1

Student: _____

1. The word "anatomy" comes from:
   A. Latin and means "to be born".
   B. Hebrew and means "shape".
   C. Greek and means "to cut apart".
   D. German and means "body".
   E. Italian and means "form".

2. Anatomy is the study of:
   A. stars.
   B. function.
   C. sharp tools.
   D. structure and form.
   E. word histories.

3. Since the body has been the same for thousands of years, anatomy is considered a static classification system instead of a dynamic science.
   True False

4. A scientist who describes the layers of the heart wall and their relationship to the surrounding pericardium would be a(n):
   A. anatomist.
   B. physiologist.
   C. pathologist.
   D. pulmonologist.

5. _____ anatomy examines both superficial anatomic markings and internal body structures as they relate to the skin covering them.
   A. Regional
   B. Surface
   C. Radiographic
   D. Surgical
   E. Systemic

6. The discipline known as _____ anatomy examines similarities and differences across species.

   _____

7. Which branch of microscopic anatomy is the study of tissues?
   A. Histology
   B. Cytology
   C. Embryology
   D. Developmental anatomy
   E. Surgical anatomy

8. Cytology is a subdivision of gross anatomy.
   True False

9. Gross anatomy refers to the study of:
   A. cells.
   B. structures formed by cells.
   C. structures not visible to the unaided eye.
   D. structures visible to the unaided eye.
   E. nasal secretions.

10. The anatomic changes that result from disease are studied under:
    A. pathologic anatomy.
    B. systemic anatomy.
    C. histology.
    D. surgical anatomy.
    E. developmental anatomy.

11. The two main divisions of microscopic anatomy are:
    A. embryology and parasitology.
    B. cytology and histology.
    C. comparative anatomy and pathological anatomy.
    D. neurobiology and surface anatomy.

12. When medical students study all of the structures in a particular area of the body as a unit (for example, all the muscles, blood vessels, and nerves of the leg), that approach is called:
    A. surface anatomy.
    B. comparative anatomy.
    C. popliteal physiology.
    D. regional anatomy.
    E. systemic anatomy.

13. The scientific discipline that studies the functions of body structures is:
    A. anatomy.
    B. physiology.
    C. astronomy.
    D. anthropology.
    E. archeology.

14. Which is a physiological description rather than an anatomical one?
    A. The muscles of the intestinal wall contract slowly and involuntarily.
    B. The walls of blood capillaries are composed of a thin epithelium.
    C. The muscles of the thigh are composed of skeletal muscle tissue.
    D. There are fenestrations (openings) in the epithelial cells of capillary walls.
    E. The esophageal wall includes a middle layer of dense irregular connective tissue.

15. Physiologists use chemistry to understand the workings of the body's organ systems.
    True False

16. The discipline that studies the functions of the nervous system, including the way that impulses are conducted is known as _____.
    _____

17. The discipline that associates changes in organ system function with disease or injury is known as _____.
    _____

18. Respiratory physiology is primarily the study of:
    A. cell shape within the alveoli of the lungs.
    B. the branching pattern of the small airways of the lungs.
    C. the tissue composition of the airways, air sacs, and blood vessels.
    D. how gases are transferred between the lungs and the blood vessels supplying them.

19. The large surface area of the inside of the small intestine means that this structure is:
    A. well adapted for its physiological role in absorption.
    B. derived from an embryological structure that served a different function.
    C. anatomically complex but physiologically simple.
    D. maladaptive in that it harbors bacteria.

20. Some researchers think pheromones are important tools in human communication. Pheromones are chemical signals that one individual sends to another. What research questions might be asked by anatomists and what questions might be asked by physiologists to determine if pheromones are important to humans?

21. Both anatomists and physiologists are aware that form and function are interrelated.
    True False

22. The mechanism by which the body propels food through the digestive tract is primarily a topic of study for:
    A. anatomists.
    B. physiologists.

23. The term that refers to the ability of organisms to react to changes in the environment is:
    A. responsiveness.
    B. reproduction.
    C. metabolism.
    D. development.
    E. organization.

24. The various chemical reactions that organisms carry out are collectively called:
    A. reproduction.
    B. homeostasis.
    C. metabolism.
    D. responsiveness.
    E. development.

25. Homeostasis refers to an organism's ability to regulate its internal environment despite changes in the external environment.
    True False

26. The category of reactions in which larger molecules are broken down into smaller ones is known as:
    A. anabolism.
    B. catabolism.
    C. synthesis.
    D. homeostasis.
    E. enzymatic.

27. The group of metabolic reactions in which smaller molecules are combined to form larger ones is _____.
    _____

28. The smallest structural unit that exhibits the characteristics of living things is:
    A. an organ.
    B. an individual.
    C. tissue.
    D. a cell.
    E. a system.

29. Which level consists of related organs that work to achieve a common function?
    A. Organ system level
    B. Cellular level
    C. Tissue level
    D. Chemical level
    E. Organ level

30. At what level of organization is a tooth?
    A. Tissue level
    B. Cell level
    C. Organ level
    D. System level
    E. Atomic level

31. Which of the following statements accurately describes the organization of structures?
    A. Organs are made up of tissues, which are made up of cells, which are made up of organelles and molecules.
    B. Tissues are made up of organs, which are made up of cells, which are made up of individual atoms.
    C. Organisms are made up of tissues, which are made up of organ systems, which are made up of DNA.
    D. Organ systems are made up of cells, which are made up of tissues, which are made up of organelles.
    E. Organs are made up of cells, which are made up of atoms, which are made up of molecules.

32. Iron atoms help our blood transport oxygen. Describe each level of anatomical structural complexity for an iron atom in your blood, working from the simplest level (atom) to the most complex (organism).

33. A molecule is made up of a combination of two or more atoms.
    True False

34. Specialized subunits of cells that are made of macromolecules are called _____.
    _____

35. Which system is responsible for providing protection, regulating body temperature, and being the site of cutaneous receptors?
    A. Respiratory
    B. Muscular
    C. Integumentary
    D. Urinary
    E. Nervous

36. The body system that provides support and protection as well as being a site of blood cell production (hemopoiesis) is the _____ system.
    A. skeletal
    B. muscular
    C. cardiovascular
    D. respiratory
    E. lymphatic

37. The system responsible for the exchange of gases between the blood and atmospheric air is the _____ system.
    A. urinary
    B. respiratory
    C. cardiovascular
    D. endocrine
    E. nervous

38. The organ system that transports and filters interstitial fluid while also participating in immune responses is the _____ system.
    _____

39. The pituitary, thyroid, and adrenal glands are typically grouped within the _____ system.
    _____

40. Which describes the anatomic position?
    A. Body is upright.
    B. Palms are facing forward.
    C. Thumbs point away from the body.
    D. Feet are flat on the floor.
    E. All of these apply.

41. Describe the positions of the thumbs and the palms of the hands in the anatomic position.

42. In the anatomic position, the specimen rests horizontally on the examination table and the arms are extended away from the torso.
    True False

43. The word _____ implies an imaginary flat surface passing through the body.
    A. section
    B. plane
    C. direction
    D. tangent
    E. figure

44. A plane that passes through the structure at an angle is called:
    A. frontal.
    B. coronal.
    C. oblique.
    D. sagittal.
    E. transverse.

45. A(n) _____ plane separates the body into superior and inferior parts.
    A. transverse
    B. oblique
    C. sagittal
    D. coronal
    E. frontal

46. Which best defines "superficial"?
    A. On the inside
    B. On the outside
    C. Toward the end of an appendage
    D. Close to the attachment of the appendage to the trunk
    E. At the head end

47. The directional term that means "away from the midline of the body" is:
    A. inferior.
    B. superior.
    C. medial.
    D. lateral.
    E. caudal.

48. The directional term that means "closest to the point of attachment to the trunk" is:
    A. distal.
    B. proximal.
    C. medial.
    D. cephalic.
    E. dorsal.

49. The directional term that means "in back of or toward the back surface" is:
    A. posterior.
    B. caudal.
    C. cephalic.
    D. anterior.
    E. proximal.

50. The best term for referring to the rear or tail end is:
    A. caudal.
    B. cephalic.
    C. inferior.
    D. superior.
    E. lateral.

51. The head, neck, and trunk make up the _____ region of the body.
    A. appendicular
    B. axial
    C. cephalic
    D. caudal
    E. thoracic

52. The cranial cavity houses the:
    A. eyeball.
    B. ear canals.
    C. brain.
    D. spinal cord.
    E. nasal structures.

53. The bones of the vertebral column form a cavity called the:
    A. nervous system passageway.
    B. abdominal cavity.
    C. spinal cavity.
    D. vertebral canal.

54. The axillary region is _____ to the pectoral region.
    A. lateral
    B. medial
    C. distal
    D. proximal
    E. inferior

55. The anatomic term for the cheek is:
    A. buccal.
    B. pelvic.
    C. cervical.
    D. crural.
    E. sacral.

56. The popliteal region is best seen from a(n) _____ view.
    A. anterior
    B. lateral
    C. superior
    D. inferior
    E. posterior

57. What is the anatomic term for the foot?
    A. Pubic
    B. Patellar
    C. Pes
    D. Popliteal
    E. Acromial

58. Which anatomical term describes the wrist region?
    A. Tarsal
    B. Carpal
    C. Digital
    D. Olecranal
    E. Perineal

59. With the subject in the anatomic position, one can best see the dorsum of the manus from a(n) _____ view.
    A. lateral
    B. superior
    C. inferior
    D. posterior
    E. anterior

60. The primary function of serous fluid appears to be:
    A. to serve as a lubricant.
    B. to provide a stabilizing force.
    C. to insulate.
    D. to store energy.
    E. to provide an attachment surface.

61. The anatomic term for the calf is:
    A. crural.
    B. popliteal.
    C. tarsal.
    D. carpal.
    E. sural.

62. The term "hallux" refers to the:
    A. little finger.
    B. thumb.
    C. great toe.
    D. lateral-most toe.
    E. middle digit.

63. What is the anatomic term for the hip region?
    A. Sternal
    B. Coxal
    C. Dorsal
    D. Crural
    E. Sural

64. A professional fighter hit in the mental region might have damage to the:
    A. jaw.
    B. ear.
    C. nose.
    D. knee.
    E. shoulder.

65. Pollex refers to the:
    A. eyebrow.
    B. thumb.
    C. great toe.
    D. little finger.
    E. kneecap.

66. An inguinal hernia is in the region of the:
    A. umbilicus.
    B. groin.
    C. calf.
    D. thigh.
    E. shoulder.

67. Which serous membrane covers the surface of an organ?
    A. The parietal layer
    B. The visceral layer
    C. The muscle layer
    D. The dorsal layer
    E. The ventral layer

68. The mediastinum is within the ventral cavity.
    True False

69. The pleural cavity is the:
    A. same as the mediastinum.
    B. the serous membrane lining the abdomen.
    C. space within which the heart sits.
    D. potential space between the two serous membranes surrounding a lung.

70. The limbs of the body are attached to the axis and make up the:
    A. abdominal region.
    B. thoracic region.
    C. axial region.
    D. appendicular region.
    E. antebrachial region.

71. Explain the spatial relationship between the following: thoracic cavity, pericardial cavity, ventral cavity, mediastinum.

72. The median space in the thoracic cavity is called the:
    A. pleural cavity.
    B. pericardial cavity.
    C. mediastinum.
    D. peritoneal cavity.
    E. hypochondriac space.

73. The pericardium is a two-layered serous membrane that:
    A. encloses the heart.
    B. encloses the kidney.
    C. encloses a lung.
    D. provides lubrication for the knee.
    E. covers the small intestine.

74. The serous fluid that helps in cardiac function is located:
    A. inside the heart's chambers.
    B. between the parietal pericardium and the sternum.
    C. in the pericardial cavity, between the parietal and visceral pericardial layers.
    D. between the visceral pericardium and the cardiac muscle.

75. With a specimen in the anatomic position, you can best see the mediastinum with a _____ view.
    A. midsagittal
    B. superior
    C. inferior
    D. frontal
    E. posterior

76. The moist, two-layered serous membrane that lines the abdominopelvic cavity is called the:
    A. peritoneum.
    B. diaphragm.
    C. synovium.
    D. pleura.
    E. pericardium.

77. Of the nine abdominopelvic regions, the one that is most superior of the three in the middle column is called the:
    A. lumbar.
    B. umbilical.
    C. epigastric.
    D. hypogastric.
    E. hypochondriac.

78. Which abdominopelvic regions have both a right and left side?
    A. Only the lumbar and iliac
    B. Only the hypogastric and hypochondriac
    C. The hypochondriac, lumbar, and hypogastric
    D. Only the iliac and hypochondriac
    E. The lumbar, iliac, and hypochondriac

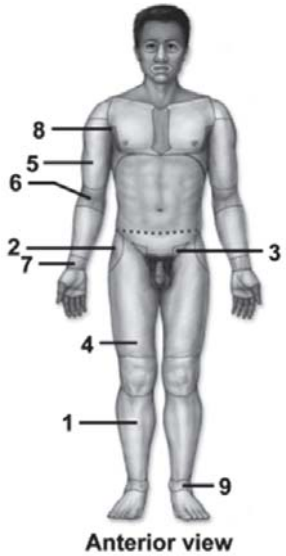
79. Lateral to the umbilical abdominopelvic region are the _____ regions.
    A. hypochondriac
    B. iliac
    C. hypogastric
    D. epigastric
    E. lumbar

80. The urinary bladder is found in which abdominopelvic region?
    A. Hypogastric
    B. Right lumbar
    C. Hypochondriac
    D. Left iliac
    E. Left lumbar

81. The appendix is in the right iliac region, and is therefore located in the _____ _____ quadrant.
    _____

82. The abdominopelvic quadrants are formed by passing one horizontal and one vertical line through the:

    A. patellar region.
    B. umbilicus.
    C. antebrachial region.
    D. gluteal region.
    E. crural region.

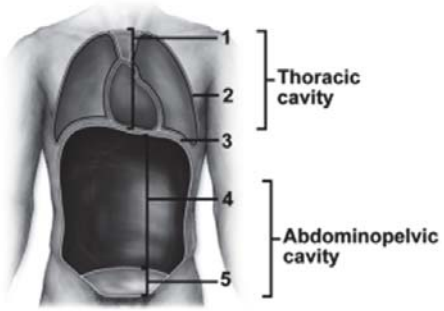


Anterior view

83. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. What region does number 1 indicate?
    A. Crural
    B. Femoral
    C. Brachial
    D. Sural
    E. Tarsal

84. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. What region does number 2 indicate?
    A. Carpal
    B. Coxal
    C. Antecubital
    D. Sacral
    E. Axillary

85. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. Which number indicates the inguinal region?
    A. 1
    B. 2
    C. 3
    D. 4
    E. 5

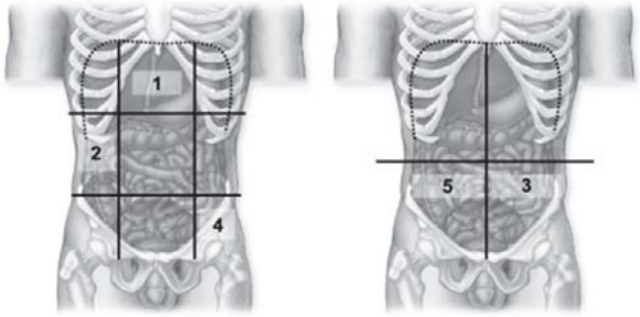


Coronal (frontal) view

86. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 1 indicate?
    A. Mediastinum
    B. Pelvic cavity
    C. Thoracic cavity
    D. Pleural cavity
    E. Pericardial cavity

87. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 5 indicate?
    A. Abdominal cavity
    B. Pelvic cavity
    C. Pleural cavity
    D. Pericardial cavity
    E. Mediastinum

88. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 2 indicate?
    A. Pelvic cavity
    B. Pleural cavity
    C. Mediastinum
    D. Abdominal cavity
    E. Cranial cavity



89. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. Which number indicates the epigastric region?
    A. 1
    B. 2
    C. 3
    D. 4
    E. 5

90. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. What does number 5 indicate?
    A. Right upper quadrant (RUQ)
    B. Left lower quadrant (LLQ)
    C. Right hypochondriac region
    D. Left hypochondriac region
    E. Right lower quadrant (RLQ)

91. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. Which number indicates the left iliac region?
    A. 1
    B. 2
    C. 3
    D. 4
    E. 5

92. The fact that the structures of cells vary widely reflects the specializations needed for their different functions.
    True False

93. Organs contain two or more tissues that work together to perform specific, complex functions.
    True False

94. The cell is the smallest living portion of the human body.
    True False

95. Fortunately for science, there is but one single property that defines life.
    True False

96. The life characteristic of reproduction may be interpreted at both the cellular and organismal levels.
    True False

97. The urinary system filters the blood, concentrates waste products, and removes waste products from the body.
    True False

98. The anatomic position allows all observers to have a common point of reference.
    True False

99. A coronal plane is a vertical plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.
    True False

100. The chest is superior to the head.
    True False

101. The antecubital region is proximal to the carpal region.
    True False

102. The mediastinum is a serous cavity.
    True False

103. The right and left iliac regions are found lateral to the hypogastric region.
    True False

104. The lumbar regions are located lateral to the umbilical region.
True False

105. The level of organization one step more complex than the organ level is the_____ level.
_____

106. The state of equilibrium, or fairly constant interval environment, in the body is called _____.
_____

107. The _____ reproductive system produces oocytes.
_____

108. The antecubital region is _____ to the brachial region.
_____

109. The muscular partition that separates the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities is the _____.
_____

110. The hypogastric region is located _____ to the right iliac region.
_____

111. The control center of a homeostatic mechanism:
A. brings about change to the internal environment.
B. integrates sensory input and signals for change as needed.
C. is a change in the external environment.
D. detects a change in a variable that is being regulated.

112. Sensory nerves that detect changes in a variable that is being regulated comprise the _____ of the control mechanism.
_____

113. The part of the homeostatic control mechanism that brings about change is the:
A. control center.
B. stimulus.
C. effector.
D. receptor.

114. In a homeostatic control mechanism, the receptor detects changes in the environment and relays that information to the _____.
_____

115. When you are exposed to bright light, a reflex is initiated and the muscles of your iris contract to decrease your pupil size. The iris muscles are acting as a(n):
A. effector.
B. control center.
C. receptor.
D. postitive feedback.

116. When you are exposed to bright light, a reflex is initiated and your iris constricts to decrease pupil size. Which structure serves as a receptor in this system?
A. The retina
B. The iris
C. The eyelid
D. The brain's visual cortex

117. Which of the following choices places the components of a homeostatic control system in proper order?

A. Effector, control center, stimulus, receptor
B. Stimulus, receptor, control center, effector
C. Receptor, effector, control center, stimulus
D. Stimulus, control center, effector, receptor
E. Receptor, control center, stimulus, effector

118. Define the term "negative feedback".

119. The normal level at which a physiological variable is maintainied is known as its:
A. stimulus.
B. control center.
C. negative feedback.
D. set point.
E. effector.

120. The central nervous system acts as the control center for the regulation of blood calcium and blood glucose.
True False

121. If your body temperature starts to decline, your body responds by exciting skeletal muscles so that you shiver and your temperature returns to normal. This is an example of negative feedback.
True False

122. If carbon dioxide levels rise in the body, negative feedback mechanisms will trigger:
A. an increase in breathing so that carbon dioxide levels decline to the set point.
B. an increase in breathing so that carbon dioxide levels rise further above set point.
C. a decrease in breathing so that carbon dioxide levels rise to the set point.
D. a decrease in breathing so that carbon dioxide levels decline below set point.

123. The reinforcement of a stimulus so that a climax is reached is known as _____.
_____

124. The term positive feedback means that the outcome of the system is a good one.
True False

125. If someone speaks too loudly into a microphone, a public address system will sometimes produce a loud whistle of amplified feedback. Explain whether this is an example of negative or positive feedback, and explain how the microphone, control box, and speaker of the system serve as the different components of a feedback loop.

126. In the positive feedback mechanism governing breast feeding, the mammary glands of the breast serve as the:
    A. control center.
    B. receptor.
    C. effector.
    D. set point.

127. Disease is often considered the result of:
    A. negative feedback.
    B. failure of homeostatic systems.
    C. maintenance of set point.
    D. feedback loops.

128. Damage to the heart can cause inadequate blood circulation, which can lead to more damage to the heart. This is an example of a positive feedback cycle.
    True False

129. Diagnosing a disease involves determining the:
    A. cause of the homeostatic imbalance.
    B. multiple side effects of a drug.
    C. effector and the set point.
    D. negativity of the feedback.

1 Key

1. The word "anatomy" comes from:
   A. Latin and means "to be born".
   B. Hebrew and means "shape".
   C. Greek and means "to cut apart".
   D. German and means "body".
   E. Italian and means "form".

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #1
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.01 Describe the science of anatomy.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General

2. Anatomy is the study of:
   A. stars.
   B. function.
   C. sharp tools.
   D. structure and form.
   E. word histories.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #2
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.01 Describe the science of anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

3. Since the body has been the same for thousands of years, anatomy is considered a static classification system instead of a dynamic science.
   FALSE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #3
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.01 Describe the science of anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

4. A scientist who describes the layers of the heart wall and their relationship to the surrounding pericardium would be a(n):
   A. anatomist.
   B. physiologist.
   C. pathologist.
   D. pulmonologist.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #4
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.01 Describe the science of anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

5. _____ anatomy examines both superficial anatomic markings and internal body structures as they relate to the skin covering them.
A. Regional
B. Surface
C. Radiographic
D. Surgical
E. Systemic

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #5
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

6. The discipline known as _____ anatomy examines similarities and differences across species.
comparative

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #6
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

7. Which branch of microscopic anatomy is the study of tissues?
A. Histology
B. Cytology
C. Embryology
D. Developmental anatomy
E. Surgical anatomy

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #7
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Define the term histology.
HAPS Topic: Module D01 Overview of histology and tissue types.
Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

8. Cytology is a subdivision of gross anatomy.
FALSE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #8
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

9. Gross anatomy refers to the study of:
A. cells.
B. structures formed by cells.
C. structures not visible to the unaided eye.
D. structures visible to the unaided eye.
E. nasal secretions.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #9
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

10. The anatomic changes that result from disease are studied under:
A. pathologic anatomy.
B. systemic anatomy.
C. histology.
D. surgical anatomy.
E. developmental anatomy.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #10
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

11. The two main divisions of microscopic anatomy are:
A. embryology and parasitology.
B. cytology and histology.
C. comparative anatomy and pathological anatomy.
D. neurobiology and surface anatomy.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #11
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Define the term histology.
HAPS Topic: Module D01 Overview of histology and tissue types.
Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

12. When medical students study all of the structures in a particular area of the body as a unit (for example, all the muscles, blood vessels, and nerves of the leg), that approach is called:
A. surface anatomy.
B. comparative anatomy.
C. popliteal physiology.
D. regional anatomy.
E. systemic anatomy.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #12
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.
Section: 01.01a
Topic: General

13. The scientific discipline that studies the functions of body structures is:
A. anatomy.
B. physiology.
C. astronomy.
D. anthropology.
E. archeology.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #13
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.03 Describe the science of physiology.
Section: 01.01b
Topic: General

14. Which is a physiological description rather than an anatomical one?
A. The muscles of the intestinal wall contract slowly and involuntarily.
B. The walls of blood capillaries are composed of a thin epithelium.
C. The muscles of the thigh are composed of skeletal muscle tissue.
D. There are fenestrations (openings) in the epithelial cells of capillary walls.
E. The esophageal wall includes a middle layer of dense irregular connective tissue.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #14
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.03 Describe the science of physiology.
Section: 01.01b
Topic: General

15. Physiologists use chemistry to understand the workings of the body's organ systems.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #15
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.03 Describe the science of physiology.
Section: 01.01b
Topic: General

16. The discipline that studies the functions of the nervous system, including the way that impulses are conducted is known as _____.
neurophysiology

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #16
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.04 List the subdivisions in physiology.
Section: 01.01b
Topic: General

17. The discipline that associates changes in organ system function with disease or injury is known as _____.
pathophysiology

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #17
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.04 List the subdivisions in physiology.
Section: 01.01b
Topic: General

18. Respiratory physiology is primarily the study of:
A. cell shape within the alveoli of the lungs.
B. the branching pattern of the small airways of the lungs.
C. the tissue composition of the airways, air sacs, and blood vessels.
D. how gases are transferred between the lungs and the blood vessels supplying them.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #18
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.01.04 List the subdivisions in physiology.
Section: 01.01b
Topic: General

19. The large surface area of the inside of the small intestine means that this structure is:
A. well adapted for its physiological role in absorption.
B. derived from an embryological structure that served a different function.
C. anatomically complex but physiologically simple.
D. maladaptive in that it harbors bacteria.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #19
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General

20. Some researchers think pheromones are important tools in human communication. Pheromones are chemical signals that one individual sends to another. What research questions might be asked by anatomists and what questions might be asked by physiologists to determine if pheromones are important to humans?

Students might consider that anatomists would look for organs (and cellular machinery) to transmit pheromones and to receive them. Comparative anatomists might also look for structures in the brain that are homologous to pheromone processing areas in animals. Physiologists might study how pheromones are released, received, and processed. These studies could involve cellular and molecular approaches and would involve multiple organ systems (e.g., integumentary and nervous systems).

Blooms Level: 6. Create
Chapter - Chapter 01 #20
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General

21. Both anatomists and physiologists are aware that form and function are interrelated.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #21
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General

22. The mechanism by which the body propels food through the digestive tract is primarily a topic of study for:
A. anatomists.
B. physiologists.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #22
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General

23. The term that refers to the ability of organisms to react to changes in the environment is:
A. responsiveness.
B. reproduction.
C. metabolism.
D. development.
E. organization.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #23
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the characteristics common to all living things.
Section: 01.03a
Topic: General

24. The various chemical reactions that organisms carry out are collectively called:
A. reproduction.
B. homeostasis.
C. metabolism.
D. responsiveness.
E. development.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #24
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the characteristics common to all living things.
Section: 01.03a
Topic: General

25. Homeostasis refers to an organism's ability to regulate its internal environment despite changes in the external environment.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #25
HAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the characteristics common to all living things.
Section: 01.03a
Topic: General

26. The category of reactions in which larger molecules are broken down into smaller ones is known as:

A. anabolism.
B. catabolism.
C. synthesis.
D. homeostasis.
E. enzymatic.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #26
HAPS Objective: O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism and catabolism.
HAPS Topic: Module O02 Introduction to Metabolism.
Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the characteristics common to all living things.
Section: 01.03a
Topic: General

27. The group of metabolic reactions in which smaller molecules are combined to form larger ones is _____.
anabolism *or*
anabolic *or*
anabolic reactions

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #27
HAPS Objective: O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism and catabolism.
HAPS Topic: Module O02 Introduction to Metabolism.
Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the characteristics common to all living things.
Section: 01.03a
Topic: General

28. The smallest structural unit that exhibits the characteristics of living things is:
A. an organ.
B. an individual.
C. tissue.
D. a cell.
E. a system.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #28
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

29. Which level consists of related organs that work to achieve a common function?
A. Organ system level
B. Cellular level
C. Tissue level
D. Chemical level
E. Organ level

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #29
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

30. At what level of organization is a tooth?
A. Tissue level
B. Cell level
C. Organ level
D. System level
E. Atomic level

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #30
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

31. Which of the following statements accurately describes the organization of structures?
A. Organs are made up of tissues, which are made up of cells, which are made up of organelles and molecules.
B. Tissues are made up of organs, which are made up of cells, which are made up of individual atoms.
C. Organisms are made up of tissues, which are made up of organ systems, which are made up of DNA.
D. Organ systems are made up of cells, which are made up of tissues, which are made up of organelles.
E. Organs are made up of cells, which are made up of atoms, which are made up of molecules.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #31
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

32. Iron atoms help our blood transport oxygen. Describe each level of anatomical structural complexity for an iron atom in your blood, working from the simplest level (atom) to the most complex (organism).

The iron atom helps make up a hemoglobin molecule. The hemoglobin molecule helps make up a red blood cell. The blood cell helps make blood, a connective tissue. Blood travels within vessels, which are organs. All of this is part of the cardiovascular system that helps make up the person, the organism.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #32
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

33. A molecule is made up of a combination of two or more atoms.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #33
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

34. Specialized subunits of cells that are made of macromolecules are called _____.
organelles

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #34
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

35. Which system is responsible for providing protection, regulating body temperature, and being the site of cutaneous receptors?
A. Respiratory
B. Muscular
C. Integumentary
D. Urinary
E. Nervous

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #35
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Compare the organ systems of the human body.
Section: 01.03c
Topic: General

36. The body system that provides support and protection as well as being a site of blood cell production (hemopoiesis) is the _____ system.
A. skeletal
B. muscular
C. cardiovascular
D. respiratory
E. lymphatic

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #36
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Compare the organ systems of the human body.
Section: 01.03c
Topic: General

37. The system responsible for the exchange of gases between the blood and atmospheric air is the _____ system.
A. urinary
B. respiratory
C. cardiovascular
D. endocrine
E. nervous

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #37
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Compare the organ systems of the human body.
Section: 01.03c
Topic: General

38. The organ system that transports and filters interstitial fluid while also participating in immune responses is the _____ system.
lymphatic

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #38
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Compare the organ systems of the human body.
Section: 01.03c
Topic: General

39. The pituitary, thyroid, and adrenal glands are typically grouped within the _____ system.
endocrine

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #39
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Compare the organ systems of the human body.
Section: 01.03c
Topic: General

40. Which describes the anatomic position?
A. Body is upright.
B. Palms are facing forward.
C. Thumbs point away from the body.
D. Feet are flat on the floor.
E. All of these apply.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #40
HAPS Objective: A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.
HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.
Learning Objective: 01.04.01 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anatomy.
Section: 01.04a
Topic: Body Orientation

41. Describe the positions of the thumbs and the palms of the hands in the anatomic position.

Thumbs point out, palms face forward.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #41
HAPS Objective: A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.
HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.
Learning Objective: 01.04.01 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anatomy.
Section: 01.04a
Topic: Body Orientation

42. In the anatomic position, the specimen rests horizontally on the examination table and the arms are extended away from the torso.
FALSE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #42
HAPS Objective: A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.
HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.
Learning Objective: 01.04.01 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anatomy.
Section: 01.04a
Topic: Body Orientation

43. The word _____ implies an imaginary flat surface passing through the body.
A. section
B. plane
C. direction
D. tangent
E. figure

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #43
HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.
HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.
Learning Objective: 01.04.02 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.
Section: 01.04b
Topic: Body Orientation

44. A plane that passes through the structure at an angle is called:
A. frontal.
B. coronal.
C. oblique.
D. sagittal.
E. transverse.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #44
HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.
HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.
Learning Objective: 01.04.02 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.
Section: 01.04b
Topic: Body Orientation

45. A(n) _____ plane separates the body into superior and inferior parts.
A. transverse
B. oblique
C. sagittal
D. coronal
E. frontal

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #45
HAPS Objective: A02.02 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.
HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.
Learning Objective: 01.04.02 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.
Section: 01.04b
Topic: Body Orientation

46. Which best defines "superficial"?
A. On the inside
B. On the outside
C. Toward the end of an appendage
D. Close to the attachment of the appendage to the trunk
E. At the head end

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #46
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
Section: 01.04c
Topic: Body Orientation

47. The directional term that means "away from the midline of the body" is:
A. inferior.
B. superior.
C. medial.
D. lateral.
E. caudal.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #47
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
Section: 01.04c
Topic: Body Orientation

48. The directional term that means "closest to the point of attachment to the trunk" is:
A. distal.
B. proximal.
C. medial.
D. cephalic.
E. dorsal.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #48
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
Section: 01.04c
Topic: Body Orientation

49. The directional term that means "in back of or toward the back surface" is:
A. posterior.
B. caudal.
C. cephalic.
D. anterior.
E. proximal.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #49
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
Section: 01.04c
Topic: Body Orientation

50. The best term for referring to the rear or tail end is:
A. caudal.
B. cephalic.
C. inferior.
D. superior.
E. lateral.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #50
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
Section: 01.04c
Topic: Body Orientation

51. The head, neck, and trunk make up the _____ region of the body.
A. appendicular
B. axial
C. cephalic
D. caudal
E. thoracic

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #51
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

52. The cranial cavity houses the:
A. eyeball.
B. ear canals.
C. brain.
D. spinal cord.
E. nasal structures.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #52
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

53. The bones of the vertebral column form a cavity called the:
A. nervous system passageway.
B. abdominal cavity.
C. spinal cavity.
D. vertebral canal.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #53
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

54. The axillary region is _____ to the pectoral region.
A. lateral
B. medial
C. distal
D. proximal
E. inferior

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #54
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

55. The anatomic term for the cheek is:
A. buccal.
B. pelvic.
C. cervical.
D. crural.
E. sacral.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #55
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

56. The popliteal region is best seen from a(n) _____ view.
A. anterior
B. lateral
C. superior
D. inferior
E. posterior

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #56
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

57. What is the anatomic term for the foot?
A. Pubic
B. Patellar
C. Pes
D. Popliteal
E. Acromial

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #57
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

58. Which anatomical term describes the wrist region?
A. Tarsal
B. Carpal
C. Digital
D. Olecranal
E. Perineal

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #58
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

59. With the subject in the anatomic position, one can best see the dorsum of the manus from a(n) _____ view.
A. lateral
B. superior
C. inferior
D. posterior
E. anterior

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #59
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

60. The primary function of serous fluid appears to be:
A. to serve as a lubricant.
B. to provide a stabilizing force.
C. to insulate.
D. to store energy.
E. to provide an attachment surface.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #60
HAPS Objective: D06.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial membranes.
HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).
Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Explain the role of serous membranes in the ventral cavities.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

61. The anatomic term for the calf is:
A. crural.
B. popliteal.
C. tarsal.
D. carpal.
E. sural.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #61
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

62. The term "hallux" refers to the:
A. little finger.
B. thumb.
C. great toe.
D. lateral-most toe.
E. middle digit.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #62
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

63. What is the anatomic term for the hip region?
A. Sternal
B. Coxal
C. Dorsal
D. Crural
E. Sural

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #63
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

64. A professional fighter hit in the mental region might have damage to the:
A. jaw.
B. ear.
C. nose.
D. knee.
E. shoulder.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #64
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

65. Pollex refers to the:
A. eyebrow.
B. thumb.
C. great toe.
D. little finger.
E. kneecap.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #65
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

66. An inguinal hernia is in the region of the:
A. umbilicus.
B. groin.
C. calf.
D. thigh.
E. shoulder.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #66
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

67. Which serous membrane covers the surface of an organ?
A. The parietal layer
B. The visceral layer
C. The muscle layer
D. The dorsal layer
E. The ventral layer

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #67
HAPS Objective: D06.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial membranes.
HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).
Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Explain the role of serous membranes in the ventral cavities.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

68. The mediastinum is within the ventral cavity.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #68
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

69. The pleural cavity is the:
A. same as the mediastinum.
B. the serous membrane lining the abdomen.
C. space within which the heart sits.
D. potential space between the two serous membranes surrounding a lung.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #69
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Explain the role of serous membranes in the ventral cavities.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

70. The limbs of the body are attached to the axis and make up the:
A. abdominal region.
B. thoracic region.
C. axial region.
D. appendicular region.
E. antebrachial region.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #70
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

71. Explain the spatial relationship between the following: thoracic cavity, pericardial cavity, ventral cavity, mediastinum.

The pericardial cavity is a potential space between membranes that reside within the mediastinum. The mediastinum sits medially within the thoracic cavity. The thoracic cavity is the superior portion of the ventral body cavity.

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Chapter - Chapter 01 #71
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

72. The median space in the thoracic cavity is called the:
A. pleural cavity.
B. pericardial cavity.
C. mediastinum.
D. peritoneal cavity.
E. hypochondriac space.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #72
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

73. The pericardium is a two-layered serous membrane that:
A. encloses the heart.
B. encloses the kidney.
C. encloses a lung.
D. provides lubrication for the knee.
E. covers the small intestine.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #73
HAPS Objective: D06.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial membranes.
HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).
Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Explain the role of serous membranes in the ventral cavities.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

74. The serous fluid that helps in cardiac function is located:
A. inside the heart's chambers.
B. between the parietal pericardium and the sternum.
C. in the pericardial cavity, between the parietal and visceral pericardial layers.
D. between the visceral pericardium and the cardiac muscle.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #74
HAPS Objective: D06.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial membranes.
HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).
Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Explain the role of serous membranes in the ventral cavities.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

75. With a specimen in the anatomic position, you can best see the mediastinum with a _____ view.
A. midsagittal
B. superior
C. inferior
D. frontal
E. posterior

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #75
HAPS Objective: A02.02 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.
HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

76. The moist, two-layered serous membrane that lines the abdominopelvic cavity is called the:
A. peritoneum.
B. diaphragm.
C. synovium.
D. pleura.
E. pericardium.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #76
HAPS Objective: D06.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial membranes.
HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).
Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Explain the role of serous membranes in the ventral cavities.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

77. Of the nine abdominopelvic regions, the one that is most superior of the three in the middle column is called the:
A. lumbar.
B. umbilical.
C. epigastric.
D. hypogastric.
E. hypochondriac.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #77
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

78. Which abdominopelvic regions have both a right and left side?
A. Only the lumbar and iliac
B. Only the hypogastric and hypochondriac
C. The hypochondriac, lumbar, and hypogastric
D. Only the iliac and hypochondriac
E. The lumbar, iliac, and hypochondriac

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #78
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

79. Lateral to the umbilical abdominopelvic region are the _____ regions.
A. hypochondriac
B. iliac
C. hypogastric
D. epigastric
E. lumbar

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #79
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

80. The urinary bladder is found in which abdominopelvic region?
A. Hypogastric
B. Right lumbar
C. Hypochondriac
D. Left iliac
E. Left lumbar

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #80
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

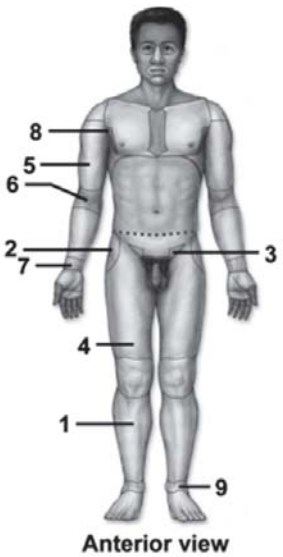
81. The appendix is in the right iliac region, and is therefore located in the _____ _____ quadrant.
right lower *or*
RL *or*
RLQ

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #81
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

82. The abdominopelvic quadrants are formed by passing one horizontal and one vertical line through the:

A. patellar region.
B. umbilicus.
C. antebrachial region.
D. gluteal region.
E. crural region.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #82
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation



Chapter - Chapter 01
Figure: 01.07a
Topic: General

83. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. What region does number 1 indicate?

A. Crural
B. Femoral
C. Brachial
D. Sural
E. Tarsal

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #83
Figure: 01.07a
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

84. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. What region does number 2 indicate?

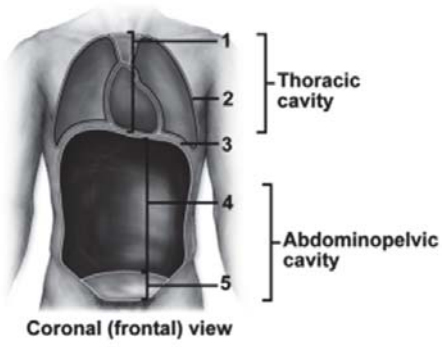
A. Carpal
B. Coxal
C. Antecubital
D. Sacral
E. Axillary

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #84
Figure: 01.07a
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

85. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. Which number indicates the inguinal region?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #85
Figure: 01.07a
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation



Coronal (frontal) view

Chapter - Chapter 01
Figure: 01.08b
Topic: General

86. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 1 indicate?
A. Mediastinum
B. Pelvic cavity
C. Thoracic cavity
D. Pleural cavity
E. Pericardial cavity

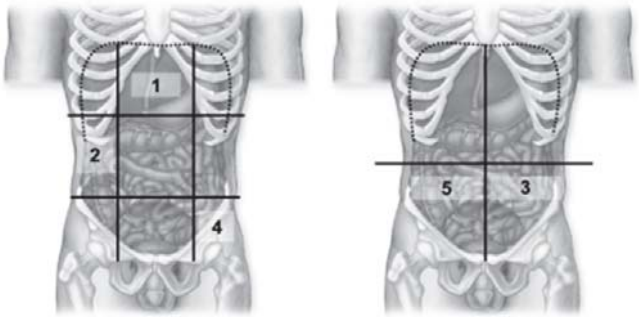
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #86
Figure: 01.08b
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

87. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 5 indicate?
A. Abdominal cavity
B. Pelvic cavity
C. Pleural cavity
D. Pericardial cavity
E. Mediastinum

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #87
Figure: 01.08b
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

88. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 2 indicate?
A. Pelvic cavity
B. Pleural cavity
C. Mediastinum
D. Abdominal cavity
E. Cranial cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #88
Figure: 01.08b
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation



Chapter - Chapter 01
Figure: 01.10
Topic: General

89. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. Which number indicates the epigastric region?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #89
Figure: 01.10
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

90. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. What does number 5 indicate?

A. Right upper quadrant (RUQ)
B. Left lower quadrant (LLQ)
C. Right hypochondriac region
D. Left hypochondriac region
E. Right lower quadrant (RLQ)

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #90
Figure: 01.10
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

91. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. Which number indicates the left iliac region?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #91
Figure: 01.10
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

92. The fact that the structures of cells vary widely reflects the specializations needed for their different functions.

TRUE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #92
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General

93. Organs contain two or more tissues that work together to perform specific, complex functions.

TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #93
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

94. The cell is the smallest living portion of the human body.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #94
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

95. Fortunately for science, there is but one single property that defines life.
FALSE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #95
Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the characteristics common to all living things.
Section: 01.03a
Topic: General

96. The life characteristic of reproduction may be interpreted at both the cellular and organismal levels.

TRUE

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #96
Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the characteristics common to all living things.
Section: 01.03a
Topic: General

97. The urinary system filters the blood, concentrates waste products, and removes waste products from the body.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #97
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Compare the organ systems of the human body.
Section: 01.03c
Topic: General

98. The anatomic position allows all observers to have a common point of reference.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #98
HAPS Objective: A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.
HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.
Learning Objective: 01.04.01 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anatomy.
Section: 01.04a
Topic: Body Orientation

99. A coronal plane is a vertical plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #99
HAPS Objective: A02.02 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.
HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.
Learning Objective: 01.04.02 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.
Section: 01.04b
Topic: Body Orientation

100. The chest is superior to the head.
FALSE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #100
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
Section: 01.04c
Topic: Body Orientation

101. The antecubital region is proximal to the carpal region.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #101
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

102. The mediastinum is a serous cavity.
FALSE

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #102
HAPS Objective: D06.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial membranes.
HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

103. The right and left iliac regions are found lateral to the hypogastric region.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #103
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

104. The lumbar regions are located lateral to the umbilical region.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #104
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.07 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.
Section: 01.04f
Topic: Body Orientation

105. The level of organization one step more complex than the organ level is the_____ level.
organ system

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #105
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
Section: 01.03b
Topic: General

106. The state of equilibrium, or fairly constant interval environment, in the body is called _____.
homeostasis

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #106
HAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective: 01.03.01 List the characteristics common to all living things.
Section: 01.03a
Topic: General

107. The _____ reproductive system produces oocytes.
female

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #107
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Compare the organ systems of the human body.
Section: 01.03c
Topic: General

108. The antecubital region is _____ to the brachial region.
distal

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #108
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.
Section: 01.04d
Topic: Body Orientation

109. The muscular partition that separates the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities is the _____.
diaphragm

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #109
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

110. The hypogastric region is located _____ to the right iliac region.
medial

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #110
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.
Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
Section: 01.04c
Topic: Body Orientation

111. The control center of a homeostatic mechanism:
A. brings about change to the internal environment.
B. integrates sensory input and signals for change as needed.
C. is a change in the external environment.
D. detects a change in a variable that is being regulated.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #111
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.01 Define the components of a homeostatic system.
Section: 01.05a
Topic: General

112. Sensory nerves that detect changes in a variable that is being regulated comprise the _____ of the control mechanism.
receptor *or*
receptors

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #112
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.01 Define the components of a homeostatic system.
Section: 01.05a
Topic: General

113. The part of the homeostatic control mechanism that brings about change is the:
A. control center.
B. stimulus.
C. effector.
D. receptor.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #113
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.02 Be able to recognize each of the components in representative systems.
Section: 01.05a
Topic: General

114. In a homeostatic control mechanism, the receptor detects changes in the environment and relays that information to the _____.
control center

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #114
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.02 Be able to recognize each of the components in representative systems.
Section: 01.05a
Topic: General

115. When you are exposed to bright light, a reflex is initiated and the muscles of your iris contract to decrease your pupil size. The iris muscles are acting as a(n):
A. effector.
B. control center.
C. receptor.
D. postitive feedback.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #115
HAPS Objective: B03.01 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the nervous system to relay information. Describe the specific organs, structures, cells or molecules (receptors, neurons, CNS structures, effectors, neurotransmitters) included in the feedback loop.
HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.02 Be able to recognize each of the components in representative systems.
Section: 01.05a
Topic: General

116. When you are exposed to bright light, a reflex is initiated and your iris constricts to decrease pupil size. Which structure serves as a receptor in this system?
A. The retina
B. The iris
C. The eyelid
D. The brain's visual cortex

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Chapter - Chapter 01 #116
HAPS Objective: B03.01 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the nervous system to relay information. Describe the specific organs, structures, cells or molecules (receptors, neurons, CNS structures, effectors, neurotransmitters) included in the feedback loop.
HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.01 Define the components of a homeostatic system.
Section: 01.05a
Topic: General

117. Which of the following choices places the components of a homeostatic control system in proper order?
A. Effector, control center, stimulus, receptor
B. Stimulus, receptor, control center, effector
C. Receptor, effector, control center, stimulus
D. Stimulus, control center, effector, receptor
E. Receptor, control center, stimulus, effector

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #117
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.01 Define the components of a homeostatic system.
Section: 01.05a
Topic: General

118. Define the term "negative feedback".

Negative feedback is a system of homeostatic control in which the output counters the input stimulus so that the physiological variable stays relatively constant.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #118
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.03 Define negative feedback.
Section: 01.05b
Topic: General

119. The normal level at which a physiological variable is maintainied is known as its:
A. stimulus.
B. control center.
C. negative feedback.
D. set point.
E. effector.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #119
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.03 Define negative feedback.
Section: 01.05b
Topic: General

120. The central nervous system acts as the control center for the regulation of blood calcium and blood glucose.
FALSE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #120
HAPS Objective: B03.02 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the endocrine system to relay information. Describe the specific cells or molecules (production cells, hormones, target cells) included in the feedback loop.
HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.04 Explain how homeostatic mechanisms regulated by negative feedback detect and respond to environmental changes.
Section: 01.05b
Topic: General

121. If your body temperature starts to decline, your body responds by exciting skeletal muscles so that you shiver and your temperature returns to normal. This is an example of negative feedback.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #121
HAPS Objective: B03.01 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the nervous system to relay information. Describe the specific organs, structures, cells or molecules (receptors, neurons, CNS structures, effectors, neurotransmitters) included in the feedback loop.
HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.03 Define negative feedback.
Section: 01.05b
Topic: General

122. If carbon dioxide levels rise in the body, negative feedback mechanisms will trigger:
A. an increase in breathing so that carbon dioxide levels decline to the set point.
B. an increase in breathing so that carbon dioxide levels rise further above set point.
C. a decrease in breathing so that carbon dioxide levels rise to the set point.
D. a decrease in breathing so that carbon dioxide levels decline below set point.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #122
HAPS Objective: B03.01 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the nervous system to relay information. Describe the specific organs, structures, cells or molecules (receptors, neurons, CNS structures, effectors, neurotransmitters) included in the feedback loop.
HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.04 Explain how homeostatic mechanisms regulated by negative feedback detect and respond to environmental changes.
Section: 01.05b
Topic: General

123. The reinforcement of a stimulus so that a climax is reached is known as _____.
positive feedback

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #123
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.05 Define positive feedback.
Section: 01.05c
Topic: General

124. The term positive feedback means that the outcome of the system is a good one.
FALSE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #124
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.05 Define positive feedback.
Section: 01.05c
Topic: General

125. If someone speaks too loudly into a microphone, a public address system will sometimes produce a loud whistle of amplified feedback. Explain whether this is an example of negative or positive feedback, and explain how the microphone, control box, and speaker of the system serve as the different components of a feedback loop.

This is an example of positive feedback, where the mic is a receptor (it receives the input), the control box is a control center (it has knobs to adjust settings), and the speaker is an effector (it ultimately produces the sound).

Blooms Level: 4. Analyze
Chapter - Chapter 01 #125
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.06 Describe the actions of a positive feedback loop.
Section: 01.05c
Topic: General

126. In the positive feedback mechanism governing breast feeding, the mammary glands of the breast serve as the:
A. control center.
B. receptor.
C. effector.
D. set point.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #126
HAPS Objective: B03.03 Provide an example of a positive feedback loop in the body. Describe the specific structures (organs, cells or molecules) included in the feedback loop.
HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective: 01.05.06 Describe the actions of a positive feedback loop.
Section: 01.05c
Topic: General

127. Disease is often considered the result of:
A. negative feedback.
B. failure of homeostatic systems.
C. maintenance of set point.
D. feedback loops.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Chapter - Chapter 01 #127
HAPS Objective: B05.02 Predict the types of problems that would occur in the body if various organ systems could not maintain homeostasis and allowed regulated variables (body conditions) to move away from normal.
HAPS Topic: Module B05 Predictions related to homeostatic imbalance, including disease states & disorders.
Learning Objective: 01.06.01: Explain the general relationship of maintaining homeostasis to health and disease.
Section: 01.06
Topic: General

128. Damage to the heart can cause inadequate blood circulation, which can lead to more damage to the heart. This is an example of a positive feedback cycle.
TRUE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #128
HAPS Objective: B05.02 Predict the types of problems that would occur in the body if various organ systems could not maintain homeostasis and allowed regulated variables (body conditions) to move away from normal.
HAPS Topic: Module B05 Predictions related to homeostatic imbalance, including disease states & disorders.
Learning Objective: 01.06.01: Explain the general relationship of maintaining homeostasis to health and disease.
Section: 01.06
Topic: General

129. Diagnosing a disease involves determining the:
A. cause of the homeostatic imbalance.
B. multiple side effects of a drug.
C. effector and the set point.
D. negativity of the feedback.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Chapter - Chapter 01 #129
HAPS Objective: B05.02 Predict the types of problems that would occur in the body if various organ systems could not maintain homeostasis and allowed regulated variables (body conditions) to move away from normal.
HAPS Topic: Module B05 Predictions related to homeostatic imbalance, including disease states & disorders.
Learning Objective: 01.06.01: Explain the general relationship of maintaining homeostasis to health and disease.
Section: 01.06
Topic: General

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