

DEFINE homeostasis  
DEFINE lymphocyte  
DEFINE menstruation, lactation, ovulation, fertilization and menopause  
STATE the location of the nucleus in a neuron  
STATE the blood vessels with the slowest blood flow velocity  
STATE the blood vessels with the lowest average blood pressure  
STATE what pulse is a measure of  
STATE the name and location of the structure that regulates body temperature in animals  
STATE where human sperm are produced and stored (specifically)  
LIST the three phases of the uterine cycle in order  
LIST the three general functions of the human nervous system in order  
OUTLINE antigens  
OUTLINE the steps/events in transmission of information at a chemical synapse  
OUTLINE fertilization and its location  
OUTLINE the different types of receptors in the nervous system and the stimulus they detect  
OUTLINE why vaccines can offer long term immunity but anti-venoms do not  
OUTLINE the roles of the humoral and cell mediated immune responses  
OUTLINE the role of lymphocytes  
OUTLINE the glands that produce semen and their secretions that contribute to semen  
OUTLINE the events in a humans immune system once it encounters a pathogen  
DESCRIBE the pathway of circulation for a blood cell for one complete circuit in the body  
IDENTIFY the chambers of the heart  
IDENTIFY parts of the brain and their functions  
IDENTIFY the cell that interacts with both humoral and cell mediated pathways  
IDENTIFY the immune cells that kill virally infected cells  
IDENTIFY structures of the female reproductive system (limited in scope to ppt.)  
IDENTIFY structures of the male reproductive system (limited in scope to ppt.)  
IDENTIFY cell type(s) responsible for the secondary immune response  
IDENTIFY the blood vessels leading to and from the heart  
IDENTIFY symptoms that are/are not a result of an inflammatory response  
COMPARE the pros and cons of sexual and asexual reproduction  
COMPARE the surface area and volume between two different sized cells  
COMPARE a sensation and a perception  
COMPARE naturally acquired and artificially acquired immunity  
COMPARE sperm and semen  
COMPARE spermatogenesis and oogenesis  
COMPARE human sperm cells and ova (eggs)  
COMPARE active and passive acquired immunity  
SUGGEST environments where sexual reproduction would benefit the population  
SUGGEST the result should an organism lack an integration center  
EXPLAIN helper T cells  
EXPLAIN the development of successful vaccines  
DEDUCE antibody production and symptoms of an infection using a graph of primary and secondary immune responses found in the powerpoint