Student: _____

1. Anatomy is

A. the study of function.
B. a branch of physiology.
C. the study of structure.
D. the study of living organisms.
E. the study of homeostasis.

2. Which subdivision of anatomy involves the study of organs that function together?

A. regional
B. developmental
C. systemic
D. histology
E. surface anatomy

3. Which of the following activities would represent a physiological study?

A. observing the structure of the interior of the heart
B. studying a model of the kidney
C. examining the surface of a bone
D. viewing muscle tissue through a microscope
E. determining normal blood sugar levels for 20-year-old students

4. Visual inspection of the appearance of the liver and gallbladder during surgery is associated with which of the following?

A. histology
B. physiology
C. gross anatomy
D. radiology
E. cytology

5. Microscopic examination of a frozen tissue specimen is an application of which of the following disciplines?

A. histology
B. physiology
C. gross anatomy
D. radiology
E. regional anatomy

6. Studies at the biochemical and molecular levels would be most appropriate for learning about the

A. locations of body parts.
B. gross anatomy of bones.
C. physiological functions of organs.
D. ecological niches of humans.
E. systemic anatomy.

7. Knowledge of the structure of body parts helps us to understand their function. Which of the following is an accurate example of that principle?

A. The basic structural unit of the body is the cell.
B. The internal environment of the body is maintained in a relatively stable condition.
C. Moveable joints allow us to bend our fingers to perform many different actions.
D. Each tissue type is composed of cells that have a similar structure and function.
E. Negative feedback is not homeostatic.

8. An investigator who conducts an experiment to determine how changes in pH affect the function of enzymes on digestion is most likely to be a(n)

A. neurologist.
B. anatomist.
C. engineer.
D. physiologist.
E. histologist.

9. The study of the structural features and functions of the cell is

A. cytology.
B. histology.
C. molecular biology.
D. microbiology.
E. surface anatomy.

10. The study of tissues is

A. cytology.
B. histology.
C. molecular biology.
D. microbiology.
E. surface anatomy.

11. The study of the body's organization by areas is

A. systemic anatomy.
B. regional anatomy.
C. molecular biology.
D. microbiology.
E. surface anatomy.

12. The study of the external form of the body and its relationship to deeper structures is

A. systemic anatomy.
B. regional anatomy.
C. molecular biology.
D. microbiology.
E. surface anatomy.

13. Which of the following systems carries necessary compounds like oxygen and nutrients throughout the body?

A. nervous
B. cardiovascular
C. urinary
D. lymphatic
E. respiratory

14. Consider the following structural levels: chemical, organ, tissue, cell, and organ system. Which level encompasses the other four?

A. tissue
B. organ system
C. organ
D. chemical
E. cell

15. A tissue is a

A. structure contained within a cell.
B. lower level of organization than a cell.
C. group of organs that performs specific functions.
D. group of cells with similar structure and function.
E. structure that contains a group of organs.

16. Organize the following structural levels of the human body from simplest to most complex.
(1) cell
(2) tissue
(3) chemical
(4) organ system
(5) organ

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

17. Which organ system is the location of blood cell production?

A. cardiovascular
B. skeletal
C. digestive
D. nervous
E. endocrine

18. Which body system would be affected by degeneration of cartilage in joints?

A. muscular
B. nervous
C. cardiovascular
D. skeletal
E. lymphatic

19. The gallbladder, liver, and stomach are all part of the

A. endocrine system.
B. cardiovascular system.
C. skeletal system.
D. respiratory system.
E. digestive system.

20. The integumentary system

A. regulates body temperature.
B. breaks down food into small particles for absorption.
C. controls intellectual functions.
D. produces body movements.
E. coordinates and integrates body function.

21. Which of the following is NOT the correct name of an organ system?

A. integumentary
B. lymphatic
C. cardiovascular
D. muscular
E. hormonal

22. A cell is

A. a small structure within a molecule.
B. a structure composed of several tissue types.
C. the basic structural unit of living organisms.
D. a group of organs with a common set of functions.
E. a group of atoms with similar structure and function.

23. An organ is

A. a small structure within a cell.
B. a structure composed of several tissue types.
C. the basic structural unit of all living organisms.
D. a group of molecules with a common set of functions.
E. a group of cells with similar structure and function.

24. An organ system is

A. a small structure within a cell.
B. a structure composed of several tissue types.
C. the basic structural unit of all living organisms.
D. a group of organs with a common set of functions.
E. a group of cells with similar structure and function.

25. An organelle is

A. a small structure within a cell.
B. a structure composed of several tissue types.
C. the basic structural unit of all living organisms.
D. a group of organs with a common set of functions.
E. a group of cells with similar structure and function.

26. What system removes nitrogenous waste products from the blood and regulates blood pH, ion balance, and water balance?

A. respiratory
B. lymphatic
C. cardiovascular
D. immune
E. urinary

27. An organism's ability to use energy in order to swim is an example of

A. metabolism.
B. responsiveness.
C. organization.
D. maturation.
E. development.

28. The changes an organism undergoes through time is called

A. organization.
B. metabolism.
C. reproduction.
D. growth.
E. development.

29. Nerve cells generate electrical signals in response to changes in the environment. This is an example of

A. respiration.
B. digestion.
C. movement.
D. filtration.
E. responsiveness.

30. An increase in the number of cells is

A. reproduction.
B. growth.
C. differentiation.
D. metabolism.
E. organization.

31. The change in the shape of tissues or organs is called

A. reproduction.
B. growth.
C. differentiation.
D. metabolism.
E. morphogenesis.

32. Homeostasis is defined as

A. the production of energy by cells.
B. the combination of growth, self-repair, and energy release.
C. an amplification of deviation from the normal range.
D. the maintenance of a relatively constant environment within the body.
E. a condition in the body that does not involve fluctuation.

33. Which of the following is consistent with homeostasis?

A. As body temperature rises, sweating occurs to cool the body.
B. When a person drinks large quantities of water, urine output decreases to raise blood volume.
C. Elevated blood glucose levels cause insulin secretion to decline.
D. Decreases in blood pressure cause a corresponding decrease in heart rate.
E. As blood pressure falls, blood flow to the heart decreases.

34. A blood clot stimulating even more blood clotting is an example of

A. negative feedback.
B. positive feedback.
C. neutral feedback.
D. metabolism.
E. There is no feedback involved.

35. Which of the following is most similar to the negative feedback mechanism in human physiology?

A. A car runs out of gas and stops.
B. A teacher marks all the wrong answers on students' exam papers.
C. A toilet tank stops refilling once its full after a flush.
D. An automatic door opens as soon as somebody approaches it.
E. A clock ticks on a shelf.

36. A researcher discovered a new hormone that raises blood calcium levels. According to the principles of negative feedback, this hormone would be secreted when

A. blood calcium levels increase.
B. blood calcium levels decrease.
C. blood calcium levels are stable.
D. blood calcium levels are elevated.
E. None of these choices are correct.

37. In a negative feedback mechanism, the response of the effector

A. reverses the original stimulus.
B. enhances the original stimulus.
C. has no effect on the original stimulus.
D. is usually damaging to the body.
E. creates a cycle that leads away from homeostasis.

38. Which of the following is most consistent with homeostasis?

A. As blood pressure falls, blood flow to cardiac (heart) muscle decreases.
B. As the mean blood pressure gradually increases in aging people, the blood vessel walls become thinner.
C. Men working in a hot environment drink large quantities of water, and their urine volume increases.
D. As body temperature decreases, blood vessels in the periphery dilate.
E. Elevated blood glucose levels cause insulin secretion (insulin causes cells to take up glucose) to increase.

39. A researcher discovered a sensory receptor that detects decreasing oxygen concentrations in the blood. According to the principles of negative feedback, it is likely that stimulation of this sensory receptor will produce which of the following types of responses?

A. a decrease in heart rate
B. an increase in the respiratory rate
C. an increase in physical activity
D. unconsciousness
E. both a decrease in heart rate and an increase in the respiratory rate

40. Which of the following is NOT a component of a negative feedback mechanism?

A. effector
B. stabilizer
C. control center
D. receptor

41. Positive-feedback mechanisms are always damaging to the body.

True False

42. In the anatomical position, the

A. arms are crossed over the chest.
B. palms of the hands face posteriorly.
C. body is erect with the head turned to the right.
D. thumbs point to the midline of the body.
E. palms of the hands face anteriorly.

43. Which of the following sets of directional terms are most appropriately referred to as opposites?

A. distal and proximal
B. medial and inferior
C. superior and ventral
D. anterior and deep
E. lateral and superior

44. The term "dorsal" means

A. further from the point of attachment to the body.
B. to lie with the anterior surface down.
C. toward the back of the body.
D. away from the midline.
E. toward the front of the body.

45. The anatomical term that means "away from the midline of the body" is

A. medial.
B. proximal.
C. distal.
D. lateral.
E. superficial.

46. The thumb is ___ to the fifth digit (little finger).

A. distal
B. lateral
C. medial
D. proximal
E. superficial

47. Which of the following describes the position of the nose?

A. inferior to the chin
B. superior to the forehead
C. posterior to the ears
D. lateral to the eyes
E. superior to the mouth

48. The shoulder is _____ to the elbow.

A. lateral
B. dorsal
C. distal
D. ventral
E. proximal

49. A term that means "toward the attached end of a limb" is

A. medial.
B. lateral.
C. superficial.
D. distal.
E. proximal.

50. Which of the following is most inferior in location?

A. pelvic cavity
B. mediastinum
C. diaphragm
D. pleural cavity
E. pericardial cavity

51. While Stacy is in the process of passing over the bar during a pole vault, her hips are considered to be

A. anterior to her shoulders.
B. posterior to her shoulders.
C. inferior to her shoulders.
D. superior to her shoulders.
E. cephalic to her shoulders.

52. Cephalic means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

53. Posterior means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

54. Medial means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

55. Proximal means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

56. Deep means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

57. In the expression "Let your fingers do the walking," which of the following anatomical terms could be substituted for "fingers?"

A. tarsals
B. manuals
C. digits
D. carpals
E. metatarsals

58. The anatomical arm refers to the part of the upper limb from the

A. shoulder to the wrist.
B. elbow to the wrist.
C. shoulder to the elbow.
D. elbow to the fingers.
E. shoulder to the fingers.

59. The lumbar region is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

60. The antecubital region is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

61. The antebrachial region is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

62. The pectoral region is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

63. The plantar surface is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

64. The brachial region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

65. The inguinal region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

66. The gluteal region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

67. The sternal region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

68. The umbilical region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

69. The cervical region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

70. The popliteal region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

71. The sural region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

72. The femoral region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

73. The axillary region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

74. What plane divides the body into equal right and left halves?

A. coronal
B. transverse
C. median
D. sagittal
E. frontal

75. Which of the following abdominal regions would contain the appendix?

A. hypogastric
B. right iliac
C. right lumbar
D. umbilical
E. left iliac

76. Which of the following is NOT found in the epigastric region?

A. liver
B. stomach
C. urinary bladder
D. duodenum
E. large intestine

77. A vertical plane that separates the body into right and left portions is called a _____ plane.

A. sagittal
B. transverse
C. frontal
D. horizontal
E. coronal

78. "Cutting off your nose" would be a section in the _____ plane.

A. coronal
B. nasal
C. median
D. transverse
E. sagittal

79. Amputation of a foot at the ankle would involve a cut in the _____ plane.

A. coronal
B. median
C. transverse
D. frontal
E. lateral

80. The thoracic cavity is separated from the abdominal cavity by the

A. sternum.
B. diaphragm.
C. mediastinum.
D. mesentery.
E. pericardial cavity.

81. A bullet enters the left lung and collapses it. Which cavity has been entered?

A. mediastinal
B. pericardial
C. pleural
D. vertebral
E. cranial

82. The cavity of the body immediately inferior to the diaphragm is the _____ cavity.

A. pleural
B. thoracic
C. inguinal
D. pelvic
E. abdominal

83. The suffix "-itis" means inflammation. Which of the following terms means inflammation of the membrane lining the body cavity that contains the liver?

A. pericarditis
B. peritonitis
C. pleurisy
D. colitis
E. hepatitis

84. Which of the following organs is retroperitoneal in location?

A. stomach
B. liver
C. heart
D. kidney
E. ovary

85. The wall of the abdominopelvic cavity is lined by a serous membrane called the

A. visceral pleural membrane.
B. parietal peritoneum.
C. visceral mediastinal membrane.
D. visceral peritoneum.
E. epicardium.

86. The visceral pleura is

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

87. The parietal peritoneum is

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

88. The mesentery is

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

89. The pleural cavity is the

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

90. The parietal pericardium is

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

91. A major limitation of radiographs is that they

A. can only visualize bone.
B. give only a flat, two-dimensional image of the body.
C. are old technology that do not give good results.
D. have very few applications.

92. An anatomic image created from sound waves is a

A. radiograph.
B. CT scan.
C. MRI.
D. sonogram.

93. A CT scan allows for a three-dimensional image to be generated.

True False

94. What technique creates a three-dimensional dynamic image of blood vessels?

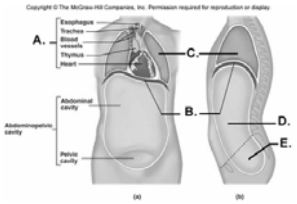
A. digital subtraction angiography
B. magnetic resonance imaging
C. dynamic spatial reconstruction
D. positron emission tomography

95. Magnetic resonance imaging is based on the movement of

A. electrons in a magnetic field.
B. carbons in a magnetic field.
C. protons in a magnetic field.
D. cells in a magnetic field.

96. The delivery of a radioactive compound to the body to study the metabolism of tissues is called

A. MRI.
B. PET.
C. DSA.
D. DSR.



97. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "A" represent?

A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity

98. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "B" represent?

A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity

99. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "C" represent?

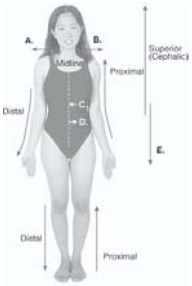
A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity

100. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "D" represent?

A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity

101. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "E" represent?

A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity



102. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "A" represent?

A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral

103. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "B" represent?

A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral

104. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "C" represent?

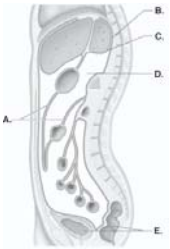
A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral

105. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "D" represent?

A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral

106. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "E" represent?

A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral



107. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What structure does "A" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

108. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What serous membrane does "B" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

109. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What serous membrane does "C" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

110. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What cavity does "D" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

111. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What structures does "E" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

1 KEY

1. Anatomy is

A. the study of function.
B. a branch of physiology.
C. the study of structure.
D. the study of living organisms.
E. the study of homeostasis.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #1

2. Which subdivision of anatomy involves the study of organs that function together?

A. regional
B. developmental
C. systemic
D. histology
E. surface anatomy

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #2

3. Which of the following activities would represent a physiological study?

A. observing the structure of the interior of the heart
B. studying a model of the kidney
C. examining the surface of a bone
D. viewing muscle tissue through a microscope
E. determining normal blood sugar levels for 20-year-old students

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #3

4. Visual inspection of the appearance of the liver and gallbladder during surgery is associated with which of the following?

A. histology
B. physiology
C. gross anatomy
D. radiology
E. cytology

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #4

5. Microscopic examination of a frozen tissue specimen is an application of which of the following disciplines?

A. histology
B. physiology
C. gross anatomy
D. radiology
E. regional anatomy

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #5

6. Studies at the biochemical and molecular levels would be most appropriate for learning about the

A. locations of body parts.
B. gross anatomy of bones.
C. physiological functions of organs.
D. ecological niches of humans.
E. systemic anatomy.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #6

7. Knowledge of the structure of body parts helps us to understand their function. Which of the following is an accurate example of that principle?

A. The basic structural unit of the body is the cell.
B. The internal environment of the body is maintained in a relatively stable condition.
C. Moveable joints allow us to bend our fingers to perform many different actions.
D. Each tissue type is composed of cells that have a similar structure and function.
E. Negative feedback is not homeostatic.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01C. Explain the importance of the relationship between structure and function.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #7

8. An investigator who conducts an experiment to determine how changes in pH affect the function of enzymes on digestion is most likely to be a(n)

A. neurologist.
B. anatomist.
C. engineer.
D. physiologist.
E. histologist.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #8

9. The study of the structural features and functions of the cell is

A. cytology.
B. histology.
C. molecular biology.
D. microbiology.
E. surface anatomy.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #9

10. The study of tissues is

A. cytology.
B. histology.
C. molecular biology.
D. microbiology.
E. surface anatomy.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #10

11. The study of the body's organization by areas is

A. systemic anatomy.
B. regional anatomy.
C. molecular biology.
D. microbiology.
E. surface anatomy.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #11

12. The study of the external form of the body and its relationship to deeper structures is

A. systemic anatomy.
B. regional anatomy.
C. molecular biology.
D. microbiology.
E. surface anatomy.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #12

13. Which of the following systems carries necessary compounds like oxygen and nutrients throughout the body?

A. nervous
B. cardiovascular
C. urinary
D. lymphatic
E. respiratory

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #13

14. Consider the following structural levels: chemical, organ, tissue, cell, and organ system. Which level encompasses the other four?

A. tissue
B. organ system
C. organ
D. chemical
E. cell

Blooms Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body, and describe the major characteristics of each level.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #14

15. A tissue is a

A. structure contained within a cell.
B. lower level of organization than a cell.
C. group of organs that performs specific functions.
D. group of cells with similar structure and function.
E. structure that contains a group of organs.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body, and describe the major characteristics of each level.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #15

16. Organize the following structural levels of the human body from simplest to most complex.
(1) cell
(2) tissue
(3) chemical
(4) organ system
(5) organ

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

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body, and describe the major characteristics of each level.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #16

17. Which organ system is the location of blood cell production?

A. cardiovascular
B. skeletal
C. digestive
D. nervous
E. endocrine

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #17

18. Which body system would be affected by degeneration of cartilage in joints?

A. muscular
B. nervous
C. cardiovascular
D. skeletal
E. lymphatic

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #18

19. The gallbladder, liver, and stomach are all part of the

A. endocrine system.
B. cardiovascular system.
C. skeletal system.
D. respiratory system.
E. digestive system.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #19

20. The integumentary system

A. regulates body temperature.
B. breaks down food into small particles for absorption.
C. controls intellectual functions.
D. produces body movements.
E. coordinates and integrates body function.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #20

21. Which of the following is NOT the correct name of an organ system?

A. integumentary
B. lymphatic
C. cardiovascular
D. muscular
E. hormonal

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #21

22. A cell is

A. a small structure within a molecule.
B. a structure composed of several tissue types.
C. the basic structural unit of living organisms.
D. a group of organs with a common set of functions.
E. a group of atoms with similar structure and function.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body, and describe the major characteristics of each level.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #22

23. An organ is

A. a small structure within a cell.
B. a structure composed of several tissue types.
C. the basic structural unit of all living organisms.
D. a group of molecules with a common set of functions.
E. a group of cells with similar structure and function.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body, and describe the major characteristics of each level.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #23

24. An organ system is

A. a small structure within a cell.
B. a structure composed of several tissue types.
C. the basic structural unit of all living organisms.
D. a group of organs with a common set of functions.
E. a group of cells with similar structure and function.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body, and describe the major characteristics of each level.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #24

25. An organelle is

A. a small structure within a cell.
B. a structure composed of several tissue types.
C. the basic structural unit of all living organisms.
D. a group of organs with a common set of functions.
E. a group of cells with similar structure and function.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body, and describe the major characteristics of each level.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #25

26. What system removes nitrogenous waste products from the blood and regulates blood pH, ion balance, and water balance?

A. respiratory
B. lymphatic
C. cardiovascular
D. immune
E. urinary

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.
Section: 01.02
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #26

27. An organism's ability to use energy in order to swim is an example of

A. metabolism.
B. responsiveness.
C. organization.
D. maturation.
E. development.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define six characteristics of life.
Section: 01.03
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #27

28. The changes an organism undergoes through time is called

A. organization.
B. metabolism.
C. reproduction.
D. growth.
E. development.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define six characteristics of life.
Section: 01.03
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #28

29. Nerve cells generate electrical signals in response to changes in the environment. This is an example of

A. respiration.
B. digestion.
C. movement.
D. filtration.
E. responsiveness.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define six characteristics of life.
Section: 01.03
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #29

30. An increase in the number of cells is

A. reproduction.
B. growth.
C. differentiation.
D. metabolism.
E. organization.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define six characteristics of life.
Section: 01.03
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #30

31. The change in the shape of tissues or organs is called

A. reproduction.
B. growth.
C. differentiation.
D. metabolism.
E. morphogenesis.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define six characteristics of life.
Section: 01.03
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #31

32. Homeostasis is defined as

A. the production of energy by cells.
B. the combination of growth, self-repair, and energy release.
C. an amplification of deviation from the normal range.
D. the maintenance of a relatively constant environment within the body.
E. a condition in the body that does not involve fluctuation.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.
Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis, and explain why it is important for proper body function.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #32

33. Which of the following is consistent with homeostasis?

A. As body temperature rises, sweating occurs to cool the body.
B. When a person drinks large quantities of water, urine output decreases to raise blood volume.
C. Elevated blood glucose levels cause insulin secretion to decline.
D. Decreases in blood pressure cause a corresponding decrease in heart rate.
E. As blood pressure falls, blood flow to the heart decreases.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.
Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis, and explain why it is important for proper body function.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #33

34. A blood clot stimulating even more blood clotting is an example of

A. negative feedback.
B. positive feedback.
C. neutral feedback.
D. metabolism.
E. There is no feedback involved.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
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 Objective: B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis.
Learning Outcome: 01.05C. Describe a positive-feedback mechanism and give an example.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #34

35. Which of the following is most similar to the negative feedback mechanism in human physiology?

A. A car runs out of gas and stops.
B. A teacher marks all the wrong answers on students' exam papers.
C. A toilet tank stops refilling once its full after a flush.
D. An automatic door opens as soon as somebody approaches it.
E. A clock ticks on a shelf.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #35

36. A researcher discovered a new hormone that raises blood calcium levels. According to the principles of negative feedback, this hormone would be secreted when

A. blood calcium levels increase.
B. blood calcium levels decrease.
C. blood calcium levels are stable.
D. blood calcium levels are elevated.
E. None of these choices are correct.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
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.
Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #36

37. In a negative feedback mechanism, the response of the effector

A. reverses the original stimulus.
B. enhances the original stimulus.
C. has no effect on the original stimulus.
D. is usually damaging to the body.
E. creates a cycle that leads away from homeostasis.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #37

38. Which of the following is most consistent with homeostasis?

A. As blood pressure falls, blood flow to cardiac (heart) muscle decreases.
B. As the mean blood pressure gradually increases in aging people, the blood vessel walls become thinner.
C. Men working in a hot environment drink large quantities of water, and their urine volume increases.
D. As body temperature decreases, blood vessels in the periphery dilate.
E. Elevated blood glucose levels cause insulin secretion (insulin causes cells to take up glucose) to increase.

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.
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.
Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis, and explain why it is important for proper body function.
Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #38

39. A researcher discovered a sensory receptor that detects decreasing oxygen concentrations in the blood. According to the principles of negative feedback, it is likely that stimulation of this sensory receptor will produce which of the following types of responses?

A. a decrease in heart rate
B. an increase in the respiratory rate
C. an increase in physical activity
D. unconsciousness
E. both a decrease in heart rate and an increase in the respiratory rate

Blooms Level: 4. Analyze
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.
Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #39

40. Which of the following is NOT a component of a negative feedback mechanism?

A. effector
B. stabilizer
C. control center
D. receptor

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.
Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #40

41. Positive-feedback mechanisms are always damaging to the body.

FALSE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
HAPS Objective: B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis.
Learning Outcome: 01.05C. Describe a positive-feedback mechanism and give an example.
Section: 01.05
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #41

42. In the anatomical position, the

A. arms are crossed over the chest.
B. palms of the hands face posteriorly.
C. body is erect with the head turned to the right.
D. thumbs point to the midline of the body.
E. palms of the hands face anteriorly.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.
Learning Outcome: 01.06A. Describe a person in anatomical position.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #42

43. Which of the following sets of directional terms are most appropriately referred to as opposites?

A. distal and proximal
B. medial and inferior
C. superior and ventral
D. anterior and deep
E. lateral and superior

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #43

44. The term "dorsal" means

A. further from the point of attachment to the body.
B. to lie with the anterior surface down.
C. toward the back of the body.
D. away from the midline.
E. toward the front of the body.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #44

45. The anatomical term that means "away from the midline of the body" is

A. medial.
B. proximal.
C. distal.
D. lateral.
E. superficial.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #45

46. The thumb is ___ to the fifth digit (little finger).

A. distal
B. lateral
C. medial
D. proximal
E. superficial

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #46

47. Which of the following describes the position of the nose?

A. inferior to the chin
B. superior to the forehead
C. posterior to the ears
D. lateral to the eyes
E. superior to the mouth

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #47

48. The shoulder is _____ to the elbow.

A. lateral
B. dorsal
C. distal
D. ventral
E. proximal

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #48

49. A term that means "toward the attached end of a limb" is

A. medial.
B. lateral.
C. superficial.
D. distal.
E. proximal.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #49

50. Which of the following is most inferior in location?

A. pelvic cavity
B. mediastinum
C. diaphragm
D. pleural cavity
E. pericardial cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #50

51. While Stacy is in the process of passing over the bar during a pole vault, her hips are considered to be

A. anterior to her shoulders.
B. posterior to her shoulders.
C. inferior to her shoulders.
D. superior to her shoulders.
E. cephalic to her shoulders.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #51

52. Cephalic means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #52

53. Posterior means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #53

54. Medial means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #54

55. Proximal means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #55

56. Deep means

A. toward the middle or midline of the body.
B. away from the surface.
C. closer to the head.
D. closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
E. toward the back of the body.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #56

57. In the expression "Let your fingers do the walking," which of the following anatomical terms could be substituted for "fingers?"

A. tarsals
B. manuals
C. digits
D. carpals
E. metatarsals

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #57

58. The anatomical arm refers to the part of the upper limb from the

A. shoulder to the wrist.
B. elbow to the wrist.
C. shoulder to the elbow.
D. elbow to the fingers.
E. shoulder to the fingers.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #58

59. The lumbar region is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #59

60. The antecubital region is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #60

61. The antebrachial region is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #61

62. The pectoral region is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #62

63. The plantar surface is the

A. area in front of the elbow.
B. chest area.
C. lower back.
D. bottom of foot.
E. forearm.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #63

64. The brachial region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #64

65. The inguinal region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #65

66. The gluteal region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #66

67. The sternal region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #67

68. The umbilical region is commonly known as the

A. groin.
B. buttock.
C. breastbone.
D. upper arm.
E. naval.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #68

69. The cervical region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #69

70. The popliteal region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #70

71. The sural region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #71

72. The femoral region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #72

73. The axillary region is the

A. calf.
B. armpit.
C. hollow behind the knee.
D. neck.
E. thigh.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #73

74. What plane divides the body into equal right and left halves?

A. coronal
B. transverse
C. median
D. sagittal
E. frontal

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.
Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #74

75. Which of the following abdominal regions would contain the appendix?

A. hypogastric
B. right iliac
C. right lumbar
D. umbilical
E. left iliac

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
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.
Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #75

76. Which of the following is NOT found in the epigastric region?

A. liver
B. stomach
C. urinary bladder
D. duodenum
E. large intestine

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
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.
Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #76

77. A vertical plane that separates the body into right and left portions is called a _____ plane.

A. sagittal
B. transverse
C. frontal
D. horizontal
E. coronal

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.
Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #77

78. "Cutting off your nose" would be a section in the _____ plane.

A. coronal
B. nasal
C. median
D. transverse
E. sagittal

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.
Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #78

79. Amputation of a foot at the ankle would involve a cut in the _____ plane.

A. coronal
B. median
C. transverse
D. frontal
E. lateral

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.
Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #79

80. The thoracic cavity is separated from the abdominal cavity by the

A. sternum.
B. diaphragm.
C. mediastinum.
D. mesentery.
E. pericardial cavity.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
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.
Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #80

81. A bullet enters the left lung and collapses it. Which cavity has been entered?

A. mediastinal
B. pericardial
C. pleural
D. vertebral
E. cranial

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #81

82. The cavity of the body immediately inferior to the diaphragm is the _____ cavity.

A. pleural
B. thoracic
C. inguinal
D. pelvic
E. abdominal

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #82

83. The suffix "-itis" means inflammation. Which of the following terms means inflammation of the membrane lining the body cavity that contains the liver?

A. pericarditis
B. peritonitis
C. pleurisy
D. colitis
E. hepatitis

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #83

84. Which of the following organs is retroperitoneal in location?

A. stomach
B. liver
C. heart
D. kidney
E. ovary

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Objective: A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.
Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #84

85. The wall of the abdominopelvic cavity is lined by a serous membrane called the

A. visceral pleural membrane.
B. parietal peritoneum.
C. visceral mediastinal membrane.
D. visceral peritoneum.
E. epicardium.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
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 Objective: A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.
Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #85

86. The visceral pleura is

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #86

87. The parietal peritoneum is

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #87

88. The mesentery is

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #88

89. The pleural cavity is the

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #89

90. The parietal pericardium is

A. a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.
B. the serous membrane that covers the lungs.
C. the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.
E. the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #90

91. A major limitation of radiographs is that they

A. can only visualize bone.
B. give only a flat, two-dimensional image of the body.
C. are old technology that do not give good results.
D. have very few applications.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #91

92. An anatomic image created from sound waves is a

A. radiograph.
B. CT scan.
C. MRI.
D. sonogram.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #92

93. A CT scan allows for a three-dimensional image to be generated.

TRUE

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #93

94. What technique creates a three-dimensional dynamic image of blood vessels?

A. digital subtraction angiography
B. magnetic resonance imaging
C. dynamic spatial reconstruction
D. positron emission tomography

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #94

95. Magnetic resonance imaging is based on the movement of

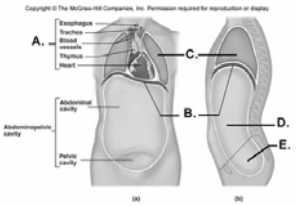
A. electrons in a magnetic field.
B. carbons in a magnetic field.
C. protons in a magnetic field.
D. cells in a magnetic field.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #95

96. The delivery of a radioactive compound to the body to study the metabolism of tissues is called

A. MRI.
B. PET.
C. DSA.
D. DSR.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.
Section: 01.01
Topic: General
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #96



Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure: 01.14
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01

97. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "A" represent?

A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure: 01.14
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #97

98. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "B" represent?

A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure: 01.14
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #98

99. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "C" represent?

A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure: 01.14
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #99

100. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "D" represent?

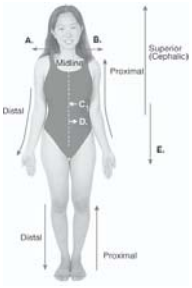
A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure: 01.14
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #100

101. Here is a figure showing major trunk cavities and other structures. What does "E" represent?

A. diaphragm
B. mediastinum
C. pelvic cavity
D. thoracic cavity
E. abdominal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure: 01.14
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #101



Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.09
HAPS Objective: A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01

102. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "A" represent?

A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.09
HAPS Objective: A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #102

103. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "B" represent?

A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.09
HAPS Objective: A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #103

104. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "C" represent?

A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.09
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #104

105. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "D" represent?

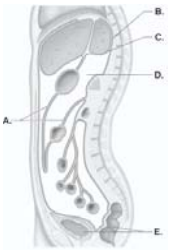
A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.09
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #105

106. Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "E" represent?

A. median
B. right
C. left
D. inferior
E. lateral

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.09
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body, and use them to locate specific body structures.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #106



Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.16
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01

107. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What structure does "A" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.16
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #107

108. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What serous membrane does "B" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.16
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #108

109. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What serous membrane does "C" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.16
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #109

110. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What cavity does "D" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.16
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #110

111. This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What structures does "E" represent?

A. visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
B. mesentery
C. parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
D. retroperitoneal organs
E. peritoneal cavity

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Figure 01.16
HAPS Objective: D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous
Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation
VanPutte - Chapter 01 #111

1 Summary

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Blooms Level: 3. Apply	6
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HAPS Objective: A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.	3
HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.	4
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.	12
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.	17
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.	4
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.	20
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HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.	11
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.	1
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HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.	7
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.	7
HAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.	3
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.	2
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.	3
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.	1
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.	2
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.	1
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Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.	17
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