

JEOPARDY!

| Muscular | Cardiovascular | Respiratory | Nervous | Digestive | Miscellaneous |
|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |
| <u>200</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>200</u> |
| <u>300</u> | <u>300</u> | <u>300</u> | <u>300</u> | <u>300</u> | <u>300</u> |
| <u>400</u> | <u>400</u> | <u>400</u> | <u>400</u> | <u>400</u> | <u>400</u> |
| <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> | <u>500</u> |

Final Question

Name the three types of
muscular tissue

What are skeletal, smooth, and cardiac

Where a neuron and a muscle
fiber communicate

What is the neuromuscular junction

The energy pathway(s) that
require oxygen

What is aerobic respiration

[Home](#)

The ion that must bind to troponin, leading to the shift of tropomyosin

What is calcium

The sustained partial contraction of a muscle is defined by this term

What is muscle tone

Name the two cardiovascular
circuits

What are the pulmonary circuit and systemic circuit

[Home](#)

These repeating structures
make the muscle in the heart
different and unique

What are intercalated discs

[Home](#)

These string-like structures
prevent the backflow of blood
into the atria

What are chordae tendinae

[Home](#)

When the right ventricle contracts the blood will be forced into this structure

What is the pulmonary trunk

[Home](#)

This structure is located in the right atrium and is often referred to as the pacemaker of the heart

What is the SA node

[Home](#)

The structure commonly
called the voicebox

What is the larynx

[Home](#)

Identify the difference
between the right and left
lung

What is the right lung has three lobes, the left has two

[Home](#)

Name the structures that follows the tertiary bronchi

What are bronchioles

[Home](#)

Gas exchange occurs between
these two structures in the
respiratory system

What are the alveoli and capillaries

[Home](#)

Define Boyle's Law

What is as the volume of a
gas increases the pressure
will decrease

This differentiates white
matter from gray matter

What is myelinated axons

[Home](#)

This part of the neuron
receives impulses

What is the dendrite

[Home](#)

The anatomical term for
sense of taste

What is gustation

[Home](#)

This neuroglial cell is responsible for myelinating axons within the central nervous system

What is an oligodendrocyte

[Home](#)

The efferent division of the peripheral nervous system can be divided further into these two divisions

What are the autonomic division and somatic division

[Home](#)

The contraction of muscles to move food along the digestive tract is known as...

What is peristalsis

[Home](#)

The fluid that is produced by
the liver and stored in the gall
bladder

What is bile

[Home](#)

The organ that follows the
stomach in the digestive
pathway

What is the small intestine

[Home](#)

This small structure is
responsible for preventing
choking while swallowing

What is the epiglottis

[Home](#)

Where absorption of
nutrients and water through
microvilli takes place

What are the small and large intestines

[Home](#)

The type of tissue that is
blood

What is connective tissue

[Home](#)

Location in which proteins
are digested

What is the stomach

[Home](#)

This part of the brain releases melatonin and is responsible for the sleep-wake cycle

What is the pineal gland

[Home](#)

A chemical that stimulates
the olfactory cells is known
as...

What is an odorant

[Home](#)

Nociceptors detect this type
of stimulus

What is pain

[Home](#)

Beginning with the vena cava
and ending with the aorta,
give the pathway of blood
flow through the heart

What is the vena cava → right
atrium → right ventricle →
pulmonary trunk → pulmonary
arteries → lungs → pulmonary
veins → left atrium → left
ventricle → aorta