pituitary hormone secretion
- C. Involved with mood, anxiety, and sleep
- D. Helps coordinate voluntary motor function

C. Involved with mood, anxiety, and sleep

What is the response of cells in the collecting tubules in the nephrons when antidiuretic hormone (ADH) is secreted?

- A. The tubules become impermeable to water
- B. Serum potassium retention increases
- C. Large quantities of dilute urine are formed
- D. Water is reabsorbed from the urinary filtrate

D. Water is reabsorbed from the urinary filtrate

What is the function of the thrombocytes (platelets)?

- A. Defend against infection

- B. Play role in blood clotting
- C. Form connective tissue
- D. Transport respiratory gases

B. Play role in blood clotting

Which muscle of the quadriceps femoris group lies on the side surface of the lower extremity?

- A. Rectus femoris
- B. Vastus lateralis
- C. Gastrocnemius
- D. Anterior tibialis

B. Vastus lateralis

Which structure is located on the sternum?

- A. Hyoid bone
- B. Ossa coxae
- C. Sesamoid bone
- D. Xiphoid process

D. Xiphoid process

The occipital region is located in which part of the body?

Head.

Which structure carries oxygen to the cells?

Hemoglobin.

Which gland is commonly known as the "Master Gland"?

Pituitary Gland.

Aspirin occurs when there is a tear in which structures?

Ligament.

What epidermal derivative is involved in temperature homeostasis?

Eccrine gland.

Which statements are true about bone?

Osteoblast, epiphyseal, diaphysis.

Aqueous humor is watery fluid in which part of the body?

Eye.

Dorsiflexion and plantar flexion are types of joint movement that are associated with which part of the body?

Foot.

Within which vessel does blood return from the lungs?

Pulmonary vein.

Which part of the brain is involved in auditory functioning?

Temporal lobe.

What internal structure of the ear is concerned with hearing?

Cochlea.

Fertilization of an ovum occurs in which anatomical structure?

Fallopian tubes.

Where is the tibialis anterior muscle located?

Lower leg.

An over-production of cerumen (earwax) can accumulate in which area?

External ear canals

The mitral valve is located between which two structures?

Left ventricle & Left atrium.

The olfactory nerve is associated in which sense?

Smell.

Which vessel carries blood from the body to the heart?

Vena cava.

Which hormone(s) is/are produced by the ovaries?

Estrogen & progesterone.

Which plane divides the body into right and left sides?

Sagittal.

Two principle divisions that makeup the nervous system?

Peripheral (PNS) & Central (CNS).

The orthopedic surgeon informs you that you have broken the distal region of the humerus. What area is he describing?

Epiphysis.

Which part of the brain attaches to the spinal cord?

Medulla oblongata.

Which term is used to describe movement of the arms and legs away from midline of the body?

Abduction.

Which structure provides a pulse reading in the neck?

Carotid Artery.

Which hormone is produced by the posterior pituitary gland?

Oxytocin.

What is the primary function of the hemoglobin?

Carry oxygen.

What stimulates the chemoreceptors to function?

Rise in carbon dioxide; Fall in oxygen.

Which condition causes a client to say "I can't see far away"?

Nearsightedness.

Golgi apparatus functions as?

Process protein secretion. Synthesize carbs and glycoproteins.

What organ produces insulin?

Pancreas.

Fertilization occurs in the?

Oviduct.

When drawing blood from antecubital region which blood vessel is used to obtain blood?

Median cubital.

What hormone induces growth of pubic and axillary hair at puberty?

Testosterone and estrogen.

Increase in rate of depth of breath results in what blood PH change?

Alkalosis.

What is the function of the hypothalamus?

Regulates function of body, balance, temperature.

How many carbs per gram do carbohydrates contain?

4.

When water molecules move across cell membrane from high to low concentration this process is called?

Osmosis.

What is the result of carbon dioxide in the body?

Body becomes more acidic.

What part of the body is the lower back?

Lumbar.

High levels of which ion would most likely result in a cardiac arrest?

Potassium.

What blood vessel perfuses the kidney?

Renal vein.

Which gland is located on the anterior surface of the trachea?

Thyroid gland.

In white blood cells what contributes to phagocytosis?

Macrophages, neutrophils.

What structure of the eye picks out color?

Retina.

What is the outer most protective layer of the skin?

Epidermis.

The organ of corti is located in?

Ear.

Where in the body are nutrients absorbed?

Small intestine.

What cell structure regulates the transportation of substances in and out the cell?

Plasma membrane.

The rough endoplasmic reticulum functions in the human cell to?

Synthesize protein.

Tissue repair is enhanced by a diet high in?

Protein.

What is the definition of chyme?

Bolus that turns into soupy substance.

What are hormones?

Chemical messengers.

What female reproductive organ produces oocytes, estrogen, and progesterone?

Ovaries.

What structure is located in the upper airways?

Nose and pharynx.

What cellular process helps to move debris and mucous through the lining of tubules?

Cilia.

Which is a hollow organ?

Gall bladder.

Which muscle is included in the quadriceps femoris group?

Rectus femoris, Vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, and vastus intermedius.

Which structure is responsible for normal respiratory function?

Medulla oblongata.

Which hormone is produced by the posterior pituitary gland?

ADH and OT.

Client has a large pituitary tumor what part of the body does this effect?

Head hurt, sickness, and low blood pressure.

Which structure produces B-lymphocytes?

Red bone marrow.

What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system's stimulation is increased?

Blood pressure rises, goose bumps.

The buttocks are which surface of the body?

Dorsal.

The esophagus is located in which body cavity?

Thoracic.

The tympanic membrane is located between which structures?

External auditory canal and middle ear.

How many days is the average menstrual cycle?

28 days.

Which structure produces T-lymphocytes?

Thymus.

A person who has damaged the ulnar nerve will have decreased sensation in which area?

Inability to adduct arms and finger.

Calcaneus is located in?

Foot.

Urinary system in the human body primary task is to?

Expel waste.

Which of the following produce progesterone to prepare the uterus for pregnancy?

Corpus luteum.

What are fingerprints made of?

Friction Ridges.

ABCD of cancer?

Melanoma.

Which of the following location would the urinary bladder & internal reproductive organ be found?

Pelvic region.

Which one increases angle at the joint?

Extensor.

What's the order of organization of living things?

Organelle, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms, populations, communities, ecosystem, and biosphere.

What bones are formed first during intramembraneous ossification?

Flat bone of face and cranial.

Which hormone is released by the posterior lobe?

Oxytocin.

Where does an infant get its blood after birth?

Bone marrow.

Put bone remodeling steps in order:

Hematoma, formation of callus, ossification of callus, remodeling.

What is the largest chamber of the heart?

Left ventricle

Cellular contact is important for?

Wound healing

What are the bones of the forearm?

radius and ulna

Broken humerus adolescent

Classified as a proximal fracture or a shaft fracture

Deviated septum

occurs during fetal development

4. When the author wrote this passage, what does he/she intended?

To explain the insomnia and propose some solution for the condition.

Abstain

To voluntarily refrain from something.

Ex: The dental hygienist instructed the patient to abstain from smoking to improve his breath odor.

Acute

Sudden, intense.

Ex: The nurse administered the prescribed pain medication to the patient who was experiencing acute pain after surgery.

Adhere

To hold fast or stick together.

Ex: The tape must adhere to the patient's skin to hold the bandage in place.

Adverse

Undesired, possibly harmful.

Ex: Vomiting is an adverse effect of many medications.

Aegis

Control, protection.

Ex: Unit staffing decisions are under the aegis of the nurse manager.

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings.

Ex: After learning that she had breast cancer, the patient was ambivalent about having a mastectomy.

Assent

To give consent; to agree.

Ex: The patient was asked to assent to the surgery by signing the informed consent document.

Audible

Able to be heard.

Ex: The respiratory therapist noted the patient's audible wheezing as a symptom of the patient's asthma.

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms.

Ex: The physician ordered a laboratory test to confirm that the patient's illness was caused by bacteria rather than a virus.

Bilateral

Present on two sides.

Ex: The unlicensed assistive personnel reported to the nurse that the patient had bilateral weakness in the legs when walking.

Cavity

An opening or an empty area.

Ex: The nurse inspected the patient's oral cavity for lesions.

Cease

Come to an end.

Ex: Because the patient's breathing had ceased, the paramedic began resuscitation measures.

Compensatory

Offsetting or making up for something.

Ex: When the patient's blood pressure decreased, the paramedic noted that the heart rate increased, which the paramedic recognized as a compensatory action.

Concave

Rounded inward.

Ex: The dietician noticed that the patient was very thin and that the patient's abdomen appeared concave.

Concise

Brief, to the point.

Ex: When teaching a patient, the nurse tried to be concise so that the instructions would be easy to remember.

Consistency

Degree of viscosity; how thick or thin a fluid is.

Ex: The respiratory therapist notices that the mucus the patient was coughing was of a thin, watery consistency.

Constrict

To come together or become smaller.

Ex: The nurse knows that the small blood vessels of the skin will constrict when ice is applied to the skin.

Contingent

Dependent.

Ex: The hygienist told the patient that a healthy mouth is contingent on careful daily brushing and flossing.

Contraindication

A reason something should not be done.

Ex: The patient's excessive bleeding was a contraindication for discharge from the hospital.

Convulsive

Violent shaking of the body.

Ex: Epilepsy is a convulsive disorder.

Cursory

Quick, perfunctory (minimum of effort), not thorough.

Ex: During triage, the paramedic gave each accident victim a cursory examination.

Depress

Press downward.

Ex: The nurse will depress the patient's skin to see if any swelling is present.

Depth

Downward measurement from a surface.

Ex: The physician measures the depth of a wound by inserting a cotton swab into the wound.

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease.

Ex: The patient received a diagnosis of pancreatitis.

Dilute

To make a liquid less concentrated.

Ex: The pharmacy technician suggests that the patient use fruit juice to dilute a foul-tasting drug so that the medication will be easier to swallow.

Discrete

Distinct, separate.

Ex: The paramedic observed several discrete bruise marks on the patient's body.

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure.

Ex: When a blood vessel is distended, the laboratory technician can easily insert a needle to obtain a blood sample.

Etiology

The origin or cause of a disease.

Ex: The nurse interviewed the patient to determine the etiology of the patient's food poisoning.

Exacerbate

To make worse or more severe.

Ex: The physical therapist recognized that too much exercise would exacerbate the patient's breathing condition.

Extension

Lengthening; unbending a joint.

Ex: The physical therapist helped the patient perform extension and flexion exercises.

Fatal

Resulting in death.

Ex: The emergency medical technicians arrived too late to save any lives at the scene of the fatal car accident.

Flexion

Bending a joint.

Ex: Arthritis can make flexion of the fingers difficult.

Flushed

Reddened or ruddy appearance.

Ex: The therapist observed that the patient's face was flushed after the patient completed the exercises.

Gastrointestinal

Relating to the stomach and intestines.

Ex: The patient was diagnosed with a gastrointestinal disease.

Hematologic

Relating to blood.

Ex: Pregnancy can put a woman at risk for anemia, which is a hematologic disorder.

Impending

Occurring in the near future, about to happen.

Ex: The nurse manager increased the emergency room staffing in anticipation of accidents being caused by the impending snowstorm.

Impervious

Impenetrable, not able to pass through.

Ex: Standard precautions require the use of impervious gloves when bodily fluids are handled.

Incidence

Occurrence.

Ex: In recent years there has been an increased incidence of infections that do not respond to antibiotics.

Infection

Contamination or invasion of body tissue by pathogenic organisms.

Ex: The doctor prescribed antibiotics for the patient with a bacterial infection.

Insidious

Gradual; to not become apparent for a long time.

Ex: The physician explained that the cancer probably started years ago but had not been detected because its spread was insidious.

Intact

In place, unharmed.

Ex: The nurse observed that the patient's bandage was intact.

Invasive

Inserting or entering into a body part.

Ex: The laboratory technician is careful when obtaining blood samples because this invasive procedure may cause problems such as infection or bruising.

Kinetic

Movement.

Ex: Kinetic energy from the battery of the medical assistant's tablet caused the device to feel warm to the touch.

Labile

Changing rapidly and often.

Ex: Because the child's temperature was very labile, the nurse instructed the unlicensed assistive personnel to check the temperature frequently.

Laceration

Cut; tear

Ex: After the accident, the paramedic examined the patient's lacerations.

Latent

Present, but not active or visible.

Ex: The latent infection produced symptoms only when the patient's condition was weakened from another illness.

Lateral

On the side.

Ex: The physical therapist recommended exercises to help increase the strength of the patient's lateral muscles.

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse (awake).

Ex: The unlicensed assistive personnel observed that on the morning after a patient received a sleeping pill, the patient was too lethargic to eat breakfast.

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition.

Ex: The dietician looked for manifestations of poor nutrition, such as excessive weight loss and poor skin condition.

Neurologic

Relating to the nervous system.

Ex: The nurse checked the neurologic status of the patient who was brought to the emergency room after a motor cycle accident.

Neurovascular

Relating to the nervous system and blood vessels.

Ex: Strokes and aneurysms are neurovascular disorders.

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment.

Ex: The dietician explains that fruits and vegetables contain nutrients that reduce the risk of some cancers.

Occluded

Closed or obstructed.

Ex: Because the patient's foot was cold and blue, the nurse reported that the patient's circulation to that foot was occluded.

Otic

Of the ear

Ex. The physician prescribed an otic medication to treat the patient's ear infection.

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit.

Ex: The dietician explained that the number of calories needed for energy is one of the important parameters of a healthy diet.

Patent

Open.

Ex: The nurse checked to see whether the IV needle was patent before giving the patient a medication.

Pathogenic

Able to cause disease.

Ex: Viruses and bacteria are pathogenic organisms.

Pathology

Processes, causes, and effects of a disease; abnormality

Ex: the doctor called to request the pathology report for her patient.

Posterior

Located behind; in the back.

Ex: The dentist examines the posterior surface of the tooth for a cavity.

Potent

Producing a strong effect.

Ex: The potent medication immediately relieved the patient's pain.

Precipitous

Rapid, uncontrolled.

Ex: The paramedic assisted the pregnant woman during a precipitous delivery in her home.

Predispose

To make more susceptible or likely to occur.

Ex: The dietician explains that high dietary fat intake predisposes some people to heart disease.

Prognosis

The expected course or outcome.

Ex: The physician explained that, with treatment, the patient's prognosis was for a long and healthy life.

Rationale

The underlying reason.

Ex: To make sure that the patient will follow the diet instructions, the dietician explains the rationale for the low-salt diet.

Renal

Relating to the kidneys.

Ex: The nurse closely monitored the oral intake and urinary output of the patient with acute renal failure.

Serene

Calm, tranquil.

Ex: The massage therapist played serene music during the massage session to help the patient relax.

Sublingual

Under the tongue.

Ex: The patient was prescribed a sublingual medication for chest pain.

Supplement

To take in addition to or to complete.

Ex: The dietician instructed the patients to supplement their diets with calcium tablets to help build strong bones.

Symptom

An indication of a problem.

Ex: The nurse recognized that the patient's weakness was a symptom of bleeding after surgery.

Syndrome

Group of symptoms that reflect a specific disease or disorder.

Ex: After reviewing the patient's symptoms, which included pain and tingling in the hand and fingers, the physician made a diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome.

Therapeutic

Relating to the treatment of a disease or disorder.

Ex: Therapeutic diets may include calorie and salt restrictions.

Transdermal

Crossing through the skin.

Ex: The physician prescribed a transdermal nicotine patch for a patient participating in the smoking cessation program.

Transmission

Transfer, such as of a disease, from one person to another.

Ex: Nurses should wash their hands to prevent the transmission of infections.

Trauma

Injury, wound.

Ex: The accident victim had severe facial trauma

Triage

A process used to determine the priority of treatment for patients according to the severity of a patient's condition and likelihood of benefit from the treatment.

Ex: When the paramedics arrived at the scene of an accident, they had to triage the patients.

Ubiquitous

Being or seeming to be everywhere at once.

Ex: The patient notices the ubiquitous "no smoking" signs in the clinic.

Vascular

Relating to blood vessels.

Ex: The patient underwent vascular surgery for repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm.

Virulent

Extremely harmful and severe.

Ex: The virulent infection required an aggressive treatment regimen.

Virus

infectious agent capable of replicating only in living cells, usually causing infectious disease.

Ex: A person with a cold who goes shopping can transmit the virus to others.

Empathy

Ability to share what others are feeling; understanding the feelings of another.

Ex: After being diagnosed with cancer, the physician felt more empathy toward the patients with cancer.

How many milliliters are in 1 ounce?

30

How many milliliters are in 8 ounces?

240

How many ounces are in a cup?

8

How many cups are in a pint?

2

How many pints are in a quart?

2

How many quarts are in a gallon?

4

How many cups are in a gallon?

16

How many pints are in a gallon?

8

How many cups are in a quart?

4

How many ounces are in a pint?

16

How many ounces are in a quart?

32

How many ounces are in a gallon?

128

How many milliliters are in a cubic centimeter (cc)?

1

How many milliliters are in 1 cup?

240

How many milliliters are in 1 quart?

960

How many milliliters are in 1 tablespoon?

15

How many milliliters are in 1 teaspoon?

5

How many teaspoons are in one tablespoon?

3

How many tablespoons are in one ounce?

2

How many teaspoons are in one ounce?

6

How many tablespoons are in 1 cup?

16

How many milliliters are in 1 liter?

1,000

A patient is given 1 teaspoon of medication every 6 hours. How many milliliters of medication would he receive in 24 hours?

20

A patient consumed 1 pint of milk, 8 ounces of water, and 12 ounces of soda in one day. How many milliliters did he consume total?

1080

A patient is given 500 ml of fluids every 4 hours. How many liters would she get over 12 hours?

1.5

One 2 liter bottle of soda contains approximately how many ounces?

67

One 20 ounce bottle of soda contains approximately how many ml?

600

A patient's prescription cough medicine bottle has 10 tablespoons remaining in it. How many ml are in the bottle?

150

Joan donates 2 pints of blood. How many milliliters of blood did she give?

960

How many tablespoons in a oz?

2 tablespoons

Convert to milliliters: 2 cups

480

How many mL in a teaspoon?

5 mL

How many mL in a pint?

473

Convert 2 tsp to mL

10

Convert to milliliters: 1.5 liters

1500

Convert to milliliters: 4 ounces

120

Convert 6 tsp to mL

30

Convert to ounces: 1 liter

34

How many oz in a pint?

16 oz

Convert to ounces: 4 tablespoons

2

Convert to ounces: 12 teaspoons

2

Convert to ounces: 1.5 gallons

192

Convert to ounces: 240 ml

8

Convert to ounces: 1.2 liters

40

Convert to ounces: 2 liters

66

Jorge drank 720 ml of soda with dinner. How many ounces did he drink?

24

Kristina is hosting a dinner party for 6 guests. How many 750 ml bottles of wine will she need to buy to make sure each guest gets 8 ounces of wine?

2

Meredith drank two 6 oz cocktails with dinner, and then had a 12 oz beer later that evening. How many ml of alcohol did she consume?

720

Each can of soda in a 12-pack box contains 12 ounces. How many liters of soda are in the entire box?

4.32

Mason wants to throw a party, but he can't decide if he should buy cans or bottles of soda. Each can of soda is 12 ounces. How many liters of soda would he have to buy in order to have the same as 25 cans?

9

Milk costs \$3.95 a gallon. How much does it cost per ounce?

0.03

Jonathon wants to run a 5K race. How many miles will he be running?

3.1

How many centimeters are on a yardstick?

91.4

How many centimeters are in an inch?

2.5

How many centimeters are in a foot?

30.5

How many millimeters are in a centimeter?

10

How many millimeters are in a meter?

1,000

How many centimeters are in a meter?

100

How many meters are in a kilometer?

1000

How many inches are in a foot?

12

How many kilometers are in a mile?

1.6

How many meters are in a mile?

1600

How many millimeters are in a foot?

305

Convert: 7 km to miles

4.35

Convert: 100 m to feet

328

Convert: 10 cm to inches

3.9

Convert: 4 km to miles

2.49

Convert: 40 m to feet

131.2

Convert 10km to miles

6.2

Ron is driving in British Columbia, where the speed limit signs are in kilometers per hour. If the speed limit is 40 km/h, approximately how many miles per hour is he going?

25

Jessica is traveling at 90 km/h. Approximately how fast is she going in miles per hour?

55

Shannon wants to build a simple shelf measuring 2 meters long. How many feet of wood does she need?

6.5

Convert: 10 m to feet

32.8

Convert: 6 inches to centimeters

15.24

Convert: 3 inches to millimeters

76.2

Convert: 5 cm to millimeters

50

Convert: 62 mm to cm

6.2

Joanna's coach advised her to drink ten 8oz glasses of water each day during training. How many liters is she drinking per day?

2.4

How many millimeters in a inch?

25.4

Patrick's doctor found a tumor that measured 38 mm in diameter. How large, in inches, is the tumor?

1.5

How many km in a mile

0.62

How many ft in a meter?

3.28

Sam is training for the 100-yard dash. How many meters will he be running?

109

How many meters in a yard?

1.09

How many grams are in an ounce?

28

A baby is born that is 21 inches long. How long, in centimeters is the baby?

53.34

A child goes in for a well child check and weighs 10.6 kg. About how many pounds and ounces is the child?

23 lbs, 6 ounces

An infant is born weighing 7 lbs, 7 ounces. How many kg is the infant?

3.37

A child goes in for a well child check and weighs 8.7 kg. About how many pounds and ounces is the child?

19 lbs, 3 ounces

An infant is born premature and weighs just 1.84 kg. How much does the child weight?

4 lbs, 1 ounce

A patient tells you they weigh 150 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

68

A patient tells you they weight 195 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

88.5

A patient tells you they weigh 180 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

81.6

A patient tells you they weigh 225 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

102

Which is larger: 45 cm or 7 inches?

45 cm

How many pounds are in a kilogram?

2.2

A child visits the ER with a fever of 102.7°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

39.2

A child visits the ER with a fever of 100.4°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

38

A child visits the ER with a fever of 104.0°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

40

During a well child check, a child has a temperature of 98.6°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

37

On an average day, it's 80°F. What is the temp in °C?

26.6

On an average day, it's 85°F. What is the temp in °C?

29.4

How many mm in a inch?

25

Which of the following is a structure found in the upper respiratory?

Pharynx

A person who has damage to their ulnar nerve will have decreases sensation in

. Arm

Which bone does not articulate with any other bone?

Hyoid

. Which of the following statements best describe endocrine glands?

They secrete chemicals into the blood

Diet is important because bones are storage places for

Calcium and phosphorus

Which organ is part of both the male reproductive system and the urinary system?

. Urethra

Ligaments provide with connection?

Bone to bone

What structure conducts urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder?

Ureter

Anaerobic respiration can lead to a burning sensation caused by which molecule?

Lactic acid

As part of the negative feedback system, which type of cell is stimulated to resorb bone matrix in response to a decrease in calcium in the blood?

Osteoclasts

Sweat on the skin's surface cools the body through which process?

Evaporation

When assessing a female client who describes herself as a vegetarian, the nurse notes that she has an unusual skin color. The nurse should ask the client if she has eaten large amounts of:

carrot and squash.

Which hand position describes an anatomical position of a person who is standing erect with feet forward?

Palms of the hands facing anterior

Which structure is a ball and socket joint?

Shoulder

Which anatomical structure houses the malleus, incus, and stapes?

Skull ear

What are like cells grouped together called?

A tissue

. The pulse point located behind the knee is palpated over which artery?

Popliteal

Ceruminous glands secrete

Ear wax

What type of synovial joint is the elbow?

Hinge

What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system is stimulated? Increased

Cardiac output

Where does digestion begin in the digestive system?

Oral cavity

Which structure regulates the transport of substances in and out of a cell?

The cell membrane

The mediastinum is located within which cavity?

Thoracic

. What is the effect of serotonin, a neurotransmitter?

Involved with mood, anxiety and sleep

What is the response of cells in the collecting tubules in the nephrons when antidiuretic hormone ADH is secreted?

. Water is reabsorbed from the urinary filtrate

. What is the function of the thrombocytes (platelets)?

. Play role in blood clotting

Which muscle of the quadriceps femoris group lies on the side surface of the lower extremity?

Vastus lateralis

Which structure is located on the sternum

Xiphoid process

The occipital region is located in which part of the body?

Head

Which structure carries oxygen to the cells?

Hemoglobin

Which gland is commonly known as the "Master Gland"?

Pituitary Gland

Aspirin occurs when there is a tear in which structures?

Ligament

What epidermal derivative is involved in temperature homeostasis?

Eccrine gland

Which statement are true about bone?

Osteoblast, epiphyseal, diaphysis

Aqueous humor is watery fluid in which part of the body?

Eye

The Malleus, Incus, and Stapes are located in which part of the body?

Ear

Dorsiflexion plantar flexion are types of joint movement that are associated with which part of the body?

Foot

Within which vessel does blood return from the lungs?

Pulmonary vein

. Which part of the brain is involved in auditory functioning?

Temporal lobe

What internal structure of the ear is concerned with hearing?

Cochlea

Fertilization of an ovum occurs in which anatomical structure?

Fallopian tubes

Where is the tibialis anterior muscle located?

Lower leg

An over-production of cerumen (earwax) can accumulate in which area?

External ear canals

The mitral valve is located between which two structures?

Left ventricle & Left atrium

. The olfactory nerves is associate in which sense?

Smell

Vessel carries blood from the body to the heart?

Vena cava

. Hormone(s) is/are produced by the ovaries?

Estrogen & progesterone

Plane divides the body into right and left sides?

Sagittal

Two principles divisions that makeup nervous system?

Peripheral (PNS) & Central (CNS)

. The orthopedic surgeon informs you that you have broken the distal region of the humerus. What area is he describing?

Epiphysis

. Part of the brain attaches to spinal cord?

Medulla oblongata

25. Which term is used to describe movement of the arms and legs away from midline of the body?

Abduction

Structure provides a pulse reading in the neck?

Carotid Artery

Which hormone is produce by the posterior pituitary gland?

Oxytocin

What is the primary function of the hemoglobin (blood)?

Carry oxygen

What stimulates the chemoreceptors to function?

rise in CO₂; Fall in O₂

Which condition causes a client to say "I can't see far away"?

Nearsightedness

Anaerobic respiration can lead to burning sensation caused by which molecule?

lactic acid

Golgi apparatus functions as?

process protein secretion. synthesize carbs and glycoproteins

What organ produces insulin?

pancreas

What effects does serotonin have on neurotransmitters?

appetite, sleep, mood

Fertilization occurs in the?

oviduct

When drawing blood from antecubital region which blood vessel is used to obtain blood?

median cubital

What hormone induces growth of pubic and axillary hair at puberty?

Testosterone and estrogen

Increase in rate of depth of breath results in what blood pH change?

alkalosis

. What lobe of the brain is responsible for auditory functioning?

Temporal

What is the function of the hypothalamus?

regulates function of body, balance, thermoreg

How many carb per gram do carbohydrates contain?

4

When water molecules move across cell membrane from high to low concentration this process is called?

osmosis

What is the result of carbon dioxide in the body?

..

body becomes more acidic

What plane divides the body from left to right?

sagittal plane

What part of the body is the lower back?

lumbar

High levels of which ion would most likely result in a cardiac arrest?

Potassium

What blood vessel perfuses the kidney?

Renal vein

What gland is located on the anterior surface of the trachea?

Thyroid Gland

In white blood cells what contributes to phagocytosis?

``

macrophages, neutrophils

What part of the brain is attached to the spinal cord?

medulla oblongata

What structure of the eye picks out color?

retina

. What is the outer most protective layer of the skin?

Epidermis

The organ of corti is located in?

``

Ear

Where in the body are nutrients absorbed?

Small intestine

What cell structure regulates the transportation of substances in and out the cell?

Plasma membrane

The rough endoplasmic reticulum functions in the human cell to?

Synthesize protein

What is the response of cells in the collecting tubules in the nephrons when antidiuretic hormone ADH is secreted?

water is reabsorbed from urinary filtrate

Tissue repair is enhanced by a diet high in?

Protein

What is the definition of chyme?

bolus that turns into soupy substance.

The result of action by the stomach.

What are hormones?

chemical messengers

What female reproductive organ produces oocytes, estrogen, progesterone

ovaries

What structure is located in the upper airways?

nose, pharynx

What cellular process helps to move debris and mucous through the lining of tubules?

Cilia

Which is a hollow organ?

gall bladder

Which muscle is included in the quadriceps femoris group?

Rectus femoris, Vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, vastus intermedius

Which structure is responsible for normal respiratory function?

medulla oblongata

The Mitral valve is located between which two structures?

left atrium left ventricle

Which hormone is produced by the posterior pituitary gland?

ADH and OT

Client has large pituitary tumor what part of the body does this effect?

head hurt, sickness, low blood pressure

Which structure produces B-lymphocytes?

red bone marrow

What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system is stimulation is increased?

Blood pressure rises, goose bumps

The buttocks are which surface of the body?

dorsal

. The esophagus is located in which body cavity?

thoracic

The tympanic membrane is located between which structures?

external auditory canal and middle ear

How many days is the average menstrual cycle?

28 days

Which structure produces T-lymphocytes?

thymus

A person who has damaged the ulnar nerve will have decreased sensation in which area?

arm -inability to adduct arms and fingers

Calcaneus is located in?

foot

Urinary system in the human body primary task is to?

expel waste

Which of the following produce progesterone to prepare the uterus for pregnancy?

Corpus luteum

what are fingerprints made of

Friction Ridges

ABCD of cancer?

Melanoma

which of the following location would the urinary bladder & internal reproductive organ be found

pelvic region

which one increases angle at the joint

extensor

which hormone is released by posterior lobe

oxytocin.

order of organization of living things

organelle, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms, populations, communities, ecosystem, and biosphere.

what bones are formed first during intramembraneous ossification

flat bone of face and cranial

most obvious skin cancer

basal cell carcinoma

active transport

requires energy and work from cell

passive transport and examples

doesn't require energy

ex. diffusion and osmosis

diffusion

The passive movement of molecules or particles along a concentration gradient, or from regions of higher to regions of lower concentration.

osmosis

movement of water across a membrane

fibrous joint

immoveable and held together by ligaments only

ex. teeth in socket

cartilaginous

connection between articulating bones made up of cartilage

synovial joints

highly moveable

hinge, pivot, saddle

two types of asexual reproduction

binary fission and mitosis

eustachian tube

links the nasopharynx to the middle ear

calciferol is controlled by

parathyroid

sebaceous gland

secretes oil

endocytosis

engulfs and brings in

exocytosis

fuses within plasma membrane and releases content outside of cell

pituitary gland produces

adrenocorticotrophic hormone

GH

adrenal gland secretes

cortisol and aldosterone

Aerobic respiration takes place in

the mitochondria and requires oxygen and glucose, and produces carbon dioxide, water, and energy.

Anaerobic respiration also produces

energy and uses glucose, but it produces less energy and does not require oxygen.

What part of the respiratory system is the upper respiratory?

Bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli

aerobic respiration happens in presence of

oxygen

soft spot on baby head

fontanelle

what do endocrine hormones do

growth

metabolism

sexual development and function

layers of epidermis (outer to inner)

corneum, lucidum, granulosum, spinosum, basale

can Lily grant Serena boys

top of sternum

manubrium

parts of sternum

manubrium

body

xiphoid

what makes up most plasma

water

polypeptide are

chains of amino acids

Mitosis-

the process of cell division that occurs in five stages before pinching two "daughter" cells in a process called cytokinesis

Meiosis:

to make haploid gametes and the production of germ cells

Photosynthesis-

precursor to the glucose molecule is produced in a process. Use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water. Generates oxygen as a byproduct.

the ribs are attached to

the sternum

auricle

a thin pouch in the heart

inspiration

expands thoracic cavity

separates abdominal and thoracic cavity

diaphragm

distal convoluted tubule controlled by

PTH

HCL chemical in stomach, why not absorbed/ harm stomach=

mucus lining protects

heart with largest layer

left ventricle

what makes colors of the skin

melanin and melanocytes

distal convoluted tubule works with hormone

ADH

oxytocin

produced by hypothalamus and released by posterior pituitary

ligament

bone to bone

tendon

bone to muscle

osteocytes

bone forming cells

4 steps of bone ossification

hematoma formation

callus formation

ossification

bone remodeling

gallbladder is part of

digestive system

vastus lateralis

extends knee and stabilizes

muscle contraction that moves food thru digestive tract

peristalsis

where are schwann cells

nervous system

how does nervous system work with muscular

tells muscles how to respond to environment

somatic nervous system

voluntary movements

autonomic nervous system

involuntary movements

(sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems)

which organ system is responsible for regulating muscle growth

endocrine

how does lymph work with circulatory

lymph draws excess fluid from the cells and deposits it into blood vessels

function of parathyroid

activation of vitamin D

what is a normal beat

72 bpm 120 over 80

how is pepsin used in the body

breakdown proteins

esophagus is part of the

digestive system

which system produces antibodies

lymphatic

blood that has supplied nutrients and oxygen to heart muscle returns to right atrium via

coronary sinus

diploid

46 chromosomes

haploid

23 chromosomes

skeletal system function

1. protection
2. movement
3. mineral storage
4. production of blood

efferent

away from CNS

afferent

toward CNS

Ovum

a mature female reproductive cell, especially of a human or other animal, that can divide to give rise to an embryo usually only after fertilization by a male cell.

Gamete

a mature haploid male or female germ cell that is able to unite with another of the opposite sex in sexual reproduction to form a zygote.

capillaries

carry blood away from body in order to exchange nutrients oxygen and waste

What is the exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the blood through the alveoli called?

A. External respiration

Most of the carbon dioxide in the blood does which of the following?

It is converted to bicarbonate ions by carbonic anhydrase within red blood cells.

what are the two functions of the male and female sex organs?

C. Production of gametes and production of hormones

which tissue serves as the framework of the body by providing support and structure for organs

connective

what are the glands of the skin that produce a thin and watery secretion

eccrine glands

All actions of the nervous system depend on the transmission of nerve impulses over which of the following?

neurons

monocytes

becomes macrophages

lymphocytes

important in immune system

neutrophils

phagocytize microorganisms

in order for inhalation to occur

contraction of the diaphragm, which enlarges the chest cavity and draws air

functional units of the kidney

nephrons

when boxer gets hit and has deviated septum?

vomer (in nose)

Where does fertilization occur?

fallopian tubes

cellular contact is important for

wound healing

most abundant tissue

connective tissue

Convert $5\frac{3}{4}$ to a decimal. Round to the nearest tenth.

A. 5.75

B. 5.7

C. 5.8

D. 6

C. 5.8

A warehouse worker ships 25 boxes each day. Every box contains 3 shipping labels. Inventory has 500 shipping labels. How many days will it take to use the inventory of shipping labels? Round to the nearest whole.

A. 7 days

B. 8 days

C. 20 days

D. 6 days

A. 7 days

Ratio and proportion. $6:10::24:x$

A. 40

B. 25

C. 240

D. 4

A. 40

A class of 25 students has 44% of boys. How many boys are there?

- A. 10 boys
- B. 11 boys
- C. 9 boys
- D. 13 boys

B. 11 boys

3.44 divided by 0.6

- A. 0.57
- B. 5.73
- C. 11.41
- D. 2.33

B. 5.73

Solve if $x=11$. $x+44/2x$

- A. $55/22$
- B. 33
- C. c
- D. 13

D. 13

$4 \frac{7}{8}$ divided by $1 \frac{1}{6}$

- A. $4 \frac{5}{28}$
- B. $4 \frac{6}{8}$
- C. $4 \frac{7}{8}$
- D. $5 \frac{8}{14}$

A. $4 \frac{5}{28}$

Add. $6 \frac{3}{4} + 8 \frac{1}{6}$

- A. $35/6$
- B. $14 \frac{2}{5}$
- C. $14 \frac{11}{12}$
- D. $12 \frac{3}{24}$

C. $14 \frac{11}{12}$

Solve for x. $x/250=3/500$

- A. 1.5
- B. 2.5

C. 1500

D. 25.5

A. 1.5

A dice is rolled. What is the probability of getting 5?

A. 20%

B. 50%

C. 16.6%

D. 83.3%

C. 16.6%

Convert to metric: 7 gram = x mg

A. 700mg

B. 0.007 mg

C. 7,000 mg

D. 0.0007 mg

C. 7,000 mg

Sally eats $\frac{3}{5}$ of her lunch. John eats 75%. Who ate more?

A. John

B. Sally

A. John

Add $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$.

A. $\frac{4}{12}$

B. $\frac{5}{8}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{5}{8}$

How many ounces in $8 \frac{1}{4}$ pints?

A. 136 oz

B. 128 oz

C. 132 oz

D. 2.25 oz

C. 132 oz

Subtract $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{4}$.

- A. $\frac{2}{24}$
- B. $\frac{1}{12}$
- C. 1
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{12}$

Add $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{5}$.

- A. $1 \text{ \& } \frac{1}{15}$
- B. $\frac{2}{5}$
- C. $\frac{1}{3}$
- D. $1 \text{ \& } \frac{7}{30}$

D. $1 \text{ \& } \frac{7}{30}$

A farmers productions statistics finds that it takes 2 chickens to produce 6 eggs in 24 hours. How many chickens will be needed to produce 24 eggs in 24 hours?

- A. 12 chickens
- B. 4 chickens
- C. 3 chickens
- D. 8 chickens

D. 8 chickens

Subtract $28 \text{ \& } \frac{3}{4} - 5 \text{ \& } \frac{5}{6}$.

- A. 22
- B. $34 \text{ \& } \frac{1}{12}$
- C. $23 \text{ \& } \frac{1}{2}$
- D. $22 \text{ \& } \frac{11}{12}$

D. $22 \text{ \& } \frac{11}{12}$

Add $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{9}{10} + \frac{6}{5}$ as mixed.

- A. $3 \text{ \& } \frac{39}{40}$
- B. $3 \text{ \& } \frac{22}{23}$
- C. $\frac{22}{23}$
- D. $2 \text{ \& } \frac{39}{40}$

D. $2 \text{ \& } \frac{39}{40}$

A mother changes her baby 6 times a day. How many diapers will be needed in a year?

- A. 2190 diapers
- B. 2100 diapers

C. 2160 diapers

D. 2140 diapers

A. 2190 diapers

Subtract $2\frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{8}$ and reduce.

A. $1\frac{5}{8}$

B. $1\frac{6}{8}$

C. $1\frac{3}{4}$

D. $1\frac{1}{4}$

C. $1\frac{3}{4}$

A dice is rolled, what's the probability of an odd number?

A. 16.6%

B. 33%

C. 75%

D. 50%

D. 50%

32 divided by $\frac{8}{9}$.

A. $4\frac{1}{9}$

B. 4

C. 36

D. $28\frac{4}{9}$

C. 36

40.3 divided by 4.8.

A. 0.084

B. 84

C. 0.84

D. 8.4

D. 8.4

Ratio and proportion $0.1:10::x:400$

A. 5

B. 4

C. 50

D. 25

B. 4

A cake provides 24 servings. How many cakes do you need for a class of 70 and staff of 3?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 3

A. 4

A female ran a 24 mile course. Her first 6 miles she ran in 1 hour. The second set of 6 miles in 1.2 hours. The third set of 6 miles in 1.5 hours. The fourth set of 6 miles in 1.6 hours. How long did it take her to complete the course?

- A. 5 hours
- B. 5.3 hours
- C. 4 hours
- D. 5.4 hours

B. 5.3 hours

What is 54% of \$789.56

- A. \$526.38
- B. \$426.37
- C. \$363.20
- D. \$426.36

D. \$426.36

$\frac{1}{9}$ divided by $\frac{2}{3}$

- A. $\frac{1}{6}$
- B. $\frac{2}{3}$
- C. $\frac{3}{18}$
- D. $\frac{1}{3}$

A. $\frac{1}{6}$

How many liters in 300 milliliters?

- A. 0.03 liters
- B. 3 liters
- C. 0.3 liters
- D. 3.30 liters

C. 0.3 liters

Ratio and proportion $18:x::10:300$

- A. 16.6
- B. 180
- C. 30
- D. 540

D. 540

Subtract $12 - 7 \frac{4}{5}$.

- A. $4 \frac{4}{5}$
- B. $5 \frac{4}{5}$
- C. $4 \frac{1}{5}$
- D. $5 \frac{1}{5}$

C. $4 \frac{1}{5}$

Find x. $120:x::40:0.5$

- A. 60
- B. 0.167
- C. 1.5
- D. 16

C. 1.5

$5 \frac{3}{4}$ divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ reduce.

- A. $5 \frac{1}{2}$
- B. $2 \frac{3}{8}$
- C. 18
- D. $11 \frac{1}{2}$

D. $11 \frac{1}{2}$

Ratio and proportion $1.2:x::14:42$

- A. 2.4
- B. 0.6
- C. 1.2
- D. 3.6

D. 3.6

Find x $40:5=60:x$

- A. 12
- B. 7.5
- C. 1.5
- D. 8

B. 7.5

Ratio and proportion $15:2000::x:200$

A. 7.5

B. 0.15

C. 7,777

D. 1.5

D. 1.5

If quotient is 4, and 12 is the dividend, what is the divisor?

A. x

B. 12

C. 4

D. 3

D. 3

Subtract $7 \frac{7}{10} - 3 \frac{4}{5}$

A. $11 \frac{5}{10}$

B. $4 \frac{3}{5}$

C. $3 \frac{9}{10}$

D. $4 \frac{1}{10}$

C. $3 \frac{9}{10}$

Change 0.26 to a fraction

A. $\frac{13}{50}$

B. $\frac{26}{100}$

C. $\frac{7}{8}$

D. $2 \frac{6}{10}$

A. $\frac{13}{50}$

Multiply $\frac{4}{9} \times 1 \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}$

A. $1 \frac{32}{45}$

B. $\frac{7}{16}$

C. $\frac{8}{25}$

D. $1 \frac{10}{19}$

C. $\frac{8}{25}$

Add $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9}$

A. $\frac{8}{15}$

- B. $9/9 = 1$
- C. $10/9 = 1 \text{ \& } 1/9$
- D. $6/12 = 1/2$

C. $10/9 = 1 \text{ \& } 1/9$

Compare 0.045 is _____ to 0.054

- A. Greater than
- B. Less than
- C. Less than or equal
- D. Equal

B. Less than

Change 0.025 to a ratio

- A. 400:1
- B. 4:1
- C. 1:40
- C. 1:40

Change 0.004 to a ratio

- A. 1:250
- B. 1:125
- C. 4/1000
- D. 2/500

A. 1:250

Largest?

- A. $3/8$
- B. $3/7$
- C. $3/9$
- D. $3/6$

D. $3/6$

Subtract $3/5 - 2/7$

- A. $1/2$
- B. $- 1/2$
- C. $3/35$
- D. $11/35$

D. $11/35$

Covert $\frac{1}{5}$ to a decimal.

- A. 1.5
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.15
- D. 0.2

D. 0.2

Largest?

- A. 0.667
- B. 0.68
- C. 0.6
- D. 0.0688

B. 0.68

A man is reading. He reads two chapters a day. How long will it take if there are 6 pages per chapter and 798 pages total?

- A. $66 \frac{1}{2}$
- B. 399
- C. $75 \frac{1}{2}$
- D. 133

A. $66 \frac{1}{2}$

0.9 divided 3

- A. 0.9
- B. 3
- C. 0.3
- C. 0.3

Subtract $12.02 - 9.99$

- A. 2.03
- B. 2.45
- C. 2.13
- D. 2.00

A. 2.03

Covert 2100 to standard

- A. 12pm
- B. 2 am

C. 9 pm

D. 2 pm

C. 9 pm

A label states 1 mil contains 500 mg. How many mils if there are 1.5 grams?

A. 9

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

C. 3

A mother is planning a birthday part. She will give each child 15 balloons. There are 50 balloons per packet. How many packets does the mother need if there will be 16 children?

A. 17

B. 5

C. 6

D. 50

B. 5

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment

Aegis

Control/Protection

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Incidence

Occurrence

Occluded

Closed or obstructed

Contingent

Dependent

Contraindication

A reason something is not advisable or should not be done

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings

Precipitous

Rapid, Uncontrolled

Predispose

To make more susceptible or more likely to occur

Labile

Changing rapidly and often

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit

Symptom

An indication of a problem

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse

Therapeutic

Of or relating to the treatment of a disease or a disorder

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms

Defecate

Expel feces

Hydration

Maintenance of body fluid balance

Toxic

Causing harm, poisonous

Prognosis

The anticipated or expected course or outcome

Serene

Calm, Tranquil

Status

Condition

Sublingual

Under the tongue

Transdermal

Crossing through the skin

Transmission

Transfer, such as of a disease, from one person to another

Chronology

Order of events as they occurred; timeline

Trauma

Injury, wound

Dilate

To enlarge or expand

Suppress

To stop or subdue

Symmetric

Being equal or the same in size, shape, and relative position

Flexion

Bending a joint

Exposure

To come in contact

Syndrome

Group of symptoms that, when occurring together, reflect a specific disease or disorder

Latent

Present but not active or visible

Laceration

Cut/Tear

Initiate

To begin or put into practice

Patent

Open

Fatigue

Extreme tiredness, exhaustion

Dysfunction

Impaired or abnormal functioning

Assent

To give consent/ to agree

Audible

Able to be heard

Hygiene

Measures contributing to cleanliness and good health

Impaired

Diminished or lacking some usual quality or level

Impending

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Of or relating to the heart

Adverse

Undesired, possibly harmful

10. It is required that he _____ the payment immediately.

Send

11. He tried to remember the names of all the people _____ were there that night

That

The _____ of this weather was that we all got wet.

effect

After having robbed the bank _____

The thief hid at the house of a friend

1. A tuberculin skin test should be read within 24 hrs. _____ administration.

of

2. The student _____ for the final exam

Was studying

3. My mother and _____ went shopping for clothes yesterday.

I

4. She went to the party _____ her dislike for the host.

In spite of

5. The accident _____ if the motorist had obeyed the speed limit sign

Never would have happened

6. She was so mad at her boyfriend, she _____ on him when he called.

Hung up

7. _____ are very ancient people

The Chinese

8. If they _____ that the weather was going to be so bad, they wouldn't have gone to the beach.

Had known

9. John Kennedy was a senator before he _____ President in 1960.

Was elected

12. A synonym is a word _____ a meaning similar to another word.

Who have

13. After having robbed the bank, _____.

The thief hid at the house of a friend.

1) After the policeman had ran for several miles, he finally caught up with the man who had stolen the purse.

Had ran

2) The man's heart attack scared him badly and he decided having a regular check-up from then on.

Badly

3) Based on the principals of asepsis, the nurse should consider a sterile packet below waist level to be contaminated.

Principals

4) I will call you when I will get back from visiting my sister.

Will get

5) Her mother asked her what would she do after she graduated from she

6) When you add sugar to it, your cup of coffee becomes not only sweet, also fattening.

Becomes

7) The sales man recommended that he keeps his receipt for at least a month.

Keeps

8) It seem like the sun never shines on Saturday.

Seem

9) Of the many people what she interviewed; she chose the one with most experience.

What

10) Long before his death, Pablo Picasso had became one of the most important artists in history.

Had became

Select the sentence in which legal is used as an adjective.

He is a legal resident of the United States.

11) The physician started to perform the operation, but the patient was not yet completely under anesthesia.

Perform

12) Before his death at age 82, comedian Rodney Dangerfield's motto was, "I don't get no respect."

No

13) The mailperson's job is to put the envelope's in every mailbox on the block

Envelope's

14) The charge nurse overheard the nursing assistant discussing the private details of a client medical condition with personnel friend in the hospital cafeteria.

Personnel

15) The car that he had seen at the Ford dealer was the one that he final decided to buy.

Final

16) He had already finished studying at an university when he was called to join the army.

An

17) The nurse asked the patient to choose ate items from the menu that are his favorites.

Ate items

18) He ate for pieces of fried chicken at dinner, and no vegetables.

For

19) The most important things in my life are making money, traveling abroad, and to live well.

To live

20) It's true that children depend in their parents for food, clothing and shelter.

In

21) Identify the dependent clause in this sentence: The mother dog left her bed as soon as the puppies were asleep

As soon as the puppies were asleep

22) Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Somebody left his or her jacket on the train

23) Identify the incomplete sentence.

While they were sleeping

24) Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Sarah plays her new saxophone well.

18. The medication was intended to constrict the pupils.

...

26) What sentence should replace the following incorrect sentence? "This door to remain unlocked when occupied."

This door will remain unlocked when office is occupied.

27) Which word is used incorrectly? Which procedure for giving injections were explained thoroughly to the student nurses.

Were

28) Which phrase should be moved to the end of the sentence? The painted decided to use the urn as his subject with flowers on the table.

As his subject

29) Select the sentence in which snake is used as a verb.

The spy had to snake his way furtively onto the train.

30) Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Gosh I could have had a V-8!

31) In which sentence is the form fast used as an adverb?

The fast car drove over the bridge.

1. An apartment is advertised as being furnished. What does this mean?

It is equipped with articles

2. The instructions were Concise.

To the point

3. This is an Ominous sign.

Threatening

4. The client lost his Equilibrium when he woke up.

Sense of balance

5. The doctor tried to explain the Fundamental difference of the two medications

Basic

6. The nurse assisted the physician in removing the Cast from the patient's arm.

Protective devise

7. The nurse was asked to record the Residual urine in the patient's bladder.

What is left

8. The patient's tremors Ceased when the medication was administrated.

Stopped

9. The dietician instructed the patient to Supplement her diet.

Add to

10. A mother called her healthcare provider to report she had discovered a Node on her child's upper arm?

A small rounded mass

11. The nurse reported that patient's circulation to that foot was Occluded.

Obstructed

12. The doctor wanted to ensure Adequate pain relief for the patient.

Enough

13. My grandmother used to tell me, "Anything in excess can be a sin."

More than is needed

14. Recovery is Contingent on many factors

Dependent

15. When something is Diluted, what is the outcome?

Makes it weaker

16. The healthcare provider gave the patient a Comprehensive examination.

Through

17. The drug's purpose was to Suppress the coughing Instinct.

Subdue

18. The medication was intended to Constrict the pupils.

Make smaller

19. Which word means to place under observation?

Surveillance

20. The client appeared to be Impervious to pain.

Not affected

21. His Deteriorating condition caused the nurse to call the doctor.

Worsening

22. The topic of discussion prompted a Cornucopia of stimulating questions and conversation

Pensive

23. The medication must Adhere to the patient's skin to be effective

Stick

24. The drizzling, cool rain felt Exhilarating, especially after long, sun-scorching drought.

Refreshing

25. He complained of the Adverse side effect of his new medication.

Undesirable

26. The Flaccid nature of his handshake caused the nurse to look up at him.

Limp

27. The doctor instructed the patient to keep his head Elevated

Raised

28. The Impending operation was the subject of the conversation.

Soon to occur

29. Inoculation is the preferred way to deal with flu epidemic.

Desired

30. Which word means to suggest, to hint, to express Indirectly?

Imply

32. Which word describes someone who is always the last to get ready?

Lethargic

33. What does the word Dynamic mean in this dialogue?

In motion

34. _____ Of thinking does not allow a professor to consider another point of view.

Rigidity

35. The _____ student was not well liked by his peers.

Detestable

36. There was no _____ for the way she treated her boyfriend

Justification

37. The number of people _____ from other countries to the United States has caused a shift in unemployment in the textile market.

Immigrating

38. In the United State, drivers drive cars on the _____

Right

39. Which word denotes the description of events in the order of their occurrence?

Chronology

40. What word means "a system procedure to follow"?

Regimen

41. Which word is used to denote a comparison?

Than

42. A person who is said to be "very sensible" is likely to possess which characteristic?

A reasonable understanding

43. High blood pressure, or hypertension, typically has an insidious onset. What does the term Insidious indicate?

No obvious symptoms of a disease

44. A patient is scheduled for exploratory surgery. What does Exploratory mean?

To investigate the patient's complaint

45. If you were asked for a receipt, what would you give the person?

A written acknowledgement for goods

46. The New coach means?

Affable

47. Which word refers to a team captain's exaggerated claims about the amount of goals he or she scored during the game?

Hyperbole

48. Which word describes what a cat, who is clearly scared of a Rottweiler, will do when the dog enters the room?

Cower

49. Which word means to banish, to shut out, or to exclude?

Ostracize

50. Which word is descriptive of small child just learning to walk?

Toddler

51. What does the word Feasible mean?

Practical

parsimonious

unwilling to spend money or use resources; stingy or frugal.

Labile

changing rapidly and often

Boorish

rough and bad-mannered

brawny

physically strong

languid

weak or faint from illness or fatigue

tractable

of a person or animal easy to control or influence

concomitant

naturally accompanying or associated

Our family wants _____ change in the park.

effect

The _____ of this weather was that we all got wet.

effect

Effect

the result of a change

My sister had a flat _____ through the soggy ordeal.

affect

The rain severely _____ our picnic.

affected

Affect

to influence or to produce a change in something

Select the sentence in which legal is used as an adjective?

He is a legal resident of the United States

Inexorable

Impossible to stop or prevent

Import

to bring in

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Comply

Do as directed

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment

Aegis

Control/Protection

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Incidence

Occurrence

Occluded

Closed or obstructed

Contingent

Dependent

Contraindication

A reason something is not advisable or should not be done

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings

Precipitous

Rapid, Uncontrolled

Predispose

To make more susceptible or more likely to occur

Labile

Changing rapidly and often

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit

Symptom

An indication of a problem

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse

Therapeutic

Of or relating to the treatment of a disease or a disorder

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms

Defecate

Expel feces

Hydration

Maintenance of body fluid balance

Toxic

Causing harm, poisonous

Prognosis

The anticipated or expected course or outcome

Serene

Calm, Tranquil

Status

Condition

Sublingual

Under the tongue

Transdermal

Crossing through the skin

Transmission

Transfer, such as of a disease, from one person to another

Chronology

Order of events as they occurred; timeline

Trauma

Injury, wound

Dilate

To enlarge or expand

Suppress

To stop or subdue

Symmetric

Being equal or the same in size, shape, and relative position

Flexion

Bending a joint

Exposure

To come in contact

Syndrome

Group of symptoms that, when occurring together, reflect a specific disease or disorder

Latent

Present but not active or visible

Laceration

Cut/Tear

Initiate

To begin or put into practice

Patent

Open

Fatigue

Extreme tiredness, exhaustion

Dysfunction

Impaired or abnormal functioning

Assent

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Convert $5\frac{3}{4}$ to a decimal. Round to the nearest tenth.


- A. 5.75
- B. 5.7
- C. 5.8
- D. 6

Click card to see definition 

Tap card to see definition 

C. 5.8

Click again to see term 

Tap again to see term 

A warehouse worker ships 25 boxes each day. Every box contains 3 shipping labels. Inventory has 500 shipping labels. How many days will it take to use the inventory of shipping labels? Round to the nearest whole.

A. 7 days

B. 8 days

C. 20 days

D. 6 days

A. 7 days

Nice work!

You just studied 1,059 terms!


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Original 

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A. 7 days

Ratio and proportion. $6:10::24:x$

A. 40

B. 25

C. 240

D. 4

A. 40

A class of 25 students has 44% of boys. How many boys are there?

A. 10 boys

B. 11 boys

C. 9 boys

D. 13 boys

B. 11 boys

3.44 divided by 0.6

A. 0.57

B. 5.73

C. 11.41

D. 2.33

B. 5.73

Solve if $x=11$. $x+44/2x$

A. $55/22$

B. 33

C. c

D. 13

D. 13

$4 \frac{7}{8}$ divided by $1 \frac{1}{6}$

A. $4 \frac{5}{28}$

B. $4 \frac{6}{8}$

C. $4 \frac{7}{8}$

D. $5 \frac{8}{14}$

A. $4 \frac{5}{28}$

Add. $6 \frac{3}{4} + 8 \frac{1}{6}$

A. $35/6$

- B. $14 \frac{2}{5}$
- C. $14 \frac{11}{12}$
- D. $12 \frac{3}{24}$

C. $14 \frac{11}{12}$

Solve for x. $x/250=3/500$

- A. 1.5
- B. 2.5
- C. 1500
- D. 25.5

A. 1.5

A dice is rolled. What is the probability of getting 5?

- A. 20%
- B. 50%
- C. 16.6%
- D. 83.3%

C. 16.6%

Convert to metric: 7 gram = x mg

- A. 700mg
- B. 0.007 mg
- C. 7,000 mg
- D. 0.0007 mg

C. 7,000 mg

Sally eats $\frac{3}{5}$ of her lunch. John eats 75%. Who ate more?

- A. John
- B. Sally

A. John

Add $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$.

- A. $\frac{4}{12}$
- B. $\frac{5}{8}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{5}{8}$

How many ounces in $8 \frac{1}{4}$ pints?

- A. 136 oz
- B. 128 oz
- C. 132 oz
- D. 2.25 oz

C. 132 oz

Subtract $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{4}$.

- A. $\frac{2}{24}$
- B. $\frac{1}{12}$
- C. 1
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{12}$

Add $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{5}$.

- A. $1 \frac{1}{15}$
- B. $\frac{2}{5}$
- C. $\frac{1}{3}$
- D. $1 \frac{7}{30}$

D. $1 \frac{7}{30}$

A farmers productions statistics finds that it takes 2 chickens to produce 6 eggs in 24 hours. How many chickens will be needed to produce 24 eggs in 24 hours?

- A. 12 chickens
- B. 4 chickens
- C. 3 chickens
- D. 8 chickens

D. 8 chickens

Subtract $28 \frac{3}{4} - 5 \frac{5}{6}$.

- A. 22
- B. $34 \frac{1}{12}$
- C. $23 \frac{1}{2}$
- D. $22 \frac{11}{12}$

D. $22 \frac{11}{12}$

Add $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{9}{10} + \frac{6}{5}$ as mixed.

A. $3 \frac{39}{40}$

B. $3 \frac{22}{23}$

C. $\frac{22}{23}$

D. $2 \frac{39}{40}$

D. $2 \frac{39}{40}$

A mother changes her baby 6 times a day. How many diapers will be needed in a year?

A. 2190 diapers

B. 2100 diapers

C. 2160 diapers

D. 2140 diapers

A. 2190 diapers

Subtract $2 \frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{8}$ and reduce.

A. $1 \frac{5}{8}$

B. $1 \frac{6}{8}$

C. $1 \frac{3}{4}$

D. $1 \frac{1}{4}$

C. $1 \frac{3}{4}$

A dice is rolled, what's the probability of an odd number?

A. 16.6%

B. 33%

C. 75%

D. 50%

D. 50%

32 divided by $\frac{8}{9}$.

A. $4 \frac{1}{9}$

B. 4

C. 36

D. $28 \frac{4}{9}$

C. 36

40.3 divided by 4.8.

A. 0.084

B. 84

C. 0.84

D. 8.4

D. 8.4

Ratio and proportion 0.1:10::x:400

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 50
- D. 25

B. 4

A cake provides 24 servings. How many cakes do you need for a class of 70 and staff of 3?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 3

A. 4

A female ran a 24 mile course. Her first 6 miles she ran in 1 hour. The second set of 6 miles in 1.2 hours. The third set of 6 miles in 1.5 hours. The fourth set of 6 miles in 1.6 hours. How did long did it take her to complete the course?

- A. 5 hours
- B. 5.3 hours
- C. 4 hours
- D. 5.4 hours

B. 5.3 hours

What is 54% of \$789.56

- A. \$526.38
- B. \$426.37
- C. \$363.20
- D. \$426.36

D. \$426.36

1/9 divided by 2/3

- A. 1/6
- B. 2/3
- C. 3/18
- D. 1/3

A. 1/6

How many liters in 300 milliliters?

- A. 0.03 liters
- B. 3 liters
- C. 0.3 liters
- D. 3.30 liters

C. 0.3 liters

Ratio and proportion $18:x::10:300$

- A. 16.6
- B. 180
- C. 30
- D. 540

D. 540

Subtract $12 - 7 \frac{4}{5}$.

- A. $4 \frac{4}{5}$
- B. $5 \frac{4}{5}$
- C. $4 \frac{1}{5}$
- D. $5 \frac{1}{5}$

C. $4 \frac{1}{5}$

Find x. $120:x::40:0.5$

- A. 60
- B. 0.167
- C. 1.5
- D. 16

C. 1.5

$5 \frac{3}{4}$ divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ reduce.

- A. $5 \frac{1}{2}$
- B. $2 \frac{3}{8}$
- C. 18
- D. $11 \frac{1}{2}$

D. $11 \frac{1}{2}$

Ratio and proportion $1.2:x::14:42$

- A. 2.4
- B. 0.6
- C. 1.2
- D. 3.6

D. 3.6

Find x $40:5=60:x$

A. 12

B. 7.5

C. 1.5

D. 8

B. 7.5

Ratio and proportion $15:2000::x:200$

A. 7.5

B. 0.15

C. 7,777

D. 1.5

D. 1.5

If quotient is 4, and 12 is the dividend, what is the divisor?

A. x

B. 12

C. 4

D. 3

D. 3

Subtract $7 \frac{7}{10} - 3 \frac{4}{5}$

A. $11 \frac{5}{10}$

B. $4 \frac{3}{5}$

C. $3 \frac{9}{10}$

D. $4 \frac{1}{10}$

C. $3 \frac{9}{10}$

Change 0.26 to a fraction

A. $\frac{13}{50}$

B. $\frac{26}{100}$

C. $\frac{7}{8}$

D. $2 \frac{6}{10}$

A. $\frac{13}{50}$

Multiply $\frac{4}{9} \times 1 \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}$

A. $1 \frac{32}{45}$

- B. $\frac{7}{16}$
- C. $\frac{8}{25}$
- D. $1 \frac{10}{19}$

C. $\frac{8}{25}$

Add $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9}$

- A. $\frac{8}{15}$
- B. $\frac{9}{9} = 1$
- C. $\frac{10}{9} = 1 \frac{1}{9}$
- D. $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{10}{9} = 1 \frac{1}{9}$

Compare 0.045 is _____ to 0.054

- A. Greater than
- B. Less than
- C. Less than or equal
- D. Equal

B. Less than

Change 0.025 to a ratio

- A. 400:1
- B. 4:1
- C. 1:40
- C. 1:40

Change 0.004 to a ratio

- A. 1:250
- B. 1:125
- C. $\frac{4}{1000}$
- D. $\frac{2}{500}$

A. 1:250

Largest?

- A. $\frac{3}{8}$
- B. $\frac{3}{7}$
- C. $\frac{3}{9}$
- D. $\frac{3}{6}$

D. $\frac{3}{6}$

Subtract $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{7}$

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
- B. $-\frac{1}{2}$
- C. $\frac{3}{35}$
- D. $\frac{11}{35}$
- D. $\frac{11}{35}$

Covert $\frac{1}{5}$ to a decimal.

- A. 1.5
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.15
- D. 0.2
- D. 0.2

Largest?

- A. 0.667
- B. 0.68
- C. 0.6
- D. 0.0688
- B. 0.68

A man is reading. He reads two chapters a day. How long will it take if there are 6 pages per chapter and 798 pages total?

- A. $66 \frac{1}{2}$
- B. 399
- C. $75 \frac{1}{2}$
- D. 133

A. $66 \frac{1}{2}$

0.9 divided 3

- A. 0.9
- B. 3
- C. 0.3
- C. 0.3

Subtract $12.02 - 9.99$

- A. 2.03
- B. 2.45

C. 2.13

D. 2.00

A. 2.03

Covert 2100 to standard

A. 12pm

B. 2 am

C. 9 pm

D. 2 pm

C. 9 pm

A label states 1 mil contains 500 mg. How many mils if there are 1.5 grams?

A. 9

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

C. 3

A mother is planning a birthday part. She will give each child 15 balloons. There are 50 balloons per packet. How many packets does the mother need if there will be 16 children?

A. 17

B. 5

C. 6

D. 50

B. 5

Which of the following is a structure found in the upper respiratory?

Pharynx.

A person who has damage to their ulnar nerve will have decrease sensation in?

Arm.

Which bone does not articulate with any other bone?

Hyoid.

Which of the following statements best describes endocrine glands?

They secrete chemicals into the blood.

Diet is important because bone are storage places for?

Calcium and phosphorous.

Which organ is part of both the male reproductive system and the urinary system?

Urethra.

Ligaments provide which connection?

- A. Muscle to bone
- B. Muscle to muscle
- C. Bone to bone
- D. Viscera to bone

C. Bone to bone

What structure conducts urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder?

- A. Urethra
- B. Renal pelvis
- C. Ureter
- D. Renal column

C. Ureter

Anaerobic respiration can lead to a burning sensation caused by which molecule?

- A. Creatine-phosphate
- B. Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)
- C. Lactic acid
- D. Adenosine diphosphate

C. Lactic acid

As part of the negative feedback system, which type of cell is stimulated to reabsorb bone matrix in response to a decrease in calcium in the blood?

- A. Chondrocytes
- B. Osteocytes
- C. Chondroblasts
- D. Osteoclasts

D. Osteoclasts

Sweat on the skin's surface cools the body through which process?

- A. Facilitated diffusion
- B. Evaporation
- C. Osmosis
- D. Filtration

B. Evaporation

When assessing a female client who describes herself as a vegetarian. The nurse notes that she has an unusual skin color. The nurse should ask the client if she has eaten large amount of:

- A. Rice and egg
- B. Tumps and beets
- C. Spinach and muster greens
- D. Carrot and squash

D. Carrot and squash

Which hand position describes an anatomical position of a person who is standing erect with feet forward?

- A. Palms of the hand facing laterally
- B. Palms of the hand facing anteriorly
- C. Palms of the hand face posteriorly
- D. Palms of the hand facing medially

B. Palms of the hand facing anteriorly

Which structure is a ball and socket joint?

- A. Ankle
- B. Knee
- C. Shoulder
- D. Elbow

C. Shoulder

Which anatomical structure houses the malleus, incus, and stapes?

- A. Mouth
- B. Lungs
- C. Skull ear

C. Skull ear

What are like cells grouped together called?

- A. An organ
- B. A tissue
- C. A system
- D. A membrane

B. A tissue

The pulse point located behind the knee is palpated over which artery?

A. Popliteal

- B. Dorsal Pedis
- C. Femoral
- D. Posterior tibial

A. Popliteal

Ceruminous glands secrete?

- A. Ear wax
- B. Keratin
- C. Mucus
- D. Sebum

A. Ear wax

What type of synovial joint is the elbow?

- A. Hinge
- B. Pivot
- C. Ball and socket
- D. Saddle

A. Hinge

What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system is stimulated? Increased

- A. Uterine activity
- B. Cardiac output
- C. Gastrointestinal activity
- D. Pancreatic activity

B. Cardiac output

Where does digestion begin in the digestive system?

- A. Oral cavity
- B. Small intestine
- C. Esophagus
- D. Stomach

A. Oral cavity

Which structure regulates the transport of substances in and out of a cell?

- A. The cell membrane
- B. The cell's cytoplasm
- C. The cell wall
- D. The nuclear membrane

A. The cell membrane

The mediastinum is located within which cavity?

- A. Pericardial
- B. Abdominal
- C. Thoracic
- D. Pelvic

C. Thoracic

What is the effect of serotonin, a neurotransmitter?

- A. Regulates blood pressure and heart rate
- B. Regulates pituitary hormone secretion
- C. Involved with mood, anxiety, and sleep
- D. Helps coordinate voluntary motor function

C. Involved with mood, anxiety, and sleep

What is the response of cells in the collecting tubules in the nephrons when antidiuretic hormone (ADH) is secreted?

- A. The tubules become impermeable to water
- B. Serum potassium retention increases
- C. Large quantities of dilute urine are formed
- D. Water is reabsorbed from the urinary filtrate

D. Water is reabsorbed from the urinary filtrate

What is the function of the thrombocytes (platelets)?

- A. Defend against infection
- B. Play role in blood clotting
- C. Form connective tissue
- D. Transport respiratory gases

B. Play role in blood clotting

Which muscle of the quadriceps femoris group lies on the side surface of the lower extremity?

- A. Rectus femoris
- B. Vastus lateralis
- C. Gastrocnemius
- D. Anterior tibialis

B. Vastus lateralis

Which structure is located on the sternum?

- A. Hyoid bone

- B. Ossa coxae
- C. Sesamoid bone
- D. Xiphoid process

D. Xiphoid process

The occipital region is located in which part of the body?

Head.

Which structure carries oxygen to the cells?

Hemoglobin.

Which gland is commonly known as the "Master Gland"?

Pituitary Gland.

Aspirin occurs when there is a tear in which structures?

Ligament.

What epidermal derivative is involved in temperature homeostasis?

Eccrine gland.

Which statements are true about bone?

Osteoblast, epiphyseal, diaphysis.

Aqueous humor is watery fluid in which part of the body?

Eye.

Dorsiflexion and plantar flexion are types of joint movement that are associated with which part of the body?

Foot.

Within which vessel does blood return from the lungs?

Pulmonary vein.

Which part of the brain is involved in auditory functioning?

Temporal lobe.

What internal structure of the ear is concerned with hearing?

Cochlea.

Fertilization of an ovum occurs in which anatomical structure?

Fallopian tubes.

Where is the tubialis anterior muscle located?

Lower leg.

An over-production of cerumen (earwax) can accumulate in which area?

External ear canals

The mitral valve is located between which two structures?

Left ventricle & Left atrium.

The olfactory nerve is associated in which sense?

Smell.

Which vessel carries blood from the body to the heart?

Vena cave.

Which hormone(s) is/are produced by the ovaries?

Estrogen & progesterone.

Which plane divides the body into right and left sides?

Sagittal.

Two principle divisions that makeup the nervous system?

Peripheral (PNS) & Central (CNS).

The orthopedic surgeon informs you that you have broken the distal region of the humerus. What area is he describing?

Epiphysis.

Which part of the brain attaches to the spinal cord?

Medulla oblongata.

Which term is used to describe movement of the arms and legs away from midline of the body?

Abduction.

Which structure provides a pulse reading in the neck?

Carotid Artery.

Which hormone is produced by the posterior pituitary gland?

Oxytocin.

What is the primary function of the hemoglobin?

Carry oxygen.

What stimulates the chemoreceptors to function?

Rise in carbon dioxide; Fall in oxygen.

Which condition causes a client to say "I can't see far away"?

Nearsightedness.

Golgi apparatus functions as?

Process protein secretion. Synthesize carbs and glycoproteins.

What organ produces insulin?

Pancreas.

Fertilization occurs in the?

Oviduct.

When drawing blood from antecubital region which blood vessel is used to obtain blood?

Median cubital.

What hormone induces growth of pubic and axillary hair at puberty?

Testosterone and estrogen.

Increase in rate of depth of breath results in what blood pH change?

Alkalosis.

What is the function of the hypothalamus?

Regulates function of body, balance, temperature.

How many carbs per gram do carbohydrates contain?

4.

When water molecules move across cell membrane from high to low concentration this process is called?

Osmosis.

What is the result of carbon dioxide in the body?

Body becomes more acidic.

What part of the body is the lower back?

Lumbar.

High levels of which ion would most likely result in a cardiac arrest?

Potassium.

What blood vessel perfuses the kidney?

Renal vein.

Which gland is located on the anterior surface of the trachea?

Thyroid gland.

In white blood cells what contributes to phagocytosis?

Macrophages, neutrophils.

What structure of the eye picks out color?

Retina.

What is the outer most protective layer of the skin?

Epidermis.

The organ of corti is located in?

Ear.

Where in the body are nutrients absorbed?

Small intestine.

What cell structure regulates the transportation of substances in and out the cell?

Plasma membrane.

The rough endoplasmic reticulum functions in the human cell to?

Synthesize protein.

Tissue repair is enhanced by a diet high in?

Protein.

What is the definition of chyme?

Bolus that turns into soupy substance.

What are hormones?

Chemical messengers.

What female reproductive organ produces oocytes, estrogen, and progesterone?

Ovaries.

What structure is located in the upper airways?

Nose and pharynx.

What cellular process helps to move debris and mucous through the lining of tubules?

Cilia.

Which is a hollow organ?

Gall bladder.

Which muscle is included in the quadriceps femoris group?

Rectus femoris, Vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, and vastus intermedius.

Which structure is responsible for normal respiratory function?

Medulla oblongata.

Which hormone is produced by the posterior pituitary gland?

ADH and OT.

Client has a large pituitary tumor what part of the body does this effect?

Head hurt, sickness, and low blood pressure.

Which structure produces B-lymphocytes?

Red bone marrow.

What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system's stimulation is increased?

Blood pressure rises, goose bumps.

The buttocks are which surface of the body?

Dorsal.

The esophagus is located in which body cavity?

Thoracic.

The tympanic membrane is located between which structures?

External auditory canal and middle ear.

How many days is the average menstrual cycle?

28 days.

Which structure produces T-lymphocytes?

Thymus.

A person who has damaged the ulnar nerve will have decreased sensation in which area?

Inability to adduct arms and finger.

Calcaneus is located in?

Foot.

Urinary system in the human body primary task is to?

Expel waste.

Which of the following produce progesterone to prepare the uterus for pregnancy?

Corpus luteum.

What are fingerprints made of?

Friction Ridges.

ABCD of cancer?

Melanoma.

Which of the following location would the urinary bladder & internal reproductive organ be found?

Pelvic region.

Which one increases angle at the joint?

Extensor.

What's the order of organization of living things?

Organelle, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms, populations, communities, ecosystem, and biosphere.

What bones are formed first during intramembraneous ossification?

Flat bone of face and cranial.

Which hormone is released by the posterior lobe?

Oxytocin.

Where does an infant get its blood after birth?

Bone marrow.

Put bone remodeling steps in order:

Hematoma, formation of callus, ossification of callus, remodeling.

What is the largest chamber of the heart?

Left ventricle

Cellular contact is important for?

Wound healing

What are the bones of the forearm?

radius and ulna

Broken humerus adolescent

Classified as a proximal fracture or a shaft fracture

Deviated septum

occurs during fetal development

Food:

Food and drink are necessary and desirable, but their abuse can cause serious physical and mental problems. Many physicians believe that overeating is one of the country's main health problems, since it places a great strain on the heart, can lead to diabetes, and often shortens the individual's life span. To fill an emotional void, people often turn to food when they are bored or lonely.

Another area of concern is alcohol consumption. The results of alcohol abuse are widely publicized. The social drinker who becomes alcoholic, the drunken driver's contribution to highway death, spousal and child abuse, are all concomitant problems associated with alcohol abuse.

...

1. As used in the last sentence of this paragraph, the term "concomitant" means?

- A. Accompanying
- B. Quiet
- C. Separate
- D. Unpredictable

A. Accompanying

2. The information presented in this article is?

- A. Against eating and drinking
 - B. Against drinking alcohol
 - C. Against eating rich foods.
 - D. Unbiased in its approach
- D. Unbiased in its approach

3. The author's motive for writing the paragraph seems to have been to?

Urge self-control

...

4. What is implied by this paragraph?

- A. We should eat and drink in reasonable quantities.
- B. Obesity is a more serious problem than alcoholism.
- C. Alcohol should be banned.
- D. We need stronger laws to control drunk drivers.

A. We should eat and drink in reasonable quantities.

5. The author seems to?

A. Oppose drinking alcohol

B. Favor a strict diet

C. Oppose regulation of personal habits

D: Favor moderation

D: Favor moderation

Eating:

Consumption of food is a universal necessity. Different cultures have developed different methods to accomplish the task. It is interesting to discover these differences and learn new ways to do things.

European cultures developed cutlery (knives, forks, and spoons) to enable people to efficiently eat their food. Correct use of this tools changes with the times-what was polite in 1800 may not be considered proper manners today.

China developed the chopstick as an efficient tool for eating. Mastery of the use of chopsticks can be difficult for the person not raised in the culture. The attempts of a novice to use chopsticks can be very amusing to the watcher, but frustrating for the hungry diner.

Space travel has created new challenges for consuming food. Squeeze bottles and other unique packaging have enabled space travelers to get their needed nutrition. Chopsticks and forks do not work well in space.

...

1. What conclusion can be drawn about the article?

A. The author think chopstick are funny

B. The best way to eat food is with cutlery

C. The author explain differences in eating processes.

D. Space flight is fun and exciting.

C. The author explain differences in eating processes.

2. What statement can be implied from the content of article.

A. Eating in space can be time-consuming.

B. Diversity is interesting to learn about

C. The author thinks cutlery is the best tool to use to consume food.

D. The author enjoys trying new food.

B. Diversity is interesting to learn about

3. What is the best definition of "efficient" as used in the third paragraph?

- A. Productive without waste
- B. Easy to accomplish
- C. Parsimonious
- D. Careful

A. Productive without waste

4. What statement from the article draws a conclusion?

- A. It is interesting to discover new ways to do things
- B. Mastery of the use of chopsticks can be difficult
- C. What was polite in 1800 may not be considered proper manners today
- D. Chopsticks and forks do not work well in space

A. It is interesting to discover new ways to do things

5. What statement from the article is correct?

- A. Chopsticks are easier to master than forks
 - B. Space travel can be tiring
 - C. European methods of eating are superior
 - D. China developed chopsticks for eating utensils
- D. China developed chopsticks for eating utensils

Exam:

Subjective exams measure your ability in several areas. Besides recall information, you must be able to realize content logically and intelligently express yourself in a clearly understood manner. Subjective tests provide opportunity for students to show their broad knowledge of a subjective area. Answers may be in the form of paragraphs or lengthy essays.

When your review for an essay exam, concentrate on main ideas rather than details. Since essay tests are less to a few questions, they are likely to deal with more important ideas of a subject. Prepare a list of questions you think might be asked. Write an answer to each of your questions. Rather than writing complete sentences down your thoughts in outline form, doing so will help you organize the information so that you can express yourself clearly.

When you take the test, read through all the questions before you start to write. Allot time for each question, spending more time for questions worth the most points. Read each question carefully to determine exactly what is being asked. Pay attention to words such as define, illustrate, explain, list, compare, and contrast. Each work requires a different type of response. Write a brief outline of your answer on scrap paper or the back of the test. Make sure you include all the important ideas that are within the limits of the question. In other words, do not write more than is asked for each answer. When you write your answer, keep it specific and as brief as possible. In the introductory sentence it is often

helpful to make a general statement that includes important points addressed in each question. Such a topic sentence serves as a framework for your answer. Then use your outline to develop the main point and subtopics. Add substance to your answer by including as many facts as possible to support your answer.

Check your paper before you submit it. Look for mistakes in grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation. Unless you are certain an answer is wrong, do not change it. Your answer is an educated guess and is usually your best chance of answering correctly.

...

1. When taking a subjective examination, you will find questions like.

- A. True & False
- B. Multiple Choice
- C. Matching
- D. Definitions

D. Definitions

2. Compared to objective exams, essay tests contain:

- A. No good answers
- B. More questions
- C. Fewer questions
- D. Harder questions

C. Fewer questions

3. From the article the reader can conclude that a test containing true-false questions is called:

- A. Subjective
- B. Rejective
- C. Objective
- D. Dejective

C. Objective

4. Compared to objective exams, subjective tests contain:

- A. More questions.
- B. Fewer questions.
- C. Harder questions.
- D. No good answers.

B. Fewer questions.

5. In answering subjective questions the student should,

- A. Include more than is asked
- B. Keep it brief and specific
- C. Write out the words-true or false
- D. Capitalize the matching letters

B. Keep it brief and specific

6. When taking an exam, you should divide your time

- A. Into three or four short segment
- B. To allow more time for the difficult questions
- C. Equally between all questions
- D. So that you have time to check and change answer

B. To allow more time for the difficult questions

7. In the above passage, the word "subjective" refers to test questions that:

- A. Allow you to choose an answer
- B. Are matching
- C. Are true or false
- D. Require you to write your own answer

D. Require you to write your own answer

The Game of Bridge

The ebb and flow of laughter and silence fills the room as four old friends gather to engage in a round of Bridge playing.

For the beginner, Bridge can be complicated, but with time, effort, and a good teacher, even the novice can become proficient.

Composed of two main parts, bidding and playing, Bridge requires the player's undivided attention. The dealer deals the entire deck of playing cards evenly between the four players, with each person receiving thirteen cards. In the bidding portion of the game, the four suits of cards in the deck are ranked highest to lowest as follows:

spades, hearts, diamonds, and finally clubs. However, during play all the suits of cards are considered equals, and they go from highest to lowest from the ace being high to the two card being low. The highest number of tricks wins. A trick is one card played by each player for a total of four. After the lead player lays down his/her card, the other players follow suit, if possible. The highest card within the four "same suit" cards played wins the trick and picks up all four cards. If a player cannot follow suit, he/she plays any card, but to make the game more interesting and challenging, one suit is named a trump suit which means that if a player plays a card from the trump suit, it always wins the trick. If two cards from the trump suit are played, the highest card within the trump suit wins the trick. Obviously the team with the most tricks wins the hand.

...

1. The author wants the reader to feel

- A. As though the game of Bridge is too hard for novices to learn.
- B. Frustrated and confused about playing bridge.
- C. Confident and excited about learning the game of bridge
- D. Overwhelmed by all the rules for the games of Bridge.

C. Confident and excited about learning the game of bridge

2. Throughout this passage the word suit means:

- A. A set of clothing to be worn together
- B. Any of the four sets into which a deck of cards is divided.
- C. To be convenient or right for
- D. To request or appeal persistently

B. Any of the four sets into which a deck of cards is divided.

3. In the passage, a trick is described as

- A. A special look given to your partner across the table
- B. A book that gives strategies on how to win a Bridge.
- C. A collection of one card played by each of four players.
- D. A specific card the dealer gives to the person to her right.

C. A collection of one card played by each of four players.

4. The passage explicitly states

- A. That the highest card withing the "trump" suit always wins the trick.
- B. The Ace card is always the lowest card.
- C. That there is a pile of leftover" cards that is placed in the middle of the game table.
- D. That if a player cannot follow suit, she loses her turn to the next player.

A. That the highest card withing the "trump" suit always wins the trick.

The passage implies that

- A. Playing bridge requires concentration.
- B. Bridge is an extremely easy game to play
- C. Bridge is only for older people
- D. Bridge is only for women

A. Playing bridge requires concentration.

The Golden Gate Bridge

Linking San Francisco to Marin County in California, the Golden Gate Bridge is one of the most famous bridges in the world. The bridge crosses over a narrow strait which connects the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco Bay. Prior to the bridge, people traveled by ferry boat across the strait.

Although most people thought a bridge was necessary to expedite travel, some residents of the bay area felt the risk of building the bridge was too great. Joseph Strauss believed that nothing was impossible and dreams would never come to fruition if risks weren't taken. So he decided to gather the best and brightest builders, architects, and workers to embark on the challenge of building a bridge across the Golden Gate Strait.

With safety nets in place, the construction began in 1937. Building the anchorages first, the builders then move on to the towers on each end, and then to the three-foot thick cables to support the suspension bridge. Lastly, workers labored to complete the roadway which became the most dangerous and treacherous part of the entire task. The builders had to keep the bridge balance so it wouldn't fall into the bay.

Today, over sixty-five years later, the bridge remains a life-line for the people of the San Francisco Bay Area.

...

1. The authors reason for writing this piece seems to be to

- A. Inform the reader
- B. Teach the reader
- C. Persuade the reader
- D. Entertain the reader

A. Inform the reader

2. What body of water does The Golden Gate Bridge cross?

- A. San Francisco Bay
- B. Pacific Ocean
- C. Marin Strait
- D. Golden Gate Strait

D. Golden Gate Strait

3. Why was the roadway so dangerous to build?

- A. There weren't enough materials available to build the road
- B. The workers might get hit by passing cars.
- C. The men would fall to their deaths.
- D. If the road wasn't balance, it would collapse.

D. If the road wasn't balance, it would collapse.

4. In the passage the word embark means to:

- A. Put or go on board a ship

- B. Remove the covering from a tree
- C. Speak harshly to others
- D. Being an undertaking

D. Being an undertaking

5. Which part of the bridge was built first?

- A. Cables
- B. Anchorage
- C. Roadway
- D. Towers

B. Anchorage

Voice

What effect does your voice have on others? Does it persuade or irritate, attract or repel? One of the worst qualities is harshness. If you ever get the feeling that people are uncomfortable when you speak, it may be that your harsh tones are jarring their eardrums. Your voice will sound unpleasant if it is shrill, grating, hard, piercing, brassy, too loud, or too nasal. Harsh voice qualities usually come from too much tension in the throat and jaw. Tension tightens muscles and blocks the relaxed voice tones essential to a pleasing impression. Because tension occurs in higher pitched voices, women tend to have shriller voices than men, which usually makes them less desirable public speakers, newscasters, or political candidates.

...

1. Which statement from the selection presents a fact rather than an opinion?

- A. One of the worst voice qualities is harshness.
- B. Harsh voice qualities usually come from too much tension in the throat and jaw.
- C. Your voice will sound unpleasant if it is shrill, grating, hard, piercing, brassy, too loud, or too nasal.
- D. Because tension occurs in higher pitched voices, women tend to have shriller voices than men, which usually makes them less desirable public speaker, newscasters, or political candidates.

B. Harsh voice qualities usually come from too much tension in the throat and jaw.

2. What is stated in this paragraph?

- A. Some men have harsh voices.
- B. Relaxed people often have harsh voices.
- C. Women make less appealing political candidates.
- D. Not everyone finds a harsh voice irritating.

C. Women make less appealing political candidates.

3. The information presented is:

- A. Slanted in favor of newscasters.

- B. Slanted against people with deep voice
- C. Slanted against people with piercing voices.
- D. Balance in its approach.

C. Slanted against people with piercing voices.

4. The author seems to:

- A. Prefer low pitched tones.
- B. Be an experienced public speaker.
- C. Prefer shrill, grating, and brassy voice.
- D. Have no particular reactions to different voices.

A. Prefer low pitched tones.

The White Elephant

Centuries ago, in the country of Siam, now known as Thailand, it was the custom of the rulers that displeased them by giving the offender a white elephant. Because the animal was considered to be could not be made to work as other elephants did, but still had to be fed hundreds of pounds of fruit and cared for in the most lavish style. The recipient could not give the elephant to anyone else, as it was the ruler, who would be greatly displeased should the recipient not receive the gift graciously or care for in a grand style. This monetary burden could be a major liability to the recipient and in many cases they became impoverished.

This is the origin of the term "white elephant" as it is used today to denote an unwanted gift. The way of gift exchange played during the holiday season is an offshoot of this. In this game, everyone brings and the gifts are exchanged by drawing numbers and picking a gift in turn. The second person can choose or steal the first one. It is all in good fun, and people enjoy giving silly gifts and "stealing" someone else.

...

1. How did the people regard a white elephant?

- A. If a village elder received a white elephant, the entire village shared in the supply of meat.
- B. People tried very hard not to offend the king so they would not receive a white elephant.
- C. White elephants were highly prized as they were very hard workers in the cane fields.
- D. The people of Siam vied for the honor of receiving the king's gift or a white elephant.

B. People tried very hard not to offend the king so they would not receive a white elephant.

2. Where is Thailand?"

- A. Africa
- B. Europe
- C. Asia
- D. South America

C. Asia

3. What is the meaning of the word impoverished in the first paragraph?

- A. Honored
- B. Nobility
- C. Rich
- D. Financially ruined
- D. Financially ruined

4. Why is an unwanted gift called a white elephant?

- A. It is rare thing to get an unwanted gift.
- B. It is a good gift to give at the party
- C. Gifts are never unwanted
- D. Siam's rulers punished with the gift
- A. It is rare thing to get an unwanted gift.

5. What is implied by the article?

- A. Siam was renamed Thailand in 2000
- B. People enjoy giving receiving gifts.
- C. The author dislikes parlor games
- D. Elephants are easy to take care of and train.
- B. People enjoy giving receiving gifts.

Tesla

Croatian-born inventor Nikola Tesla is often called the "forgotten scientist". Although he invented the alternating current (AC) motor and developed an AC electricity generation system, he never received historical credit for many of his achievements, unlike one of his first employer and eventual nemesis, inventor Thomas Edison

Tesla made the first sketches of his idea for a brushless AC motor while he was a student at the University of Prague in 1882. His interest in electricity generation led him to Paris where he was employed by the Continental Edison Company later that year to repair Edison's direct current (DC) power plants.

Two years later, Tesla immigrated to New York City and acquired a job as an engineer at Thomas Edison's headquarters in Manhattan. Edison was impressed with Tesla's work ethic and ingenuity. He challenged the young scientist to develop an improved design for his DC generators for \$50,000. Tesla experimented for months, finally presenting Edison with the solution he needed. Edison reneged on the deal, telling Tesla that he didn't understand American humor. Tesla soon left Edison in order to begin his own electric light company

Tesla filed and was granted more than 30 patents for his inventions in 1887 and 1888. He soon had

financial backing for his ideas from one of Edison's main competitors, Westinghouse. In the 1890's Tesla experimented with x-rays, developed a high-voltage electrical transformer call the Tesla coil, and demonstrated the propagation of radio waves two years before the "Father of Radio" Guglielmo Marconi. He was also the first to harness the mammoth potential energy of Niagara Falls. he worked with General Electric to install AC generators with turbines driven by the falling waters of the Niagara River, creating the first modern power plant

Although a brilliant scientist, Tesla was not an astute businessman. he created his own obscurity by relinquishing royalty rights for his inventions to major corporations for the purpose of raising funds for future projects.

...

1. What did Tesla accomplish while attending the University of prague?

- A. Improved the design for Edison's DC generators.
- B. Made repairs to Edison's direct current power plants.
- C. Made designs for a brushless alternating current motor.
- D. Developed a high-votage electrical transformer.

C. Made designs for a brushless alternating current motor.

2. What is the meaning of the word "mammoth" as it is used in the fourth paragraph?

- A. Dangerous
- B. Raw
- C. Unused
- D. Massive

D. Massive

3. What is the meaning of the word "astute" in the last paragraph?

- A. Unwise
- B. Shrewd
- C. Reckless
- D. Honest

B. Shrewd

4. What is the meaning of the word obscurity as it is used inthe last paragraph?

- A. Poverty
- B. Celebrity
- C. Confusion
- D. Insignificance

D. Insignificance

5. What word means the same as relinquishing as it is used in the last paragraph?

- A. Maintaining
- B. Retaining
- C. Selling
- D. Surrendering
- D. Surrendering

Trees

Trees are as queer in picking out places to live and in their habits of growth as are the peoples of the various races which inhabit the world. Some trees do best in the icy northland. They become weak and die when brought to warm climates. Others that are accustomed to tropical weather fail to make further growth when exposed to extreme cold. The appearance of Jack Frost means death to most of the trees that come from near the equator. Even on the opposite slopes of the same mountain the types of trees are often very different. Trees that do well on the north side require plenty of moisture and cool weather. Those that prosper on south exposures are equipped to resist late and early frosts as well as very hot sunshine. The moisture needs of different trees are as remarkable as their likes and dislikes for warmth and cold. Some trees attain large size in a swampy country. Trees of the same kind will become stunted in sections where dry weather persists.

In some parts of the United States forestry experts can tell where they are by the local tree growth. For example, in the extreme northern districts the spruce and the balsam fir are native. As one travels farther south these give way to little Jack pine and aspen trees. Next come the stately forests of white and Norway pine. Sometimes a few slow-growing hemlock trees appear in the colder sections. If one continues his journey toward the equator he will next pass through forests of broad-leaved trees. They will include oak, maple, beech, chestnut, hickory, and sycamore.

In Kentucky, which is a centre of the broad-leaved belt, there are several hundred different varieties of trees. Farther south, the cone-bearing species prevail. They are followed in the march toward the Gulf of Mexico by the tropical trees of southern Florida. If one journeys west from the Mississippi River across the Great Plains he finally will come to the Rocky Mountains, where evergreen trees predominate. If oak, maple, poplar, or other broad-leaved trees grow in that region, they occur in scattered stands. In the eastern forests the trees are close together. They form a leafy canopy overhead. In the forests of the Rockies the evergreens stand some distance apart so that their tops do not touch. As a result, these Western forests do not shade the ground as well as those in the east. This causes the soils of these forests to be much drier, and also increases the danger from fire.

The forests of western Washington and Oregon, unlike most timberlands of the Rocky Mountain Region, are as dense as any forests in the world. Even at midday it is as dark as twilight in these forests. The trees are gigantic. They tower 150 to 300 feet above the ground. Their trunks often are 6 feet or larger in diameter. They make the trees of the eastern forests look stunted. They are excelled in size only by the mammoth redwood trees of northern California and the giant Sequoias of the southern Sierras. The trees found in the United States are beautiful. These trees are admired and loved by many around the world.

...

1. What is the author's primary purpose for writing this passage?

- A. To inform
- B. To persuade
- C. To reflect
- D. To criticize

A. To inform

2. Identify the overall tone of the essay.

- A. Informative
- B. Pretentious
- C. Pleasant
- D. Inflammatory

A. Informative

3. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Trees are very different depending on their climate and location.
- B. Trees are the same regardless of their their climate and location.
- C. There are only three types of trees in the United States.
- D. There is only one type of tree found in the United States.

A. Trees are very different depending on their climate and location.

4. Which of the following is not listed as a detail in the passage?

- A. Kentucky, the center of the broad-leaved belt, has several thousand different varieties of trees.
- B. Trees that do well on the north side require plenty of moisture and cool weather.
- C. Trees that prosper on south exposures are equipped to resist late and early frosts as well as very hot sunshine
- D. In some parts of the United States forestry experts can tell where they are by the local tree growth.

A. Kentucky, the center of the broad-leaved belt, has several thousand different varieties of trees.

5. What is the meaning of the word timberlands as used in the 3rd paragraph?

- A. Land covered with timber-producing forests
- B. Land covered with various grasses
- C. Extensive and level tract of land
- D. Tropical forest

A. Land covered with timber-producing forests

6. Which of the following statements in the passage are fact?

- A. Trees are ... queer in picking out places to live.
- B. The trees found in the United States are beautiful.
- C. The forests of western Washington and Oregon, unlike most timberlands of the Rocky Mountain Region, are as dense as any forests in the world.
- D. These trees are admired and loved by many around the world.

C. The forests of western Washington and Oregon, unlike most timberlands of the Rocky Mountain Region, are as dense as any forests in the world.

7. Which statement would be inferred by the reader?

- A. There is only one type of tree in the United States.
 - B. The trees in the United States are ugly.
 - C. The trees in the United States are short.
 - D. There are a wide variety of trees in the United States.
- D. There are a wide variety of trees in the United States.

Choose the best summary of the passage.

- A. The various regions in the United States host a single type of tree. From mountainous regions to swamps, the range of climates allows for one type of tree to flourish.
- B. The various regions in the United States host a wide variety of types of trees. From mountainous regions to swamps, the range of climates allows for all manner of trees to flourish.
- C. The United States has many trees but they all grow together in one climate. The trees can only survive in the mountainous regions.
- D. The United States has many trees but they all grow together in one climate. The trees can only survive in the swamp regions.

B. The various regions in the United States host a wide variety of types of trees. From mountainous regions to swamps, the range of climates allows for all manner of trees to flourish.

Omelet

As a rule, an omelet is a wholesome and inexpensive dish, yet one in the preparation of which cooks frequently fail, owing to carelessness of detail. With a little attention anyone can easily become the perfect cook in this branch.

The flavoring and the ingredients used may be varied indefinitely; but the principle is always the same. In making an omelet care should be taken that the omelet pan is hot and dry. To ensure this, put a small quantity of lard into the pan; let it simmer a few minutes, and remove it; wipe the pan dry with a towel, and put in a little fresh lard, in which the omelet may be fried. Care should be taken that the lard does not burn, as it would spoil the color of the omelet.

It is better to make two or three small omelets than one very large one, as the latter cannot be well

handled by a novice.

The omelet made of three eggs is the one recommended for beginners. Break the eggs separately; put them into a bowl, and whisk them thoroughly with a fork. (The longer they are beaten, the lighter will be the omelet.) Add a teaspoonful of milk, and beat up with the eggs; beat until the last moment before pouring into the pan, which should be over a hot fire. As soon as the omelet sets, remove the pan from the hottest part of the fire, slip a knife under it to prevent sticking to the pan; when the centre is almost firm, slant the pan; work the omelet in shape to fold easily and neatly; and, when slightly browned, hold a platter against the edge of the pan, and deftly turn it out upon the hot dish.

Salt mixed with the eggs prevents them from rising, and when used the omelet will look flabby; yet without salt it will taste insipid. Add a little salt to it just before folding it and turning out on the dish. A perfect omlette should be flat.

...

What is the meaning of the word insipid as used in the 5th paragraph?

- A. Bland
- B. Salty
- C. Bitter
- D. Delectable

A. Bland

What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Omelets are incredibly difficult to cook.
 - B. Omelets require excessive amounts of salt to cook properly.
 - C. All omelets include pepper.
 - D. With a little attention, anyone can easily cook the perfect omelet.
- D. With a little attention, anyone can easily cook the perfect omelet.

Which of the following is not listed as a detail in the passage?

- A. Add a small amount of salt just before serving.
- B. Add a teaspoonful of milk while beating the eggs.
- C. Add pepper just before serving.
- D. Break the eggs seperately.

C. Add pepper just before serving.

What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- A. Informative
- B. persuasive

- C. argumentative
- D. descriptive

A. Informative

Identify the overall tone of the essay.

- A. To argue
- B. To inform
- C. To disprove
- D. To persuade

B. To inform

Which of the following statements in the passage are opinion?

- A. The omelet made of three eggs is the one recommended for beginners.
- B. As soon as the omelet sets, remove the pan from the hottest part of the fire.
- C. A perfect omlette should be flat.
- D. Salt mixed with the eggs prevents them from rising.

C. A perfect omlette should be flat.

Which statement would not be inferred by the reader?

- A. Omelets are not too difficult to be made by a beginner.
- B. Omelets can include many different ingredients.
- C. Do not add too much salt to an omelet.
- D. Omelets are too difficult to be made by a beginner.

D. Omelets are too difficult to be made by a beginner.

Choose the best summary of the passage.

- A. Omelets cannot be made by anyone but a professional. Many different ingredients can be used to make omlettes but milk, lard and a dash of salt are always recommended.
 - B. Omelets can be made by anyone as long as they pay attention and follow the recipe. Many different ingredients can be used to make omlettes but milk, pepper and a dash of salt are always recommended.
 - C. Omelets can be made by anyone as long as they pay attention and follow the recipe. Many different ingredients can be used to make omlettes but milk, pepper and a cup of salt are always recommended.
 - D. Omelets can be made by anyone as long as they pay attention and follow the recipe. Many different ingredients can be used to make omlettes but milk, lard and a dash of salt are always recommended.
- D. Omelets can be made by anyone as long as they pay attention and follow the recipe. Many different ingredients can be used to make omlettes but milk, lard and a dash of salt are always recommended.

Homonyms

...

1. Which statement is a fact rather than an opinion?

Homonyms make learning English more challenging.

...

2. What inference can be drawn from the article?

English is a difficult language to master.

...

3. What conclusion can be drawn from the article?

In order to master English, the student must learn the Homonyms.

...

4. How does the article define homonyms?

Words that sound alike and are spelled in different ways with different meaning.

...

Getting a Good Night's Sleep

...

1. What is stated in the passage?

Physical Illness can cause Insomnia.

...

2. Which is a solution to Insomnia?

Developing good sleep and herbs and spices.

...

3. Sleep Apnea causes?

Chronic Insomnia.

...

4. When the author wrote this passage, what does he/she intended?

To explain the insomnia and propose some solution for the condition.

...

5. Insomnia affects intellectual abilities because it?

Causes a deficit in memory, concentration, and attention.

...

Safe Driving

...

1. What is the best meaning of the word advocate as used in the fourth sentence of this paragraph?

Supporter.

...

2. What is stated in this paragraph?

Each individual's driving behavior is the key to automobile safety.

...

3. What is implied by this paragraph?

Government action will not help if individual drivers do not cooperate.

...

4. The author seems to think that?

All cars should be properly inspected.

...

5. The author's motive for writing the paragraph seems to have been to?

Get people personally involved with traffic safety.

...

Phobia

...

1. According to the passage, which of the following are types of phobias?

(Put all that apply)

Social phobias, panic disorder, anxiety phobia

...

2. What does the author want the reader to know about phobia?

That phobia are debilitating.

...

3. The passage says that having fear is normal and good, according to the passage why is having a phobia not normal and good because of phobia?

Are extreme and unreasonable.

...

Abstain

To voluntarily refrain from something.

Ex: The dental hygienist instructed the patient to abstain from smoking to improve his breath odor.

Acute

Sudden, intense.

Ex: The nurse administered the prescribed pain medication to the patient who was experiencing acute pain after surgery.

Adhere

To hold fast or stick together.

Ex: The tape must adhere to the patient's skin to hold the bandage in place.

Adverse

Undesired, possibly harmful.

Ex: Vomiting is an adverse effect of many medications.

Aegis

Control, protection.

Ex: Unit staffing decisions are under the aegis of the nurse manager.

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings.

Ex: After learning that she had breast cancer, the patient was ambivalent about having a mastectomy.

Assent

To give consent; to agree.

Ex: The patient was asked to assent to the surgery by signing the informed consent document.

Audible

Able to be heard.

Ex: The respiratory therapist noted the patient's audible wheezing as a symptom of the patient's asthma.

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms.

Ex: The physician ordered a laboratory test to confirm that the patient's illness was caused by bacteria rather than a virus.

Bilateral

Present on two sides.

Ex: The unlicensed assistive personnel reported to the nurse that the patient had bilateral weakness in the legs when walking.

Cavity

An opening or an empty area.

Ex: The nurse inspected the patient's oral cavity for lesions.

Cease

Come to an end.

Ex: Because the patient's breathing had ceased, the paramedic began resuscitation measures.

Compensatory

Offsetting or making up for something.

Ex: When the patient's blood pressure decreased, the paramedic noted that the heart rate increased, which the paramedic recognized as a compensatory action.

Concave

Rounded inward.

Ex: The dietician noticed that the patient was very thin and that the patient's abdomen appeared concave.

Concise

Brief, to the point.

Ex: When teaching a patient, the nurse tried to be concise so that the instructions would be easy to remember.

Consistency

Degree of viscosity; how thick or thin a fluid is.

Ex: The respiratory therapist notices that the mucus the patient was coughing was of a thin, watery consistency.

Constrict

To come together or become smaller.

Ex: The nurse knows that the small blood vessels of the skin will constrict when ice is applied to the skin.

Contingent

Dependent.

Ex: The hygienist told the patient that a healthy mouth is contingent on careful daily brushing and flossing.

Contraindication

A reason something should not be done.

Ex: The patient's excessive bleeding was a contraindication for discharge from the hospital.

Convulsive

Violent shaking of the body.

Ex: Epilepsy is a convulsive disorder.

Cursory

Quick, perfunctory (minimum of effort), not thorough.

Ex: During triage, the paramedic gave each accident victim a cursory examination.

Depress

Press downward.

Ex: The nurse will depress the patient's skin to see if any swelling is present.

Depth

Downward measurement from a surface.

Ex: The physician measures the depth of a wound by inserting a cotton swab into the wound.

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease.

Ex: The patient received a diagnosis of pancreatitis.

Dilute

To make a liquid less concentrated.

Ex: The pharmacy technician suggests that the patient use fruit juice to dilute a foul-tasting drug so that the medication will be easier to swallow.

Discrete

Distinct, separate.

Ex: The paramedic observed several discrete bruise marks on the patient's body.

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure.

Ex: When a blood vessel is distended, the laboratory technician can easily insert a needle to obtain a blood sample.

Etiology

The origin or cause of a disease.

Ex: The nurse interviewed the patient to determine the etiology of the patient's food poisoning.

Exacerbate

To make worse or more severe.

Ex: The physical therapist recognized that too much exercise would exacerbate the patient's breathing condition.

Extension

Lengthening; unbending a joint.

Ex: The physical therapist helped the patient perform extension and flexion exercises.

Fatal

Resulting in death.

Ex: The emergency medical technicians arrived too late to save any lives at the scene of the fatal car accident.

Flexion

Bending a joint.

Ex: Arthritis can make flexion of the fingers difficult.

Flushed

Reddened or ruddy appearance.

Ex: The therapist observed that the patient's face was flushed after the patient completed the exercises.

Gastrointestinal

Relating to the stomach and intestines.

Ex: The patient was diagnosed with a gastrointestinal disease.

Hematologic

Relating to blood.

Ex: Pregnancy can put a woman at risk for anemia, which is a hematologic disorder.

Impending

Occurring in the near future, about to happen.

Ex: The nurse manager increased the emergency room staffing in anticipation of accidents being caused by the impending snowstorm.

Impervious

Impenetrable, not able to pass through.

Ex: Standard precautions require the use of impervious gloves when bodily fluids are handled.

Incidence

Occurrence.

Ex: In recent years there has been an increased incidence of infections that do not respond to antibiotics.

Infection

Contamination or invasion of body tissue by pathogenic organisms.

Ex: The doctor prescribed antibiotics for the patient with a bacterial infection.

Insidious

Gradual; to not become apparent for a long time.

Ex: The physician explained that the cancer probably started years ago but had not been detected because its spread was insidious.

Intact

In place, unharmed.

Ex: The nurse observed that the patient's bandage was intact.

Invasive

Inserting or entering into a body part.

Ex: The laboratory technician is careful when obtaining blood samples because this invasive procedure may cause problems such as infection or bruising.

Kinetic

Movement.

Ex: Kinetic energy from the battery of the medical assistant's tablet caused the device to feel warm to the touch.

Labile

Changing rapidly and often.

Ex: Because the child's temperature was very labile, the nurse instructed the unlicensed assistive personnel to check the temperature frequently.

Laceration

Cut; tear

Ex: After the accident, the paramedic examined the patient's lacerations.

Latent

Present, but not active or visible.

Ex: The latent infection produced symptoms only when the patient's condition was weakened from another illness.

Lateral

On the side.

Ex: The physical therapist recommended exercises to help increase the strength of the patient's lateral muscles.

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse (awake).

Ex: The unlicensed assistive personnel observed that on the morning after a patient received a sleeping pill, the patient was too lethargic to eat breakfast.

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition.

Ex: The dietician looked for manifestations of poor nutrition, such as excessive weight loss and poor skin condition.

Neurologic

Relating to the nervous system.

Ex: The nurse checked the neurologic status of the patient who was brought to the emergency room after a motor cycle accident.

Neurovascular

Relating to the nervous system and blood vessels.

Ex: Strokes and aneurysms are neurovascular disorders.

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment.

Ex: The dietician explains that fruits and vegetables contain nutrients that reduce the risk of some cancers.

Occluded

Closed or obstructed.

Ex: Because the patient's foot was cold and blue, the nurse reported that the patient's circulation to that foot was occluded.

Otic

Of the ear

Ex. The physician prescribed an otic medication to treat the patient's ear infection.

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit.

Ex: The dietician explained that the number of calories needed for energy is one of the important parameters of a healthy diet.

Patent

Open.

Ex: The nurse checked to see whether the IV needle was patent before giving the patient a medication.

Pathogenic

Able to cause disease.

Ex: Viruses and bacteria are pathogenic organisms.

Pathology

Processes, causes, and effects of a disease; abnormality

Ex: the doctor called to request the pathology report for her patient.

Posterior

Located behind; in the back.

Ex: The dentist examines the posterior surface of the tooth for a cavity.

Potent

Producing a strong effect.

Ex: The potent medication immediately relieved the patient's pain.

Precipitous

Rapid, uncontrolled.

Ex: The paramedic assisted the pregnant woman during a precipitous delivery in her home.

Predispose

To make more susceptible or likely to occur.

Ex: The dietician explains that high dietary fat intake predisposes some people to heart disease.

Prognosis

The expected course or outcome.

Ex: The physician explained that, with treatment, the patient's prognosis was for a long and healthy life.

Rationale

The underlying reason.

Ex: To make sure that the patient will follow the diet instructions, the dietician explains the rationale for the low-salt diet.

Renal

Relating to the kidneys.

Ex: The nurse closely monitored the oral intake and urinary output of the patient with acute renal failure.

Serene

Calm, tranquil.

Ex: The massage therapist played serene music during the massage session to help the patient relax.

Sublingual

Under the tongue.

Ex: The patient was prescribed a sublingual medication for chest pain.

Supplement

To take in addition to or to complete.

Ex: The dietician instructed the patients to supplement their diets with calcium tablets to help build strong bones.

Symptom

An indication of a problem.

Ex: The nurse recognized that the patient's weakness was a symptom of bleeding after surgery.

Syndrome

Group of symptoms that reflect a specific disease or disorder.

Ex: After reviewing the patient's symptoms, which included pain and tingling in the hand and fingers, the physician made a diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome.

Therapeutic

Relating to the treatment of a disease or disorder.

Ex: Therapeutic diets may include calorie and salt restrictions.

Transdermal

Crossing through the skin.

Ex: The physician prescribed a transdermal nicotine patch for a patient participating in the smoking cessation program.

Transmission

Transfer, such as of a disease, from one person to another.

Ex: Nurses should wash their hands to prevent the transmission of infections.

Trauma

Injury, wound.

Ex: The accident victim had severe facial trauma

Triage

A process used to determine the priority of treatment for patients according to the severity of a patient's condition and likelihood of benefit from the treatment.

Ex: When the paramedics arrived at the scene of an accident, they had to triage the patients.

Ubiquitous

Being or seeming to be everywhere at once.

Ex: The patient notices the ubiquitous "no smoking" signs in the clinic.

Vascular

Relating to blood vessels.

Ex: The patient underwent vascular surgery for repair of an abdominal aortic aneurysm.

Virulent

Extremely harmful and severe.

Ex: The virulent infection required an aggressive treatment regimen.

Virus

infectious agent capable of replicating only in living cells, usually causing infectious disease.

Ex: A person with a cold who goes shopping can transmit the virus to others.

Empathy

Ability to share what others are feeling; understanding the feelings of another.

Ex: After being diagnosed with cancer, the physician felt more empathy toward the patients with cancer.

How many milliliters are in 1 ounce?

30

How many milliliters are in 8 ounces?

240

How many ounces are in a cup?

8

How many cups are in a pint?

2

How many pints are in a quart?

2

How many quarts are in a gallon?

4

How many cups are in a gallon?

16

How many pints are in a gallon?

8

How many cups are in a quart?

4

How many ounces are in a pint?

16

How many ounces are in a quart?

32

How many ounces are in a gallon?

128

How many milliliters are in a cubic centimeter (cc)?

1

How many milliliters are in 1 cup?

240

How many milliliters are in 1 quart?

960

How many milliliters are in 1 tablespoon?

15

How many milliliters are in 1 teaspoon?

5

How many teaspoons are in one tablespoon?

3

How many tablespoons are in one ounce?

2

How many teaspoons are in one ounce?

6

How many tablespoons are in 1 cup?

16

How many milliliters are in 1 liter?

1,000

A patient is given 1 teaspoon of medication every 6 hours. How many milliliters of medication would he receive in 24 hours?

20

A patient consumed 1 pint of milk, 8 ounces of water, and 12 ounces of soda in one day. How many milliliters did he consume total?

1080

A patient is given 500 ml of fluids every 4 hours. How many liters would she get over 12 hours?

1.5

One 2 liter bottle of soda contains approximately how many ounces?

67

One 20 ounce bottle of soda contains approximately how many ml?

600

A patient's prescription cough medicine bottle has 10 tablespoons remaining in it. How many ml are in the bottle?

150

Joan donates 2 pints of blood. How many milliliters of blood did she give?

960

How many tablespoons in a oz?

2 tablespoons

Convert to milliliters: 2 cups

480

How many mL in a teaspoon?

5 mL

How many mL in a pint?

473

Convert 2 tsp to mL

10

Convert to milliliters: 1.5 liters

1500

Convert to milliliters: 4 ounces

120

Convert 6 tsp to mL

30

Convert to ounces: 1 liter

34

How many oz in a pint?

16 oz

Convert to ounces: 4 tablespoons

2

Convert to ounces: 12 teaspoons

2

Convert to ounces: 1.5 gallons

192

Convert to ounces: 240 ml

8

Convert to ounces: 1.2 liters

40

Convert to ounces: 2 liters

66

Jorge drank 720 ml of soda with dinner. How many ounces did he drink?

24

Kristina is hosting a dinner party for 6 guests. How many 750 ml bottles of wine will she need to buy to make sure each guest gets 8 ounces of wine?

2

Meredith drank two 6 oz cocktails with dinner, and then had a 12 oz beer later that evening. How many ml of alcohol did she consume?

720

Each can of soda in a 12-pack box contains 12 ounces. How many liters of soda are in the entire box?

4.32

Mason wants to throw a party, but he can't decide if he should buy cans or bottles of soda. Each can of soda is 12 ounces. How many liters of soda would he have to buy in order to have the same as 25 cans?

9

Milk costs \$3.95 a gallon. How much does it cost per ounce?

0.03

Jonathon wants to run a 5K race. How many miles will he be running?

3.1

How many centimeters are on a yardstick?

91.4

How many centimeters are in an inch?

2.5

How many centimeters are in a foot?

30.5

How many millimeters are in a centimeter?

10

How many millimeters are in a meter?

1,000

How many centimeters are in a meter?

100

How many meters are in a kilometer?

1000

How many inches are in a foot?

12

How many kilometers are in a mile?

1.6

How many meters are in a mile?

1600

How many millimeters are in a foot?

305

Convert: 7 km to miles

4.35

Convert: 100 m to feet

328

Convert: 10 cm to inches

3.9

Convert: 4 km to miles

2.49

Convert: 40 m to feet

131.2

Convert 10km to miles

6.2

Ron is driving in British Columbia, where the speed limit signs are in kilometers per hour. If the speed limit is 40 km/h, approximately how many miles per hour is he going?

25

Jessica is traveling at 90 km/h. Approximately how fast is she going in miles per hour?

55

Shannon wants to build a simple shelf measuring 2 meters long. How many feet of wood does she need?

6.5

Convert: 10 m to feet

32.8

Convert: 6 inches to centimeters

15.24

Convert: 3 inches to millimeters

76.2

Convert: 5 cm to millimeters

50

Convert: 62 mm to cm

6.2

Joanna's coach advised her to drink ten 8oz glasses of water each day during training. How many liters is she drinking per day?

2.4

How many millimeters in a inch?

25.4

Patrick's doctor found a tumor that measured 38 mm in diameter. How large, in inches, is the tumor?

1.5

How many km in a mile

0.62

How many ft in a meter?

3.28

Sam is training for the 100-yard dash. How many meters will he be running?

109

How many meters in a yard?

1.09

How many grams are in an ounce?

28

A baby is born that is 21 inches long. How long, in centimeters is the baby?

53.34

A child goes in for a well child check and weighs 10.6 kg. About how many pounds and ounces is the child?

23 lbs, 6 ounces

An infant is born weighing 7 lbs, 7 ounces. How many kg is the infant?

3.37

A child goes in for a well child check and weighs 8.7 kg. About how many pounds and ounces is the child?

19 lbs, 3 ounces

An infant is born premature and weighs just 1.84 kg. How much does the child weight?

4 lbs, 1 ounce

A patient tells you they weigh 150 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

68

A patient tells you they weight 195 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

88.5

A patient tells you they weigh 180 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

81.6

A patient tells you they weigh 225 lbs. How many kg is the patient?

102

Which is larger: 45 cm or 7 inches?

45 cm

How many pounds are in a kilogram?

2.2

A child visits the ER with a fever of 102.7°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

39.2

A child visits the ER with a fever of 100.4°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

38

A child visits the ER with a fever of 104.0°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

40

During a well child check, a child has a temperature of 98.6°F. What is the child's temp in °C?

37

On an average day, it's 80°F. What is the temp in °C?

26.6

On an average day, it's 85°F. What is the temp in °C?

29.4

How many mm in a inch?

25

Which of the following is a structure found in the upper respiratory?

Pharynx

A person who has damage to their ulnar nerve will have decreases sensation in

. Arm

Which bone does not articulate with any other bone?

Hyoid

. Which of the following statements best describe endocrine glands?

They secrete chemicals into the blood

Diet is important because bones are storage places for

Calcium and phosphorus

Which organ is part of both the male reproductive system and the urinary system?

. Urethra

Ligaments provide with connection?

Bone to bone

What structure conducts urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder?

Ureter

Anaerobic respiration can lead to a burning sensation caused by which molecule?

Lactic acid

As part of the negative feedback system, which type of cell is stimulated to resorb bone matrix in response to a decrease in calcium in the blood?

Osteoclasts

Sweat on the skin's surface cools the body through which process?

Evaporation

When assessing a female client who describes herself as a vegetarian, the nurse notes that she has an unusual skin color. The nurse should ask the client if she has eaten large amounts of:

carrot and squash.

Which hand position describes an anatomical position of a person who is standing erect with feet forward?

Palms of the hands facing anterior

Which structure is a ball and socket joint?

Shoulder

Which anatomical structure houses the malleus, incus, and stapes?

Skull ear

What are like cells grouped together called?

A tissue

. The pulse point located behind the knee is palpated over which artery?

Popliteal

Ceruminous glands secrete

Ear wax

What type of synovial joint is the elbow?

Hinge

What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system is stimulated? Increased

Cardiac output

Where does digestion begin in the digestive system?

Oral cavity

Which structure regulates the transport of substances in and out of a cell?

The cell membrane

The mediastinum is located within which cavity?

Thoracic

. What is the effect of serotonin, a neurotransmitter?

Involved with mood, anxiety and sleep

What is the response of cells in the collecting tubules in the nephrons when antidiuretic hormone ADH is secreted?

. Water is reabsorbed from the urinary filtrate

. What is the function of the thrombocytes (platelets)?

. Play role in blood clotting

Which muscle of the quadriceps femoris group lies on the side surface of the lower extremity?

Vastus lateralis

Which structure is located on the sternum

Xiphoid process

The occipital region is located in which part of the body?

Head

Which structure carries oxygen to the cells?

Hemoglobin

Which gland is commonly known as the "Master Gland"?

Pituitary Gland

Aspirin occurs when there is a tear in which structures?

Ligament

What epidermal derivative is involved in temperature homeostasis?

Eccrine gland

Which statement are true about bone?

Osteoblast, epiphyseal, diaphysis

Aqueous humor is watery fluid in which part of the body?

Eye

The Malleus, Incus, and Stapes are located in which part of the body?

Ear

Dorsiflexion plantar flexion are types of joint movement that are associated with which part of the body?

Foot

Within which vessel does blood return from the lungs?

Pulmonary vein

. Which part of the brain is involved in auditory functioning?

Temporal lobe

What internal structure of the ear is concerned with hearing?

Cochlea

Fertilization of an ovum occurs in which anatomical structure?

Fallopian tubes

Where is the tibialis anterior muscle located?

Lower leg

An over-production of cerumen (earwax) can accumulate in which area?

External ear canals

The mitral valve is located between which two structures?

Left ventricle & Left atrium

. The olfactory nerves is associate in which sense?

Smell

Vessel carries blood from the body to the heart?

Vena cava

. Hormone(s) is/are produced by the ovaries?

Estrogen & progesterone

Plane divides the body into right and left sides?

Sagittal

Two principles divisions that makeup nervous system?

Peripheral (PNS) & Central (CNS)

. The orthopedic surgeon informs you that you have broken the distal region of the humerus. What area is he describing?

Epiphysis

. Part of the brain attaches to spinal cord?

Medulla oblongata

25. Which term is used to describe movement of the arms and legs away from midline of the body?

Abduction

Structure provides a pulse reading in the neck?

Carotid Artery

Which hormone is produce by the posterior pituitary gland?

Oxytocin

What is the primary function of the hemoglobin (blood)?

Carry oxygen

What stimulates the chemoreceptors to function?

rise in CO₂; Fall in O₂

Which condition causes a client to say "I can't see far away"?

Nearsightedness

Anaerobic respiration can lead to burning sensation caused by which molecule?

lactic acid

Golgi apparatus functions as?

process protein secretion. synthesize carbs and glycoproteins

What organ produces insulin?

pancreas

What effects does serotonin have on neurotransmitters?

appetite, sleep, mood

Fertilization occurs in the?

oviduct

When drawing blood from antecubital region which blood vessel is used to obtain blood?

median cubital

What hormone induces growth of pubic and axillary hair at puberty?

Testosterone and estrogen

Increase in rate of depth of breath results in what blood pH change?

alkalosis

. What lobe of the brain is responsible for auditory functioning?

Temporal

What is the function of the hypothalamus

regulates function of body, balance, thermoreg

How many carb per gram do carbohydrates contain?

4

When water molecules move across cell membrane from high to low concentration this process is called?

osmosis

What is the result of carbon dioxide in the body?

..

body becomes more acidic

What plane divides the body from left to right?

sagittal plane

What part of the body is the lower back?

lumbar

High levels of which ion would most likely result in a cardiac arrest?

Potassium

What blood vessel perfuses the kidney?

Renal vein

What gland is located on the anterior surface of the trachea?

Thyroid Gland

In white blood cells what contributes to phagocytosis?

..

macrophages, neutrophils

What part of the brain is attached to the spinal cord?

medulla oblongata

What structure of the eye picks out color?

retina

. What is the outer most protective layer of the skin?

Epidermis

The organ of corti is located in?

..

Ear

Where in the body are nutrients absorbed?

Small intestine

What cell structure regulates the transportation of substances in and out the cell?

Plasma membrane

The rough endoplasmic reticulum functions in the human cell to?

Synthesize protein

What is the response of cells in the collecting tubules in the nephrons when antidiuretic hormone ADH is secreted?

water is reabsorbed from urinary filtrate

Tissue repair is enhanced by a diet high in?

Protein

What is the definition of chyme?

bolus that turns into soupy substance.

The result of action by the stomach.

What are hormones?

chemical messengers

What female reproductive organ produces oocytes, estrogen, progesterone

ovaries

What structure is located in the upper airways?

nose, pharynx

What cellular process helps to move debris and mucous through the lining of tubules?

Cilia

Which is a hollow organ?

gall bladder

Which muscle is included in the quadriceps femoris group?

Rectus femoris, Vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, vastus intermedius

Which structure is responsible for normal respiratory function?

medulla oblongata

The Mitral valve is located between which two structures?

left atrium left ventricle

Which hormone is produced by the posterior pituitary gland?

ADH and OT

Client has large pituitary tumor what part of the body does this effect?

head hurt, sickness, low blood pressure

Which structure produces B-lymphocytes?

red bone marrow

What occurs when the sympathetic nervous system is stimulation is increased?

Blood pressure rises, goose bumps

The buttocks are which surface of the body?

dorsal

. The esophagus is located in which body cavity?

thoracic

The tympanic membrane is located between which structures?

external auditory canal and middle ear

How many days is the average menstrual cycle?

28 days

Which structure produces T-lymphocytes?

thymus

A person who has damaged the ulnar nerve will have decreased sensation in which area?

arm -inability to adduct arms and fingers

Calcaneus is located in?

foot

Urinary system in the human body primary task is to?

expel waste

Which of the following produce progesterone to prepare the uterus for pregnancy?

Corpus luteum

what are fingerprints made of

Friction Ridges

ABCD of cancer?

Melanoma

which of the following location would the urinary bladder & internal reproductive organ be found

pelvic region

which one increases angle at the joint

extensor

which hormone is released by posterior lobe

oxytocin.

order of organization of living things

organelle, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms, populations, communities, ecosystem, and biosphere.

what bones are formed first during intramembraneous ossification

flat bone of face and cranial

most obvious skin cancer

basal cell carcinoma

active transport

requires energy and work from cell

passive transport and examples

doesn't require energy

ex. diffusion and osmosis

diffusion

The passive movement of molecules or particles along a concentration gradient, or from regions of higher to regions of lower concentration.

osmosis

movement of water across a membrane

fibrous joint

immoveable and held together by ligaments only

ex. teeth in socket

cartilaginous

connection between articulating bones made up of cartilage

synovial joints

highly moveable

hinge, pivot, saddle

two types of asexual reproduction

binary fission and mitosis

eustachian tube

links the nasopharynx to the middle ear

calciferol is controlled by

parathyroid

sebaceous gland

secretes oil

endocytosis

engulfs and brings in

exocytosis

fuses within plasma membrane and releases content outside of cell

pituitary gland produces

adrenocorticotrophic hormone

GH

adrenal gland secretes

cortisol and aldosterone

Aerobic respiration takes place in

the mitochondria and requires oxygen and glucose, and produces carbon dioxide, water, and energy.

Anaerobic respiration also produces

energy and uses glucose, but it produces less energy and does not require oxygen.

What part of the respiratory system is the upper respiratory?

Bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli

aerobic respiration happens in presence of

oxygen

soft spot on baby head

fontanelle

what do endocrine hormones do

growth

metabolism

sexual development and function

layers of epidermis (outer to inner)

corneum, lucidum, granulosum, spinosum, basale

can lily grant serena boys

top of sternum

manubrium

parts of sternum

manubrium

body

xiphoid

what makes up most plasma

water

polypeptide are

chains of amino acids

Mitosis-

the process of cell division that occurs in five stages before pinching two "daughter" cells in a process called cytokinesis

Meiosis:

to make haploid gametes and the production of germs cells

Photosynthesis-

precursor to the glucose molecule is produced in a process. Use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water. Generates oxygen as a byproduct.

the ribs are attached to

the sternum

auricle

a thin pouch in the heart

inspiration

expands thoracic cavity

separates abdominal and thoracic cavity

diagram

distal convoluted tubule controlled by

PTH

HCL chemical in stomach, why not absorbed/ harm stomach=

mucus lining protects

heart with largest layer

left ventricle

what makes colors of the skin

melanin and melanocytes

distal convoluted tubule works with hormone

ADH

oxytocin

produced by hypothalamus and released by posterior pituitary

ligament

bone to bone

tendon

bone to muscle

osteocytes

bone forming cells

4 steps of bone ossification

hematoma formation

callus formation

ossification

bone remodeling

gallbladder is part of

digestive system

vastus lateralis

extends knee and stabilizes

muscle contraction that moves food thru digestive tract

peristalsis

where are schwann cells

nervous system

how does nervous system work with muscular

tells muscles how to respond to environment

somatic nervous system

voluntary movements

autonomic nervous system

involuntary movements

(sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems)

which organ system is responsible for regulating muscle growth

endocrine

how does lymph work with circulatory

lymph draws excess fluid from the cells and deposits it into blood vessels

function of parathyroid

activation of vitamin D

what is a normal beat

72 bpm 120 over 80

how is pepsin used in the body

breakdown proteins

esophagus is part of the

digestive system

which system produces antibodies

lymphatic

blood that has supplied nutrients and oxygen to heart muscle returns to right atrium via

coronary sinus

diploid

46 chromosomes

haploid

23 chromosomes

skeletal system function

1. protection
2. movement
3. mineral storage
4. production of blood

efferent

away from CNS

afferent

toward CNS

Ovum

a mature female reproductive cell, especially of a human or other animal, that can divide to give rise to an embryo usually only after fertilization by a male cell.

Gamete

a mature haploid male or female germ cell that is able to unite with another of the opposite sex in sexual reproduction to form a zygote.

capillaries

carry blood away from body in order to exchange nutrients oxygen and waste

What is the exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the blood through the alveoli called?

A. External respiration

Most of the carbon dioxide in the blood does which of the following?

It is converted to bicarbonate ions by carbonic anhydrase within red blood cells.

what are the two functions of the male and female sex organs?

C. Production of gametes and production of hormones

which tissue serves as the framework of the body by providing support and structure for organs

connective

what are the glands of the skin that produce a thin and watery secretion

eccrine glands

All actions of the nervous system depend on the transmission of nerve impulses over which of the following?

neurons

monocytes

becomes macrophages

lymphocytes

important in immune system

neutrophils

phagocytize microorganisms

in order for inhalation to occur

contraction of the diaphragm, which enlarges the chest cavity and draws air

functional units of the kidney

nephrons

when boxer gets hit and has deviated septum?

vomer (in nose)

Where does fertilization occur?

fallopian tubes

cellular contact is important for

wound healing

most abundant tissue

connective tissue

Convert $5\frac{3}{4}$ to a decimal. Round to the nearest tenth.

A. 5.75

B. 5.7

C. 5.8

D. 6

C. 5.8

A warehouse worker ships 25 boxes each day. Every box contains 3 shipping labels. Inventory has 500 shipping labels. How many days will it take to use the inventory of shipping labels? Round to the nearest whole.

A. 7 days

B. 8 days

C. 20 days

D. 6 days

A. 7 days

Ratio and proportion. $6:10::24:x$

A. 40

B. 25

C. 240

D. 4

A. 40

A class of 25 students has 44% of boys. How many boys are there?

- A. 10 boys
- B. 11 boys
- C. 9 boys
- D. 13 boys

B. 11 boys

3.44 divided by 0.6

- A. 0.57
- B. 5.73
- C. 11.41
- D. 2.33

B. 5.73

Solve if $x=11$. $x+44/2x$

- A. $55/22$
- B. 33
- C. c
- D. 13

D. 13

$4 \frac{7}{8}$ divided by $1 \frac{1}{6}$

- A. $4 \frac{5}{28}$
- B. $4 \frac{6}{8}$
- C. $4 \frac{7}{8}$
- D. $5 \frac{8}{14}$

A. $4 \frac{5}{28}$

Add. $6 \frac{3}{4} + 8 \frac{1}{6}$

- A. $35/6$
- B. $14 \frac{2}{5}$
- C. $14 \frac{11}{12}$
- D. $12 \frac{3}{24}$

C. $14 \frac{11}{12}$

Solve for x. $x/250=3/500$

- A. 1.5
- B. 2.5

C. 1500

D. 25.5

A. 1.5

A dice is rolled. What is the probability of getting 5?

A. 20%

B. 50%

C. 16.6%

D. 83.3%

C. 16.6%

Convert to metric: 7 gram = x mg

A. 700mg

B. 0.007 mg

C. 7,000 mg

D. 0.0007 mg

C. 7,000 mg

Sally eats $\frac{3}{5}$ of her lunch. John eats 75%. Who ate more?

A. John

B. Sally

A. John

Add $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$.

A. $\frac{4}{12}$

B. $\frac{5}{8}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{5}{8}$

How many ounces in $8 \frac{1}{4}$ pints?

A. 136 oz

B. 128 oz

C. 132 oz

D. 2.25 oz

C. 132 oz

Subtract $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{4}$.

- A. $\frac{2}{24}$
- B. $\frac{1}{12}$
- C. 1
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{12}$

Add $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{5}$.

- A. $1 \text{ \& } \frac{1}{15}$
- B. $\frac{2}{5}$
- C. $\frac{1}{3}$
- D. $1 \text{ \& } \frac{7}{30}$

D. $1 \text{ \& } \frac{7}{30}$

A farmers productions statistics finds that it takes 2 chickens to produce 6 eggs in 24 hours. How many chickens will be needed to produce 24 eggs in 24 hours?

- A. 12 chickens
- B. 4 chickens
- C. 3 chickens
- D. 8 chickens

D. 8 chickens

Subtract $28 \text{ \& } \frac{3}{4} - 5 \text{ \& } \frac{5}{6}$.

- A. 22
- B. $34 \text{ \& } \frac{1}{12}$
- C. $23 \text{ \& } \frac{1}{2}$
- D. $22 \text{ \& } \frac{11}{12}$

D. $22 \text{ \& } \frac{11}{12}$

Add $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{9}{10} + \frac{6}{5}$ as mixed.

- A. $3 \text{ \& } \frac{39}{40}$
- B. $3 \text{ \& } \frac{22}{23}$
- C. $\frac{22}{23}$
- D. $2 \text{ \& } \frac{39}{40}$

D. $2 \text{ \& } \frac{39}{40}$

A mother changes her baby 6 times a day. How many diapers will be needed in a year?

- A. 2190 diapers
- B. 2100 diapers

C. 2160 diapers

D. 2140 diapers

A. 2190 diapers

Subtract $2\frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{8}$ and reduce.

A. $1\frac{5}{8}$

B. $1\frac{6}{8}$

C. $1\frac{3}{4}$

D. $1\frac{1}{4}$

C. $1\frac{3}{4}$

A dice is rolled, what's the probability of an odd number?

A. 16.6%

B. 33%

C. 75%

D. 50%

D. 50%

32 divided by $\frac{8}{9}$.

A. $4\frac{1}{9}$

B. 4

C. 36

D. $28\frac{4}{9}$

C. 36

40.3 divided by 4.8.

A. 0.084

B. 84

C. 0.84

D. 8.4

D. 8.4

Ratio and proportion $0.1:10::x:400$

A. 5

B. 4

C. 50

D. 25

B. 4

A cake provides 24 servings. How many cakes do you need for a class of 70 and staff of 3?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 3

A. 4

A female ran a 24 mile course. Her first 6 miles she ran in 1 hour. The second set of 6 miles in 1.2 hours. The third set of 6 miles in 1.5 hours. The fourth set of 6 miles in 1.6 hours. How long did it take her to complete the course?

- A. 5 hours
- B. 5.3 hours
- C. 4 hours
- D. 5.4 hours

B. 5.3 hours

What is 54% of \$789.56

- A. \$526.38
- B. \$426.37
- C. \$363.20
- D. \$426.36

D. \$426.36

$\frac{1}{9}$ divided by $\frac{2}{3}$

- A. $\frac{1}{6}$
- B. $\frac{2}{3}$
- C. $\frac{3}{18}$
- D. $\frac{1}{3}$

A. $\frac{1}{6}$

How many liters in 300 milliliters?

- A. 0.03 liters
- B. 3 liters
- C. 0.3 liters
- D. 3.30 liters

C. 0.3 liters

Ratio and proportion $18:x::10:300$

- A. 16.6
- B. 180
- C. 30
- D. 540

D. 540

Subtract $12 - 7 \frac{4}{5}$.

- A. $4 \frac{4}{5}$
- B. $5 \frac{4}{5}$
- C. $4 \frac{1}{5}$
- D. $5 \frac{1}{5}$

C. $4 \frac{1}{5}$

Find x. $120:x::40:0.5$

- A. 60
- B. 0.167
- C. 1.5
- D. 16

C. 1.5

$5 \frac{3}{4}$ divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ reduce.

- A. $5 \frac{1}{2}$
- B. $2 \frac{3}{8}$
- C. 18
- D. $11 \frac{1}{2}$

D. $11 \frac{1}{2}$

Ratio and proportion $1.2:x::14:42$

- A. 2.4
- B. 0.6
- C. 1.2
- D. 3.6

D. 3.6

Find x $40:5=60:x$

- A. 12
- B. 7.5
- C. 1.5
- D. 8

B. 7.5

Ratio and proportion $15:2000::x:200$

A. 7.5

B. 0.15

C. 7,777

D. 1.5

D. 1.5

If quotient is 4, and 12 is the dividend, what is the divisor?

A. x

B. 12

C. 4

D. 3

D. 3

Subtract $7 \frac{7}{10} - 3 \frac{4}{5}$

A. $11 \frac{5}{10}$

B. $4 \frac{3}{5}$

C. $3 \frac{9}{10}$

D. $4 \frac{1}{10}$

C. $3 \frac{9}{10}$

Change 0.26 to a fraction

A. $\frac{13}{50}$

B. $\frac{26}{100}$

C. $\frac{7}{8}$

D. $2 \frac{6}{10}$

A. $\frac{13}{50}$

Multiply $\frac{4}{9} \times 1 \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}$

A. $1 \frac{32}{45}$

B. $\frac{7}{16}$

C. $\frac{8}{25}$

D. $1 \frac{10}{19}$

C. $\frac{8}{25}$

Add $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9}$

A. $\frac{8}{15}$

- B. $9/9 = 1$
- C. $10/9 = 1 \text{ \& } 1/9$
- D. $6/12 = 1/2$

C. $10/9 = 1 \text{ \& } 1/9$

Compare 0.045 is _____ to 0.054

- A. Greater than
- B. Less than
- C. Less than or equal
- D. Equal

B. Less than

Change 0.025 to a ratio

- A. 400:1
- B. 4:1
- C. 1:40
- C. 1:40

Change 0.004 to a ratio

- A. 1:250
- B. 1:125
- C. 4/1000
- D. 2/500

A. 1:250

Largest?

- A. $3/8$
- B. $3/7$
- C. $3/9$
- D. $3/6$

D. $3/6$

Subtract $3/5 - 2/7$

- A. $1/2$
- B. $- 1/2$
- C. $3/35$
- D. $11/35$

D. $11/35$

Covert $\frac{1}{5}$ to a decimal.

- A. 1.5
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.15
- D. 0.2

D. 0.2

Largest?

- A. 0.667
- B. 0.68
- C. 0.6
- D. 0.0688

B. 0.68

A man is reading. He reads two chapters a day. How long will it take if there are 6 pages per chapter and 798 pages total?

- A. $66 \frac{1}{2}$
- B. 399
- C. $75 \frac{1}{2}$
- D. 133

A. $66 \frac{1}{2}$

0.9 divided 3

- A. 0.9
- B. 3
- C. 0.3
- C. 0.3

Subtract $12.02 - 9.99$

- A. 2.03
- B. 2.45
- C. 2.13
- D. 2.00

A. 2.03

Covert 2100 to standard

- A. 12pm
- B. 2 am

C. 9 pm

D. 2 pm

C. 9 pm

A label states 1 mil contains 500 mg. How many mils if there are 1.5 grams?

A. 9

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

C. 3

A mother is planning a birthday part. She will give each child 15 balloons. There are 50 balloons per packet. How many packets does the mother need if there will be 16 children?

A. 17

B. 5

C. 6

D. 50

B. 5

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment

Aegis

Control/Protection

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Incidence

Occurrence

Occluded

Closed or obstructed

Contingent

Dependent

Contraindication

A reason something is not advisable or should not be done

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings

Precipitous

Rapid, Uncontrolled

Predispose

To make more susceptible or more likely to occur

Labile

Changing rapidly and often

Parameter

A characteristic or constant factor, limit

Symptom

An indication of a problem

Lethargic

Difficult to arouse

Therapeutic

Of or relating to the treatment of a disease or a disorder

Bacteria

Single-celled, microscopic organisms

Defecate

Expel feces

Hydration

Maintenance of body fluid balance

Toxic

Causing harm, poisonous

Prognosis

The anticipated or expected course or outcome

Serene

Calm, Tranquil

Status

Condition

Sublingual

Under the tongue

Transdermal

Crossing through the skin

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Transfer, such as of a disease, from one person to another

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To enlarge or expand

Suppress

To stop or subdue

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Bending a joint

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To come in contact

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Laceration

Cut/Tear

Initiate

To begin or put into practice

Patent

Open

Fatigue

Extreme tiredness, exhaustion

Dysfunction

Impaired or abnormal functioning

Assent

To give consent/ to agree

Audible

Able to be heard

Hygiene

Measures contributing to cleanliness and good health

Impaired

Diminished or lacking some usual quality or level

Impending

Occurring in the near future, about to happen

Urinate

Excrete or expel urine

Depth

Downward measurement from a surface

Compensatory

Offsetting or making up for something

Potent

Producing a strong effect

Potential

Capable of occurring or likely to occur

Precaution

Preventive measure

Ubiquitous

Being or seeming to be everywhere at once

Lateral

On the side

Accountable

To be responsible

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Sudden/Intense

Recur

To occur again

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Of or relating to the kidneys

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Located behind; in the back

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To voluntarily refrain from something

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Primary

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Internal

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Fatal

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External

Located outside the body

Cardiac

Of or relating to the heart

Adverse

Undesired, possibly harmful

Food:

Food and drink are necessary and desirable, but their abuse can cause serious physical and mental problem. Many physicians believe that overeating is one of the country's main health problems, since it places a great strain on the heart, can lead to diabetes, and often shortens the individual's life span. To fill an emotional void, people often turn to food when they are bored or lonely.

Another area of concern is alcohol consumption. The results of alcohol abuse are widely publicized. The social drinker who becomes alcoholic, the drunken driver's contribution to highway death, spousal and child abuse, are all concomitant problems associated with alcohol abuse.

1. What is implied by this paragraph?

-We should eat and drink in reasonable quantities.

2. The information presented in this article is

-Against drinking alcohol

3. The author seems to

-Oppose drinking alcohol

4. As used in the last sentence of this paragraph the term "Concomitant" means.

-Accompanying

Eating

Consumption of food is a universal necessity. Different cultures have developed different methods to accomplish the task. It is interesting to discover these differences and learn new ways to do things.

European cultures developed cutlery (knives, forks, and spoons) to enable people to efficiently eat their food. Correct use of these tools changes with the times-what was polite in 1800 may not be considered proper manners today.

China developed the chopstick as an efficient tool for eating. Mastery of the use of chopsticks can be difficult for the person not raised in the culture. The attempts of a novice to use chopsticks can be very amusing to the watcher, but frustrating for the hungry diner.

Space travel has created new challenges for consuming food. Squeeze bottles and other unique packaging have enabled space travelers to get their needed nutrition. Chopsticks and forks do not work well in space.

1. What is the best definition of efficient as used in the third paragraph?

-productive without waste

2. What conclusion can be drawn about the article?

-The author explains differences in eating processes.

3.What statement can be implied from the content of article.

-Diversity is interesting to learn about

4.What statment from the article draws the conclusion?

-it is itresting to discover new ways to do something

5.What statement from this article is correct?

-china developed chop sticks for eating utensils

The Game of Bridge

The ebb and flow of laughter and silence fills the room as four old friends gather to engage in a round of Bridge playing.

For the beginner, Bridge can be complicated, but with time, effort, and a good teacher, even the novice can become proficient.

Composed of two main parts, bidding and playing, Bridge requires the player's undivided attention. The dealer deals the entire deck of playing cards evenly between the for players, with each person receiving thirteen cards. In the bidding portion of the game, the four suits of cards in the deck are ranked highest to lowest as follows:

spades, hearts, diamonds, and finally clubs. However, during play all the suits of cards are considered equals, and they go from highest to lowest from the ace being high to the two card being low. The highest number of tricks wins. A trick is one card played by each player for a total of four. After the lead player lays down his/her card, the other players follow suit, if possible. The highest card within the four "same suit" cards played wins the trick and picks up all four cards. if a player cannot follow suit, he/she plays any card, but to make the game more interesting and challenging, one suit is named a trump suit which means that if a player plays a card from the trump suit, it always wins the trick. If two cards from the trump suit are played, the highest card withing the trump suit wins the trick. obviously the team with the most tricks wins the hand.

1.The author want the reader to feel

-confident and excited about learning the game of bridge

2.Throughout this passage the word suit means

-Any of the four sets into which a deck of cards is divided

3.In the passage, a trick is described as

-A collection of one card played by each of four players

4.The passage explicitly states

-That the highest card withing the "trump" suit always wins the trick

5.The passage implies that
-playing bridge requires concentration

The Golden Gate Bridge

Linking San Francisco to Marin County in California, the Golden Gate Bridge is one of the most famous bridges in the world. The bridge crosses over a narrow strait which connects the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco Bay. Prior to the bridge, people traveled by ferry boat across the strait.

Although most people thought a bridge was necessary to expedite travel, some residents of the bay area felt the risk of building the bridge was too great. Joseph Strauss believed that nothing was impossible and dreams would never come to fruition if risks weren't taken. So he decided to gather the best and brightest builders, architects, and workers to embark on the challenge of building a bridge across the Golden Gate Strait.

With safety nets in place, the construction began in 1937. Building the anchorages first, the builders then move on to the towers on each end, and then to the three-foot thick cables to support the suspension bridge. Lastly, workers labored to complete the roadway which became the most dangerous and treacherous part of the entire task. The builders had to keep the bridge balance so it wouldn't fall into the bay.

Today, over sixty-five years later, the bridge remains a life-line for the people of the San Francisco Bay Area.

1.The authors reason for writing this piece seems to be to
-Inform the reader

2.What body of water does The Golden Gate Bridge cross?
-Golden Gate Strait (Correct)

3.Why was the roadway so dangerous to build?
-If the road wasn't balance, it would collapse

4.Which part of the bridge was built first
-Anchorages

5.In passage the word embarkmeans to
-Put or go on board a ship

Voice

What effect does your voice have on others? Does it persuade or irritate, attract or repel? One of the worst qualities is harshness. If you ever get the feeling that people are uncomfortable when you speak, it may be that your harsh tones are jarring their eardrums. your voice will sound unpleasant if it is shrill, grating, hard, piercing, brassy, too loud, or too nasal. Harsh voice qualities usually come from too much tension in the throat and jaw. Tension tightens muscles and blocks the relaxed voice tones essential to a

pleasing impression. Because tension occurs in higher pitched voices, women tend to have shriller voices than men, which usually makes them less desirable public speakers, newscasters, or political candidates.

1.Which statement from the selection presents a fact rather than an opinion?

-Harsh voice qualities usually come from too much tension in the throat and jaw

2.What is stated in this paragraph?

-Women make less appealing political candidates

3.The information presented is

-slanted against people with piercing voices.

4.The author seems to:

-prefer low pitched tones

THE WHITE ELEPHANT

Centuries ago, in the country of Siam, now known as Thailand, it was the custom of the rulers that displeased them by giving the offender a white elephant. Because the animal was considered to be could not be made to work as other elephants did, but still had to be fed hundreds of pounds of fruit and cared for in the most lavish style. The recipient could not give the elephant to anyone else, as it was the ruler, who would be greatly displeased should the recipient not receive the gift graciously or care for in a grand style. This monetary burden could be a major liability to the recipient and in many cases they became impoverished.

This is the origin of the term "white elephant" as it is used today to denote an unwanted gift. The way of gift exchange played during the holiday season is an offshoot of this. In this game, everyone brings and the gifts are exchanged by drawing numbers and picking a gift in turn. The second person can choose or steal the first one. It is all in good fun, and people enjoy giving silly gifts and "stealing" someone else.

1.How did the people regard a white elephant?

-People tried very hard not to offend the king so they would not receive a white elephant

2.What is implied by the article?

-people enjoy giving/receiving gifts

3.Impoverished meaning?

-financially ruined

4.Why is an unwanted gift called "white elephant"?

-It is a rare thing to get an unwanted gift

5.Where is Thailand"

-Asia

Getting a Good nights sleep

1. Why the author wrote this passage?
-to explain insomnia& propose some sulotions for the condition
- 2.Sleep apena causes?
-Chronic illness
3. Insomnia affects intellectual abilities because it
-causes a deficit in memory, concentration, and attention
- 4.What is stated in the passage?
-physical illness can cause chronic insomnia
5. Which is a solution for insomnia?
-developing good sleep habits and taking herbs and spices

Safe Driving

1. What is the best meaning of the word advocate as used in the forth sentence of this paragraph?
-supporter
 - 2.What is stated in this paragraph ?
-each individuals driving behavior is the key to automobile safety
 - 3.What is implied by this paragraph ?
-Government action will not help if individual drivers do not cooperate
 - 4.The author seems to think that?
-all cars should be properly inspected
 - 5.the authors motive for writing the paragraph seems to have been to?
-get people personally involved with traffic safety
10. It is required that he _____ the payment immediately.

Send

11. He tried to remember that names of all the people_____ were there that night

That

The _____ of this weather was that we all got wet.

effect

After having robbed the bank _____

The thief hid at the house of a friend

1. A tuberculin skin test should be read within 24 hrs. ____ administration.

of

2. The student ____ for the final exam

Was studying

3. My mother and ____ went shopping for clothes yesterday.

I

4. She went to the party ____ her dislike for the host.

In spite of

5. The accident ____ if the motorist had obeyed the speed limit sign

Never would have happened

6. She was so mad at her boyfriend, she ____ on him when he called.

Hung up

7. ____ are very ancient people

The Chinese

8. If they ____ that the weather was going to be so bad, they wouldn't have gone to the beach.

Had known

9. John Kennedy was a senator before he ____ President in 1960.

Was elected

12. A synonym is a word ____ a meaning similar to another word.

Who have

13. After having robbed the bank, ____.

The thief hid at the house of a friend.

1) After the policeman had ran for several miles, he finally caught up with the man who had stolen the purse.

Had ran

2) The man's heart attack scared him badly and he decided having a regular check-up from then on.

Badly

3) Based on the principals of asepsis, the nurse should consider a sterile packet below waist level to be contaminated.

Principals

4) I will call you when I will get back from visiting my sister.

Will get

5) Her mother asked her what would she do after she graduated from

she

6) When you add sugar to it, your cup of coffee becomes not only sweet, also fattening.

Becomes

7) The sales man recommended that he keeps his receipt for at least a month.

Keeps

8) It seem like the sun never shines on Saturday.

Seem

9) Of the many people what she interviewed; she chose the one with most experience.

What

10) Long before his death, Pablo Picasso had became one of the most important artists in history.

Had became

Select the sentence in which legal is used as an adjective.

He is a legal resident of the United States.

11) The physician started to perform the operation, but the patient was not yet completely under anesthesia.

Perform

12) Before his death at age 82, comedian Rodney Dangerfield's motto was, "I don't get no respect."

No

13) The mailperson's job is to put the envelope's in every mailbox on the block

Envelope's

14) The charge nurse overheard the nursing assistant discussing the private details of a client medical condition with personnel friend in the hospital cafeteria.

Personnel

15) The car that he had seen at the Ford dealer was the one that he final decided to buy.

Final

16) He had already finished studying at an university when he was called to join the army.

An

17) The nurse asked the patient to choose ate items from the menu that are his favorites.

Ate items

18) He ate for pieces of fried chicken at dinner, and no vegetables.

For

19) The most important things in my life are making money, traveling abroad, and to live well.

To live

20) It's true that children depend in their parents for food, clothing and shelter.

In

21) Identify the dependent clause in this sentence: The mother dog left her bed as soon as the puppies were asleep

As soon as the puppies were asleep

22) Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Somebody left his or her jacket on the train

23) Identify the incomplete sentence.

While they were sleeping

24) Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Sarah plays her new saxophone well.

18. The medication was intended to constrict the pupils.

...

26) What sentence should replace the following incorrect sentence? "This door to remain unlocked when occupied."

This door will remain unlocked when office is occupied.

27) Which word is used incorrectly? Which procedure for giving injections were explained thoroughly to the student nurses.

Were

28) Which phrase should be moved to the end of the sentence? The painted decided to use the urn as his subject with flowers on the table.

As his subject

29) Select the sentence in which snake is used as a verb.

The spy had to snake his way furtively onto the train.

30) Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Gosh I could have had a V-8!

31) In which sentence is the form fast used as an adverb?

The fast car drove over the bridge.

1. An apartment is advertised as being furnished. What does this mean?

It is equipped with articles

2. The instructions were Concise.

To the point

3. This is an Ominous sign.

Threatening

4. The client lost his Equilibrium when he woke up.

Sense of balance

5. The doctor tried to explain the Fundamental difference of the two medications

Basic

6. The nurse assisted the physician in removing the Cast from the patient's arm.

Protective devise

7. The nurse was asked to record the Residual urine in the patient's bladder.

What is left

8. The patient's tremors Ceased when the medication was administrated.

Stopped

9. The dietician instructed the patient to Supplement her diet.

Add to

10. A mother called her healthcare provider to report she had discovered a Node on her child's upper arm?

A mall rounded mass

11. The nurse reported that patient's circulation to that foot was Occluded.

Obstructed

12. The doctor wanted to ensure Adequate pain relief for the patient.

Enough

13. My grandmother used to tell me, "Anything in excess can be a sin."

More than is needed

14. Recovery is Contingent on many factors

Dependent

15. When something is Diluted, what is the outcome?

Makes it weaker

16. The healthcare provider gave the patient a Comprehensive examination.

Through

17. The drug's purpose was to Suppress the coughing Instinct.

Subdue

18. The medication was intended to Constrict the pupils.

Make smaller

19. Which word means to place under observation?

Surveillance

20. The client appeared to be Impervious to pain.

Not affected

21. His Deteriorating condition caused the nurse to call the doctor.

Worsening

22. The topic of discussion prompted a Cornucopia of stimulating questions and conversation

Pensive

23. The medication must Adhere to the patient's skin to be effective

Stick

24. The drizzling, cool rain felt Exhilarating, especially after long, sun-scorching drought.

Refreshing

25. He complained of the Adverse side effect of his new medication.

Undesirable

26. The Flaccid nature of his handshake caused the nurse to look up at him.

Limp

27. The doctor instructed the patient to keep his head Elevated

Raised

28. The Impending operation was the subject of the conversation.

Soon to occur

29. Inoculation is the preferred way to deal with flu epidemic.

Desired

30. Which word means to suggest, to hint, to express Indirectly?

Imply

32. Which word describes someone who is always the last to get ready?

Lethargic

33. What does the word Dynamic mean in this dialogue?

In motion

34. _____ Of thinking does not allow a professor to consider another point of view.

Rigidity

35. The _____ student was not well liked by his peers.

Detestable

36. There was no _____ for the way she treated her boyfriend

Justification

37. The number of people _____ from other countries to the United States has caused a shift in unemployment in the textile market.

Immigrating

38. In the United State, drivers drive cars on the _____

Right

39. Which word denotes the description of events in the order of their occurrence?

Chronology

40. What word means "a system procedure to follow"?

Regimen

41. Which word is used to denote a comparison?

Than

42. A person who is said to be "very sensible" is likely to posses which characteristic?

A reasonable understanding

43. High blood pressure, or hypertension, typically has an insidious onset. What does the term Insidious indicate?

No obvious symptoms of a disease

44. A patient is scheduled for exploratory surgery. What does Exploratory means?

To investigate the patient's complaint

45. If you were asked for a receipt, what would you give the person?

A written acknowledgement for goods

46. The New coach means?

Affable

47. Which word refers to a team captain's exaggerated claims about the amount of goals he or she scored during the game?

Hyperbole

48. Which word describes what a cat, who is clearly scared of a Rottweiler, will do when the dog enters the room?

Cower

49. Which word means to banish, to shut out, or to exclude?

Ostracize

50. Which word is descriptive of small child just learning to walk?

Toddler

51. What does the word Feasible means?

Practical

parsimonious

unwilling to spend money or use resources; stingy or frugal.

Labile

changing rapidly and often

Boorish

rough and bad-mannered

brawny

physically strong

languid

weak or faint from illness or fatigue

tractable

of a person or animal easy to control or influence

concomitant

naturally accompanying or associated

Our family wants _____ change in the park.

effect

The _____ of this weather was that we all got wet.

effect

Effect

the result of a change

My sister had a flat _____ through the soggy ordeal.

affect

The rain severely _____ our picnic.

affected

Affect

to influence or to produce a change in something

Select the sentence in which legal is used as an adjective?

He is a legal resident of the United States

Inexorable

Impossible to stop or prevent

Import

to bring in

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Comply

Do as directed

Distended

Enlarged or expanded from pressure

Nutrient

Substance or ingredient that provides nourishment

Aegis

Control/Protection

Manifestation

An indication or sign of a condition

Incidence

Occurrence

Occluded

Closed or obstructed

Contingent

Dependent

Contraindication

A reason something is not advisable or should not be done

Diagnosis

Identification of an injury or disease

Ambivalent

Uncertain, having contradictory feelings

Precipitous

Rapid, Uncontrolled

Predispose

To make more susceptible or more likely to occur

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Priority

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