**Anatomy Spring Final Study Guide Answers:**

1. Lacrimal Glands
2. Auricle/Pinna
3. Glaucoma is pressure within eye when aqueous humor is blocked, leads to compression of nerve

Cataracts are from a hardened lens, leads to hazy vision

1. Malleus, Incus and Stapes
2. Pressure on the optic nerve, Hardening of the lens, Myopia
3. Carpals
4. Protraction is the movement, gliding joint allows this
5. Hinge
6. Lacrimal Glands
7. Femur
8. Spongy Bone
9. Resorption
10. Ball and Socket
11. Epiphysis
12. Skull, Bony Thorax and Vertebrae
13. 7
14. 206
15. Flat
16. Echondral Ossification
17. Respiratory system function is gas exchange
18. Fermentation is when oxygen is not present and creates very little ATP
19. Epiglottis
20. Air moves into the lungs because of atmospheric pressure
21. Right lung has 3 lobes, left lung has 2 lobes
22. Tidal volume is the amount of air that enters your lungs and exits your lungs in one breath
23. Peristalsis is the wavelike contractions that propel food down through the alimentary canal
24. There are 3 sets of salivary glands
25. Salivary amylase is secreted in the mouth and it breaks down carbohydrates (Starch)
26. The gall bladder stores bile and releases it into small intestine
27. Small intestine finishes digestion and absorbs nutrients from food
28. Plasma membrane of a muscle cell is called the sarcolemma
29. The thick filament contains myosin (A band)
30. Z disc- outside lines representing length of sarcomere

A band-myosin (thick filament)

I band-actin (thin filament)

H zone-space between actin filaments

1. Neuromuscular Junction
2. Z discs get closer together when muscles contract
3. Orbicularis Oculi
4. Sternocleidomastoid
5. Trapezius
6. Masseter and Temporalis
7. Orbicularis Oris
8. Biceps brachii
9. Insertion
10. Calcium binds to troponin on actin, exposing binding sites
11. Smooth-stomach

Cardiac-Heart

Skeletal-biceps