

Anatomy & Physiology, 3e (McKinley)

Chapter 1 The Sciences of Anatomy and Physiology

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."

Answer: C

Section: 01.01

Topic: Origins of biomedical science

Learning Objective: 01.01.01 Describe the science of anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

2) Anatomy is the study of

- A) stars.
- B) function.
- C) sharp tools.
- D) structure and form.
- E) word histories.

Answer: D

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.01 Describe the science of anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.01 Describe the science of anatomy.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

- 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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.01 Describe the science of anatomy.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

- 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

Answer: B

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: comparative

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

7) Which branch of microscopic anatomy is the study of tissues?

- A) Histology
- B) Cytology
- C) Embryology
- D) Developmental anatomy
- E) Surgical anatomy

Answer: A

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module D01 Overview of histology and tissue types.

8) Cytology is a subdivision of gross anatomy.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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.

Answer: D

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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.

Answer: B

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module D01 Overview of histology and tissue types.

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.

Answer: D

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.02 List the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

13) The scientific discipline that studies the functions of body structures is

- A) anatomy.
- B) physiology.
- C) astronomy.
- D) anthropology.
- E) archaeology.

Answer: B

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.03 Describe the science of physiology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.03 Describe the science of physiology.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.03 Describe the science of physiology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: neurophysiology

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.04 List the subdivisions in physiology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: pathophysiology

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.04 List the subdivisions in physiology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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.

Answer: D

Section: 01.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.01.04 List the subdivisions in physiology.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.02

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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?

Answer: 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).

Section: 01.02

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.

Bloom's: 6. Create

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.02

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

22) The mechanism by which the body propels food through the digestive tract is primarily a topic of study for

A) anatomists.

B) physiologists.

Answer: B

Section: 01.02

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.04

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.04.07 List the characteristics common to all living things.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.04

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.04.07 List the characteristics common to all living things.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.04

Topic: Definition of homeostasis

Learning Objective: 01.04.07 List the characteristics common to all living things.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.

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.

Answer: B

Section: 01.04

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.04.07 List the characteristics common to all living things.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module O02 Introduction to Metabolism.

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

Answer: anabolism
anabolic
anabolic reactions

Section: 01.04

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.04.07 List the characteristics common to all living things.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module O02 Introduction to Metabolism.

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.

Answer: D

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

30) At what level of organization is a tooth?

- A) Tissue level
- B) Cell level
- C) Organ level
- D) System level
- E) Atomic level

Answer: C

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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).

Answer: 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, which helps make up the person, the organism.

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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

Answer: organelles

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

Learning Objective: 01.04.09 Compare the organ systems of the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

Learning Objective: 01.04.09 Compare the organ systems of the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

Learning Objective: 01.04.09 Compare the organ systems of the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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

Answer: lymphatic

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

Learning Objective: 01.04.09 Compare the organ systems of the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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

Answer: endocrine

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

Learning Objective: 01.04.09 Compare the organ systems of the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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.

Answer: E

Section: 01.05

Topic: Anatomical position

Learning Objective: 01.05.10 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.

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

Answer: Thumbs point out, palms face forward.

Section: 01.05

Topic: Anatomical position

Learning Objective: 01.05.10 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.

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

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Anatomical position

Learning Objective: 01.05.10 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anatomy.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.

43) The word _____ implies an imaginary flat surface passing through the body.

- A) section
- B) plane
- C) direction
- D) tangent
- E) figure

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body planes and sections

Learning Objective: 01.05.11 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.

44) A plane that passes through the structure at an angle is called

- A) frontal.
- B) coronal.
- C) oblique.
- D) sagittal.
- E) transverse.

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body planes and sections

Learning Objective: 01.05.11 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.

45) A(n) _____ plane separates the body into superior and inferior parts.

- A) transverse
- B) oblique
- C) sagittal
- D) coronal
- E) frontal

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body planes and sections

Learning Objective: 01.05.11 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.

- 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

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

- 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.

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

- 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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

55) The anatomic term for the cheek is

- A) buccal.
- B) pelvic.
- C) cervical.
- D) crural.
- E) sacral.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

56) The popliteal region is best seen from a(n) _____ view.

- A) anterior
- B) lateral
- C) superior
- D) inferior
- E) posterior

Answer: E

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

57) What is the anatomic term for the foot?

- A) Pubic
- B) Patellar
- C) Ped
- D) Popliteal
- E) Acromial

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

58) Which anatomical term describes the wrist region?

- A) Tarsal
- B) Carpal
- C) Digital
- D) Olecranal
- E) Perineal

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.15 Explain the role of serous membranes in the ventral cavities.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).

61) The anatomic term for the calf is

- A) crural.
- B) popliteal.
- C) tarsal.
- D) carpal.
- E) sural.

Answer: E

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

62) The term "hallux" refers to the

- A) little finger.
- B) thumb.
- C) great toe.
- D) lateral-most toe.
- E) middle digit.

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

63) What is the anatomic term for the hip region?

- A) Sternal
- B) Coxal
- C) Dorsal
- D) Crural
- E) Sural

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

64) A professional fighter hit in the mental region might have damage to the

- A) jaw.
- B) ear.
- C) nose.
- D) knee.
- E) shoulder.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

65) "Pollex" refers to the

- A) eyebrow.
- B) thumb.
- C) great toe.
- D) little finger.
- E) kneecap.

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

66) An inguinal hernia is in the region of the

- A) umbilicus.
- B) groin.
- C) calf.
- D) thigh.
- E) shoulder.

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.15 Explain the role of serous membranes in the ventral cavities.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).

68) The mediastinum is within the ventral cavity.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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.

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

- 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.

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: 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.

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 5. Evaluate

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

- 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.

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).

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.

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.15 Explain the role of serous membranes in the ventral cavities.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).

75) With a specimen in the anatomic position, you can best see the mediastinum with a(n) _____ view.

- A) midsagittal
- B) superior
- C) inferior
- D) frontal
- E) posterior

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body planes and sections

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

- 78) Which abdominopelvic regions have both a right and a 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

Answer: E

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

79) Lateral to the umbilical abdominopelvic region are the _____ regions.

- A) hypochondriac
- B) iliac
- C) hypogastric
- D) epigastric
- E) lumbar

Answer: E

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

80) The urinary bladder is found in which abdominopelvic region?

- A) Hypogastric
- B) Right lumbar
- C) Hypochondriac
- D) Left iliac
- E) Left lumbar

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: right lower

RL

RLQ

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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.

Answer: B

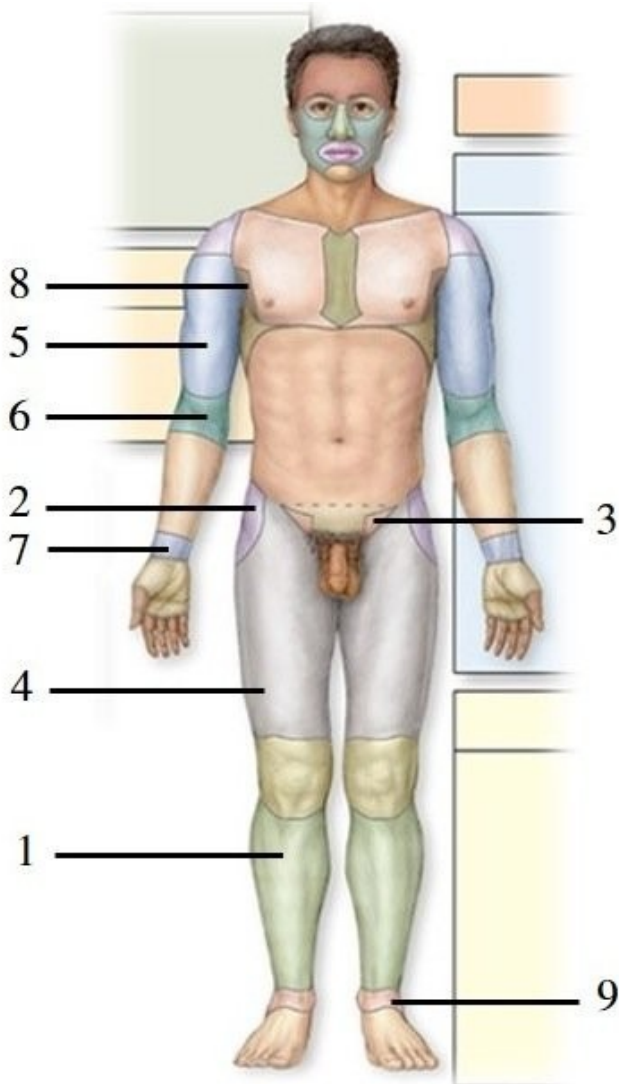
Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.



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

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: C

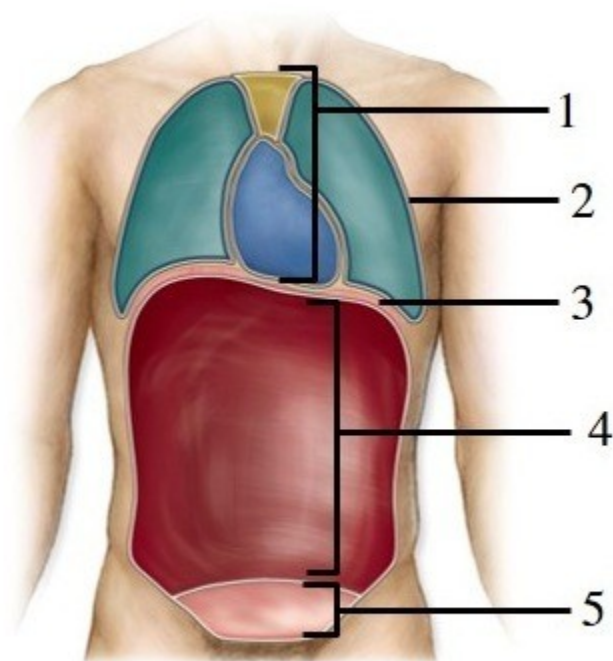
Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.



Coronal (frontal) view

86) This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 1 indicate?

- A) Mediastinum
- B) Pelvic cavity
- C) Peritoneal cavity
- D) Pleural cavity
- E) Pericardial cavity

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: B

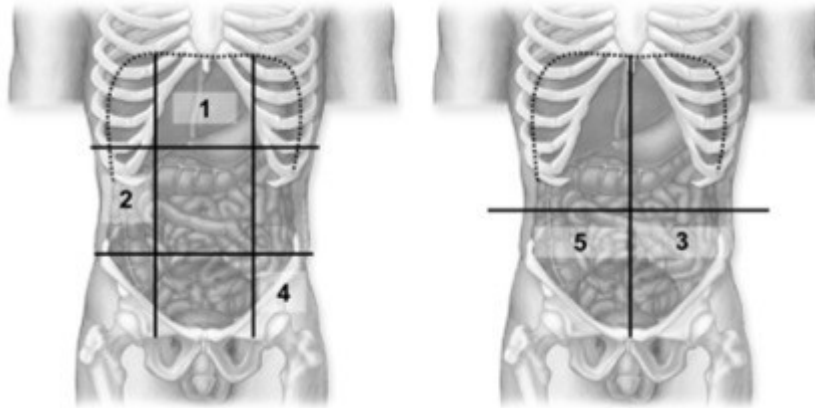
Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.



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

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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)

Answer: E

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.02

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.04

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Learning Objective: 01.04.07 List the characteristics common to all living things.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.04

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.04.07 List the characteristics common to all living things.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

Learning Objective: 01.04.09 Compare the organ systems of the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Anatomical position

Learning Objective: 01.05.10 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anatomy.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body planes and sections

Learning Objective: 01.05.11 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes & sections.

100) The chest is superior to the head.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

102) The mediastinum is a serous cavity.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous & synovial).

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.13 Identify the major regions of the body, using proper anatomic terminology.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: organ system

Section: 01.04

Topic: Levels of organization

Learning Objective: 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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

Answer: homeostasis

Section: 01.04

Topic: Definition of homeostasis

Learning Objective: 01.06.17 Define the components of a homeostatic system.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.

107) The _____ reproductive system produces oocytes.

Answer: female

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

Learning Objective: 01.04.09 Compare the organ systems of the human body.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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

Answer: distal

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Answer: diaphragm

Section: 01.05

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Learning Objective: 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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

Answer: medial

Section: 01.05

Topic: Directional terms

Learning Objective: 01.05.16 Compare the terms used to subdivide the abdominopelvic region into nine regions or four quadrants.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities & regions.

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.

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.17 Define the components of a homeostatic system.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

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

Answer: receptor

receptors

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.17 Define the components of a homeostatic system.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

113) The part of the homeostatic control mechanism that brings about change is the

- A) control center.
- B) stimulus.
- C) effector.
- D) receptor.

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.17 Define the components of a homeostatic system.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

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

Answer: control center

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.17 Define the components of a homeostatic system.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

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) positive feedback.

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.18 Be able to recognize each of the components in representative system. systems.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.18 Be able to recognize each of the components in representative system. systems.

Bloom's: 3. Apply

HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.18 Be able to recognize each of the components in representative system. systems.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

118) Define the term "negative feedback."

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

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.19 Define negative feedback.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.19 Define negative feedback.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

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

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.20 Explain how homeostatic mechanisms regulated by negative feedback detect and respond to environmental changes.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.

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.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.20 Explain how homeostatic mechanisms regulated by negative feedback detect and respond to environmental changes.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.

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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.20 Explain how homeostatic mechanisms regulated by negative feedback detect and respond to environmental changes.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.

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

Answer: positive feedback

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.21 Define positive feedback.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

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

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.21 Define positive feedback.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

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.

Answer: 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).

Section: 01.06

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.22 Describe the actions of a positive feedback loop.

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.

126) In the positive feedback mechanism governing breastfeeding, the mammary glands of the breast serve as the

- A) control center.
- B) receptor.
- C) effector.
- D) set point.

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.06.22 Describe the actions of a positive feedback loop.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.

127) Disease is often considered the result of

- A) negative feedback.
- B) failure of homeostatic systems.
- C) maintenance of set point.
- D) feedback loops.

Answer: B

Section: 01.07

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.07.23 Explain the general relationship of maintaining homeostasis to health and disease.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

HAPS Topic: Module B05 Predictions related to homeostatic imbalance, including disease states & disorders.

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.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.07

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.07.23 Explain the general relationship of maintaining homeostasis to health and disease.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B05 Predictions related to homeostatic imbalance, including disease states & disorders.

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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.07

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Learning Objective: 01.07.23 Explain the general relationship of maintaining homeostasis to health and disease.

Bloom's: 2. Understand

HAPS Topic: Module B05 Predictions related to homeostatic imbalance, including disease states & disorders.

130) For better retention of material, it is better to break up study sessions into multiple smaller chunks (e.g. 30 minutes each) rather than fewer, longer sessions (e.g. several hours each).

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.03

Learning Objective: 01.03.06 Describe best practices for studying anatomy and physiology effectively.

Bloom's: 1. Remember

131) Which of the following is an example of a best practice for effectively studying anatomy and physiology material?

- A) Explaining a concept to a study partner
- B) Study by exclusively reading and re-reading the material
- C) Wait until a day or two before the test before studying
- D) Study in fewer, longer sessions as compared to numerous, shorter sessions

Answer: A

Section: 01.03

Learning Objective: 01.03.06 Describe best practices for studying anatomy and physiology effectively.

Bloom's: 1. Remember