Chapter 01 Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology Answer Key

Matching Questions

1. Match the regional term to the appropriate body part.

1. Antebrachial	heel **3**
2. Buccal	forearm **1**
3. Calcaneal	cheek **2**
4. Coxal	hip **4**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Basic terminology
Topic: Body cavities and regions

Multiple Choice Questions

2. An investigator who conducts an experiment to determine how temperature changes affect the rate at which the heart beats is most likely a(an)

A. anatomist.
B. physiologist.
C. chemist.
D. biochemist.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Section: 01.02
Topic: Basic terminology

3. Blood plasma is an example of this type of fluid.

A. intracellular
B. extracellular
C. serous
D. acidic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

Section: 01.05
Topic: Basic terminology

4.

Which of the following lists illustrates the idea of increasing levels of organization?

A.
organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems

B.
tissues, cells, organs, organelles, organ systems

C.
organs, organelles, organ systems, cells, tissues

D. cell, atom, organelle, molecule, macromolecule
E. cell, molecule, organelle, atom, macromolecule

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.03
Topic: Levels of organization

5.

In a crisis, the heart beats faster and more forcefully, resulting in

A.
an increase in hydrostatic pressure.

B.
a decrease in hydrostatic pressure.

C.
no pressure changes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module O06 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

6.

A drop in room temperature to 65°F that causes the heater to turn on provides an example of a(an)

A. control system.

B. effector.

C. receptor.

D. stimulus.

E. response.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module O06 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

7. Which of the following is not considered one of the characteristics of life?

A. excretion
B. digestion
C. respiration
D. metabolism
E. absorption

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Levels of organization

8. The ability of an organism to sense changes in its body is an example of

A. movement.
B. respiration.
C. responsiveness.
D. excretion.
E. absorption.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Basic terminology
Topic: Levels of organization

9. Metabolism is defined as

A. any individual process in the body.
B. all the structures in the body.
C. all of the homeostatic setpoints in the body.
D. all of the chemical reactions in the body
E. the collection of all of the organs in the body and their parts.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Levels of organization

10. Incorporating substances into the body and changing them to chemically different forms is called

A. responsiveness.
B. anabolism.
C. catabolism.
D. assimilation.
E. reproduction.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Basic terminology

11. Of the items listed, which is NOT required from the environment for the maintenance of life?

A. water
B. food
C. carbon dioxide
D. pressure
E. heat

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

12. Requirements to maintain the life of humans do not include

A. water.
B. foods.
C. oxygen.
D. light.
E. pressure.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

13. This gas makes up approximately 1/5th of ordinary air and is used to release energy from food substances.

A. oxygen
B. carbon dioxide
C. hydrogen
D. nitrogen
E. helium

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Topic: Module O03 Cellular respiration and the catabolism and anabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

14. Which of the following processes is NOT concerned with maintaining the life of an adult organism?

A. responsiveness
B. movement
C. reproduction
D. metabolism
E. assimilation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

15. Homeostasis refers to

A. changing external conditions.
B. stable external conditions.
C. changing internal conditions.
D. maintaining internal conditions.
E. all of the above.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Definition of homeostasis

16. Homeostatic mechanisms do not include

A. receptors.
B. positive feedback.
C. effectors.
D. a set point.
E. negative feedback.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.
HAPS Objective: B03.03 Provide an example of a positive feedback loop in the body. Describe the specific structures (organs, cells or molecules) included in the feedback loop.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

17. Which of the following examples illustrates a homeostatic mechanism?

A. shivering in response to a drop in body temperature
B. increasing body temperature during exercise
C. decreasing body temperature during prolonged exposure to cold conditions
D. dehydration from lack of water intake
E. frostbite on exposure to cold

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

18. Water is

A. the most abundant chemical in the body.
B. a major component of the extracellular fluid.
C. a component of the internal environment.
D. a requirement of life.
E. all of the above.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

19. Which term refers specifically to the structures that provide information about conditions in the internal environment?

A. setpoints
B. effectors
C. receptors
D. homeostasis
E. metabolism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

20. Which of the following directly cause the changes in the internal environment needed to maintain homeostasis?

A. receptors
B. effectors
C. setpoint
D. intracellular fluid
E. positive feedback

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

21. Which of the following causes conditions in the body to move away from the normal state?

A. negative feedback
B. homeostasis
C. metabolism
D. positive feedback
E. setpoint

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
HAPS Topic: Module B04 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

22. Which of the following is true of positive feedback mechanisms?

A. They are the primary means of maintaining homeostasis.
B. They stabilize conditions.
C. They cause unstable conditions, at least temporarily.
D. They maintain the internal environment.
E. They move conditions toward a setpoint.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
HAPS Topic: Module B04 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

23. The axial portion of the body includes

A. the cranial cavity only.
B. the abdominopelvic and thoracic cavities only.
C. the cranial cavity, vertebral canal, thoracic cavity and abdominopelvic cavity.
D. the thoracic cavity only.
E. the abdominopelvic cavity only.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

24. The mediastinum separates

A. the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity.
B. the thoracic cavity into right and left parts.
C. the thoracic cavity from the pelvic cavity.
D. the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity.
E. the abdominal cavity into right and left parts.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

25. Which of the following best describes the smaller cavities in the head?

A. the paranasal sinuses
B. the oral cavity
C. the nasal cavity
D. the middle ear cavities
E. all of the above

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

26. Which of the following organs is found in the pelvic cavity?

A. urinary bladder
B. kidneys
C. liver
D. spleen
E. gallbladder

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

27. The membrane on the surface of the lung is called the

A. visceral pleura.
B. parietal pleura.
C. visceral pericardium.
D. parietal pericardium.
E. visceral peritoneum.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

28. A body part that is above another part is said to be

A. anterior.
B. posterior.
C. superior.
D. inferior.
E. distal.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Directional terms

29. A section that separates the body into left and right portions is a

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.
HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes and sections.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Body planes and sections

30. When a body is in the anatomical position, it is

A. standing erect with the face forward.
B. standing erect with face turned to the side.
C. lying on the back with the face forward.
D. lying on the back with the face turned to the side.
E. standing erect with the upper limbs reaching over the head.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.
HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Anatomical position

31. Observing how bones of the arm differ in shape from bones of the leg is a study in

A. anatomy.
B. physiology.
C. cytology.
D. histology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
Section: 01.02
Topic: Basic terminology

32. The effects of a hormone on digestive activity is an example of

A. anatomy.
B. physiology.
C. cytology.
D. histology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
Section: 01.02
Topic: Basic terminology

33. Water, H2O, is an example of which level of organization?

A. atom
B. molecule
C. organelle
D. cell

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.03

34. The stomach is an example of which organizational level?

A. molecule
B. organelle
C. tissue
D. organ

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.03
Topic: Levels of organization

35. The entire digestive tract is an example of which organizational level?

A. organelle
B. tissue
C. organ
D. organ system

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.03
Topic: Levels of organization

36. In the list below, which displays the highest organizational level of complexity?

A. respiratory system
B. chemistry
C. heart
D. cellular organelles
E. tissues

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Objective: A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.03
Topic: Levels of organization

37. Squinting and blinking the eyes in bright sunlight is an example of this characteristic of life.

A. responsiveness
B. reproduction
C. respiration
D. absorption

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: B03.01 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the nervous system to relay information. Describe the specific organs, structures, cells or molecules (receptors, neurons, CNS structures, effectors, neurotransmitters) included in the feedback loop.
HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

38. Sweating caused by hot weather is an example of this characteristic of life.

A. respiration
B. responsiveness
C. absorption
D. circulation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.
HAPS Topic: Module B04 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

39. Changing absorbed substances into chemically different forms is the definition of this life process.

A. respiration
B. digestion
C. absorption
D. assimilation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Basic terminology

40. 10. Movement of substances in body fluids is the definition of this life process.

A. responsiveness
B. absorption
C. circulation
D. assimilation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Basic terminology

41. Removal of wastes produced by metabolic reactions is the definition of this life process.

A. excretion
B. absorption
C. circulation
D. assimilation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Basic terminology

42. The passage of substances through membranes and into body fluids is an example of this life process.

A. excretion
B. absorption
C. circulation
D. assimilation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Basic terminology

43. Rob is camping out when a cold front causes freezing temperatures. Rob begins to shiver. Shivering in this scenario is an example of a(an)

A. control system.
B. effector.
C. receptor.
D. stimulus.
E. response.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

44. Which of the following is not in the thoracic cavity?

A. heart
B. lung
C. esophagus
D. spleen

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

45. The structure that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity is the

A. diaphragm.
B. liver.
C. mediastinum.
D. small intestine.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

46. Which serous membrane is associated with the surface of the heart?

A. parietal pleura
B. visceral pericardium
C. parietal peritoneum
D. visceral peritoneum
E. parietal pericardium
F. visceral pleura

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

47. Which serous membrane lines the walls of the thoracic cavity?

A. parietal pleura
B. visceral pleura
C. parietal peritoneum
D. visceral peritoneum
E. parietal pericardium
F. visceral pericardium

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

48. In the human, anterior and posterior are the same as

A. superior and inferior.
B. superficial and deep.
C. ventral and dorsal.
D. medial and lateral.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Directional terms

49. The right eye and right lung are

A. ipsilateral.
B. bilateral.
C. contralateral.
D. proximal.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Directional terms

50. A transverse section of a banana would be shaped like a(n)

A. circle.
B. triangle.
C. oval.
D. parabola.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes and sections.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Body planes and sections

51. The _____ region is superior and lateral to the umbilical region.

A. lumbar
B. epigastric
C. inguinal
D. hypochondriac

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Body cavities and regions

52. This region refers to the front of the elbow.

A. brachial
B. popliteal
C. antecubital
D. cubital

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Body cavities and regions

53. The spleen is contained in the

A. left upper quadrant.
B. left lower quadrant.
C. right upper quadrant.
D. right lower quadrant.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's 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 Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Body cavities and regions

54. The appendix is contained in the

A. left upper quadrant.
B. left lower quadrant.
C. right upper quadrant.
D. right lower quadrant.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's 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 Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Body cavities and regions

55. The gall bladder is contained in the

A. left upper quadrant
B. left lower quadrant
C. right upper quadrant
D. right lower quadrant

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's 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 Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Body cavities and regions

56. The urinary bladder is located in which abdominopelvic region?

A. Epigastric.
B. Umbilical.
C. Pubic.
D. Inguinal.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's 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 Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Body cavities and regions

True / False Questions

57. The structure of a body part is closely related to its function.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Section: 01.02
Topic: Basic terminology
Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

58. All forms of life use oxygen in respiration.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
HAPS Topic: Module O03 Cellular respiration and the catabolism and anabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Levels of organization

59. Sex hormones help to strengthen bones.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module B04 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

60. All materials, including those of the human body, are composed of chemicals.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.03
Topic: Levels of organization

61. The traits that humans share with other organisms are called characteristics of life.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Levels of organization

62. Heat is a form of energy.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

63. Heat helps determine the rate of metabolic reactions.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

64. Homeostatic mechanisms act through positive feedback.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: B02.03 Explain why negative feedback is the most commonly used mechanism to maintain homeostasis in the body.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

65. The diaphragm separates the thoracic and the abdominopelvic cavities.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

66. The human organism can be divided into an axial portion and appendicular portion.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

67. The organ systems responsible for integration and coordination are the nervous and endocrine systems.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Survey of body systems

68. Parietal membranes are attached to the surfaces of organs.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

69. The digestive system filters wastes from the blood and maintains fluid and electrolyte balance.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Survey of body systems

70. The muscular system is responsible for body movements, maintenance of posture and production of body heat.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Survey of body systems

71. The ears are lateral to the eyes.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Directional terms

72. The elbow is distal to the wrist.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze
HAPS Objective: A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Directional terms

73. The absence of vital signs signifies death.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

74. In properly describing a patient's wound, the terms "right" and "left" apply to the patient's right and left.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Directional terms

75. The mouth is distal to the nose.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Directional terms

76. Part of the liver may be found in the right lower quadrant.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.07
Topic: Body cavities and regions

Fill in the Blank Questions

77. The branch of science that deals with the structure of human body parts is called _____.

anatomy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.
Section: 01.02
Topic: Basic terminology

78. The branch of science that deals with the function of human body parts is called _____.

physiology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.
Section: 01.02
Topic: Basic terminology

79. The topics of human anatomy and physiology are difficult to separate because the structures of the body parts are closely related to their _____.

functions

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.
Section: 01.02
Topic: Basic terminology
Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

80. _____ is the sum total of all of the chemical reactions in the body that break substances down and build them up.

Metabolism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism and catabolism.
HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Levels of organization

81. _____ obtains oxygen, uses oxygen to release energy from foods and removes gaseous wastes.

Respiration

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.04
Topic: Levels of organization
Topic: Survey of body systems

82. The most abundant chemical substance in the body is _____.

water

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

83. The weight of the air produces a force called atmospheric _____.

pressure

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

84. _____ are substances that provide the body with necessary chemicals (nutrients) in addition to water.

Foods

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

85. Heat is a form of _____.

energy

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

86. Maintenance of a stable internal environment is called _____.

homeostasis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Definition of homeostasis

87. Homeostatic mechanisms act through _____ feedback.

negative

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Definition of homeostasis

88. _____ is a gas that makes up one-fifth of ordinary air.

Oxygen

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

89. The force on the outside of the body due to the weight of air above it is called atmospheric _____.

pressure

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.
HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Levels of organization

90. _____ provide information about specific conditions (stimuli) in the internal environment.

Receptors

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

91. _____ cause responses that alter conditions in the internal environment.

Effectors

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.
HAPS Topic: Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Section: 01.05
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

92. The heart, esophagus, trachea and thymus are located within the _____.

mediastinum

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

93. The _____ cavity contains the teeth and tongue.

oral

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

94. The _____ cavity is the part of the abdominopelvic cavity that contains the terminal portion of the large intestine, the urinary bladder and the internal reproductive organs.

pelvic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.
HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Body cavities and regions

95. A particular hormone affects only a particular group of cells, called its _____ cells.

target

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember
HAPS Objective: B04.02 Explain how different organ systems relate to one another to maintain homeostasis.
HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Section: 01.06
Topic: Survey of body systems