

6 levels of body organization

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

3 planes of reference

1.
 -
2.
 -
3.
 -

Body Regions

- A. Cephalic region or head=
 - a) Eye:
 - b) Nose:
 - c) Cheek:
 - d) Mouth:
 - e) Chin:
- B. Cranial Region
- C. Neck or Cervical Region
- D. Thorax or Thoracic Region
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
- E. Abdominopelvic Region
 - a)
 - b)
- F. Upper extremity
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
 - e)

- f)
 - i.
 - ii.

G. Lower extremity

- a)
- b)
 - i.
 - ii.
- c)
- d)
- e)

Body Cavities

A. Dorsal (posterior) body cavity

- a)
- b)

B. Ventral (Anterior) Body cavity

- a)
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.

C. Abdominopelvic Cavity

- a)
- b)

Cell division lectures

Plasma membrane:

- structure:
- proteins:
- glycoproteins:
- selectively permeable

Functions of plasma membrane

- no energy=
 - o
- energy required:
 - o two types:
 - i.
 - ii.

❖ 3 types:

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

Cytoplasmic organelles

1. mitochondrion makes:
2. ribosomes involved in (two kinds):
 -
 -
3. endoplasmic reticulum:
 -
 -
4. Golgi Apparatus: near the nucleus shaped like:
 - Packages material for:
 - Forms:
5. Lysosomes contain:
 - Enzymatically breaks down:
6. Centrioles needed for:

Nucleus

- Nuclear envelope has:
- Nucleolus contains:
- Chromatin:

DNA composition/replication

- It is made up of:
- Shape:
- Process of free nucleotides attaching to two half-ladders and forming two identical DNA strands:

Cells divided into two groups

- 1.
- 2.

Cell cycle subdivided into two phases

1.
 -
- 2.

Mitosis produces:

1.
 - chromatin becomes supercoiled to form:
 - 2 chromatids (coiled) joined by a centromere:
 - chromatid is:
 - extend from centrioles to the centromere
 - dismantled:
2.
 - chromosomes:
3.
 - two chromatids: