

Seeley's Anatomy and Physiology, 12e (VanPutte)
Chapter 1 The Human Organism

1) Which technique creates a three-dimensional dynamic image of blood vessels?

- A) Digital subtraction angiography
- B) Magnetic resonance imaging
- C) Dynamic spatial reconstruction
- D) Positron emission tomography

Answer: A

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Scope of anatomy and physiology /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

2) True or False? A CT scan allows for a three-dimensional image to be generated.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

3) Magnetic resonance imaging is based on the movement of

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Scope of anatomy and physiology /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

4) The delivery of a radioactive compound to the body to study the metabolism of tissues is called _____.

- A) MRI
- B) PET
- C) DSA
- D) DSR

Answer: B

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Scope of anatomy and physiology /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

5) An anatomical image created from sound waves is a/an _____.

- A) radiograph
- B) CT scan
- C) MRI
- D) sonogram

Answer: D

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

6) A major limitation of radiographs is that they

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

7) The study of the body's organization by areas is _____.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Scope of anatomy and physiology /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

8) The study of the external form of the body and its relationship to deeper structures is _____.

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

Answer: E

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

9) The study of tissues is _____.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

10) Anatomy is

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

11) The study of the structural features and functions of the cell is _____.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

12) Microscopic examination of a frozen tissue specimen is an application of which of the following disciplines?

- A) Histology
- B) Physiology
- C) Gross anatomy
- D) Radiology
- E) Regional anatomy

Answer: A

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

13) Which subdivision of anatomy involves the study of organs that function together?

- A) Regional
- B) Developmental
- C) Systemic
- D) Histology
- E) Surface anatomy

Answer: C

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

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

- A) neurologist
- B) anatomist
- C) engineer
- D) physiologist
- E) histologist

Answer: D

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.01C. Explain the importance of the relationship between structure and function.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

15) An organelle is

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body and describe the major characteristics of each level.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body and describe the major characteristics of each level.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body and describe the major characteristics of each level.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body and describe the major characteristics of each level.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body and describe the major characteristics of each level.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

- 20) Which of the following systems carries necessary compounds like oxygen and nutrients throughout the body?
- A) Nervous
 - B) Cardiovascular
 - C) Urinary
 - D) Lymphatic
 - E) Respiratory

Answer: B

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

21) Which organ system is the location of blood cell production?

- A) Cardiovascular
- B) Skeletal
- C) Digestive
- D) Nervous
- E) Endocrine

Answer: B

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

22) Which body system would be affected by degeneration of cartilage in joints?

- A) Muscular
- B) Nervous
- C) Cardiovascular
- D) Skeletal
- E) Lymphatic

Answer: D

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

23) The gallbladder, liver, and stomach are all part of the _____ system.

- A) endocrine
- B) cardiovascular
- C) skeletal
- D) respiratory
- E) digestive

Answer: E

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

- 25) Which system removes nitrogenous waste products from the blood and regulates blood pH, ion balance, and water balance?
A) Respiratory
B) Lymphatic
C) Cardiovascular
D) Immune
E) Urinary

Answer: E

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

- 26) An organism's ability to use energy in order to swim is an example of _____.
A) metabolism
B) responsiveness
C) organization
D) maturation
E) development

Answer: A

Section: 01.03

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

27) The changes an organism undergoes through time is called _____.

- A) organization
- B) metabolism
- C) reproduction
- D) growth
- E) development

Answer: E

Section: 01.03

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

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

- A) respiration
- B) digestion
- C) movement
- D) filtration
- E) responsiveness

Answer: E

Section: 01.03

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

29) An increase in the number of cells is _____.

- A) reproduction
- B) growth
- C) differentiation
- D) metabolism
- E) organization

Answer: B

Section: 01.03

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Topic/Accessibility: Survey of body systems /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization /

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

Answer: E

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.; 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B01.01 Define homeostasis.; B03.02 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the endocrine system to relay information. Describe the specific cells or molecules (production cells, hormones, target cells) included in the feedback loop.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.; 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B01.01 Define homeostasis.

- 32) In a negative feedback mechanism, the response of the effector
- A) reverses the original stimulus.
 - B) enhances the original stimulus.
 - C) has no effect on the original stimulus.
 - D) is usually damaging to the body.
 - E) creates a cycle that leads away from homeostasis.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis; Types of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.; B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.

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

- A) A decrease in heart rate
- B) An increase in the respiratory rate
- C) An increase in physical activity
- D) Unconsciousness
- E) Both a decrease in heart rate and an increase in the respiratory rate will occur.

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis; Types of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / 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.

34) Which of the following is NOT a component of a negative feedback mechanism?

- A) Effector
- B) Stabilizer
- C) Control center
- D) Receptor

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis; Types of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.

35) True or False? Positive-feedback mechanisms are always damaging to the body.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05C. Describe a positive-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis; Types of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.; B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis.

36) The anatomical term that means "away from the midline of the body" is _____.

- A) medial
- B) proximal
- C) distal
- D) lateral
- E) superficial

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

37) The thumb is _____ to the fifth digit (little finger).

- A) distal
- B) lateral
- C) medial
- D) proximal
- E) superficial

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.; A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

38) Which of the following describes the position of the nose?

- A) Inferior to the chin
- B) Superior to the forehead
- C) Posterior to the ears
- D) Lateral to the eyes
- E) Superior to the mouth

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.; A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

39) The shoulder is _____ to the elbow.

- A) lateral
- B) dorsal
- C) distal
- D) ventral
- E) proximal

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.; A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

40) A term that means "toward the attached end of a limb" is _____.

- A) medial
- B) lateral
- C) superficial
- D) distal
- E) proximal

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

41) Which of the following is most inferior in location?

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.; 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions; Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.; A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

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

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06A. Describe a person in the anatomical position.; 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.; A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

43) Cephalic means

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.; A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

44) Posterior means

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

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.; A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

45) Medial means

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

46) Proximal means

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

47) Deep means

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

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

- A) Tarsals
- B) Manuals
- C) Digits
- D) Carpals
- E) Metatarsals

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

49) The anatomical arm refers to the part of the upper limb from the

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

50) The lumbar region is the

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

51) The antecubital region is the
A) area in front of the elbow.
B) chest area.
C) lower back.
D) bottom of foot.
E) forearm.

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

52) The antebrachial region is the
A) area in front of the elbow.
B) chest area.
C) lower back.
D) bottom of foot.
E) forearm.

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

53) The pectoral region is the
A) area in front of the elbow.
B) chest area.
C) lower back.
D) bottom of foot.
E) forearm.

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

- 54) The plantar surface is the
A) area in front of the elbow.
B) chest area.
C) lower back.
D) bottom of foot.
E) forearm.

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

- 55) The brachial region is commonly known as the _____.
A) groin
B) buttock
C) breastbone
D) upper arm
E) navel

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

- 56) The inguinal region is commonly known as the _____.
A) groin
B) buttock
C) breastbone
D) upper arm
E) navel

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

57) The gluteal region is commonly known as the _____.

- A) groin
- B) buttock
- C) breastbone
- D) upper arm
- E) navel

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

58) The sternal region is commonly known as the _____.

- A) groin
- B) buttock
- C) breastbone
- D) upper arm
- E) navel

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

59) The umbilical region is commonly known as the _____.

- A) groin
- B) buttock
- C) breastbone
- D) upper arm
- E) navel

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

60) The cervical region is the _____.

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

61) The popliteal region is the _____.

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

62) The sural region is the _____.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

63) The femoral region is the _____.

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

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

64) The axillary region is the _____.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06C. Know the terms for the parts and regions of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

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

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body planes and sections /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

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

- A) coronal
- B) nasal
- C) median
- D) transverse
- E) sagittal

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body planes and sections /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

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

- A) pleural
- B) thoracic
- C) inguinal
- D) pelvic
- E) abdominal

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

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

- A) Pericarditis
- B) Peritonitis
- C) Pleurisy
- D) Colitis
- E) Hepatitis

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.; 01.06H.

Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

- 69) The wall of the abdominopelvic cavity is lined by a serous membrane called the
- A) visceral pleural membrane.
 - B) parietal peritoneum.
 - C) visceral mediastinal membrane.
 - D) visceral peritoneum.
 - E) epicardium.

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.; 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.; A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous

71) The parietal peritoneum is

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous

72) The mesentery is

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous

73) The pleural cavity is

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous

74) The parietal pericardium is

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

Answer: E

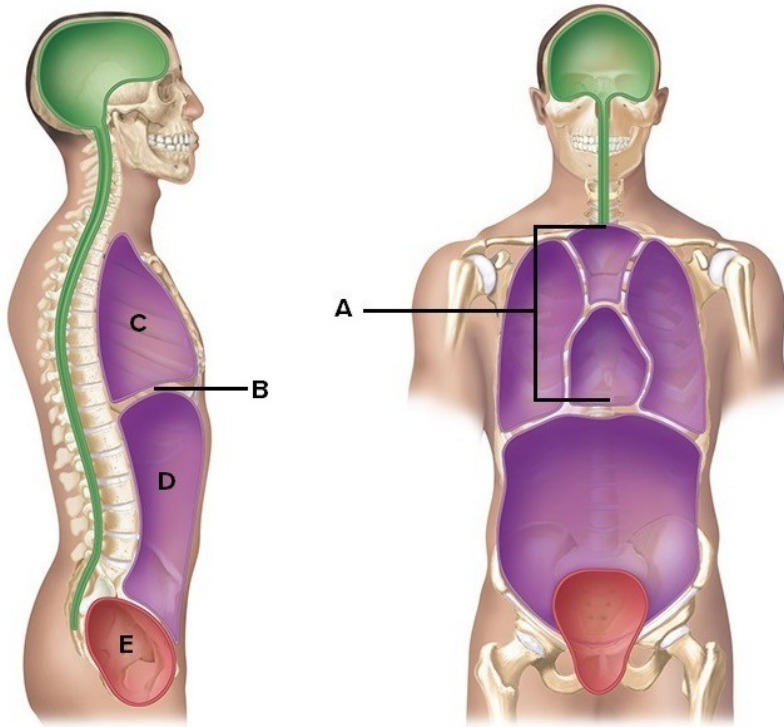
Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous



75) Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "A" represent?

- A) Diaphragm
- B) Mediastinum
- C) Pelvic cavity
- D) Thoracic cavity
- E) Abdominal cavity

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

76) Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "B" represent?

- A) Diaphragm
- B) Mediastinum
- C) Pelvic cavity
- D) Thoracic cavity
- E) Abdominal cavity

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

77) Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "C" represent?

- A) Diaphragm
- B) Mediastinum
- C) Pelvic cavity
- D) Thoracic cavity
- E) Abdominal cavity

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

78) Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "D" represent?

- A) Diaphragm
- B) Mediastinum
- C) Pelvic cavity
- D) Thoracic cavity
- E) Abdominal cavity

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

- 79) Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "E" represent?
- A) Diaphragm
 - B) Mediastinum
 - C) Pelvic cavity
 - D) Thoracic cavity
 - E) Abdominal cavity

Answer: C

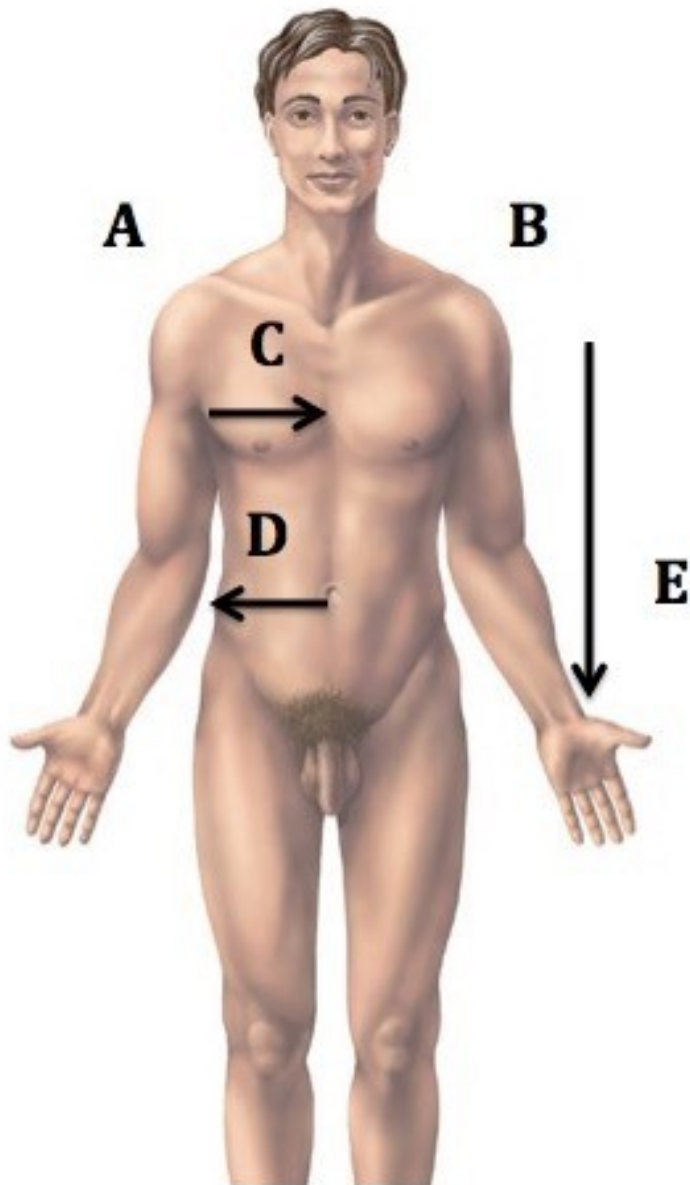
Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.



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

- A) Median
- B) Right
- C) Left
- D) Inferior
- E) Lateral

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.; A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

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

- A) Median
- B) Right
- C) Left
- D) Inferior
- E) Lateral

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.; A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

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

- A) Median
- B) Right
- C) Left
- D) Inferior
- E) Lateral

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

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

- A) Median
- B) Right
- C) Left
- D) Inferior
- E) Lateral

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

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

- A) Median
- B) Right
- C) Left
- D) Inferior
- E) Lateral

Answer: D

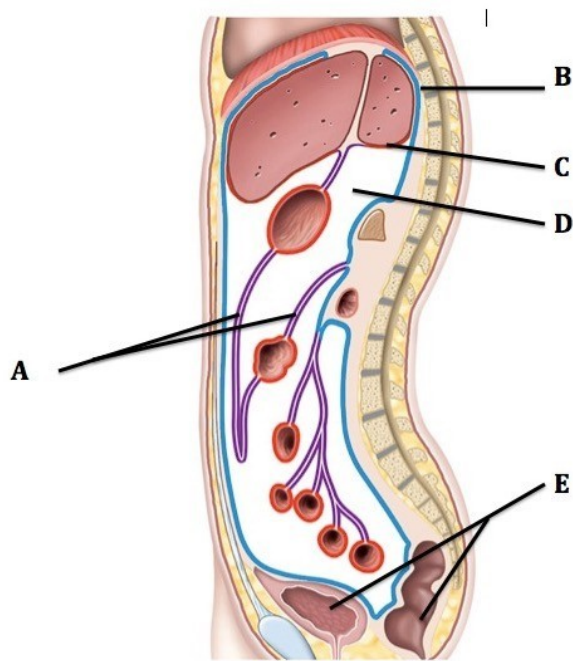
Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.



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

- A) Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
- B) Mesentery
- C) Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
- D) Retroperitoneal organs
- E) Peritoneal cavity

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous

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

- A) Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
- B) Mesentery
- C) Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
- D) Retroperitoneal organs
- E) Peritoneal cavity

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous

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

- A) Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
- B) Mesentery
- C) Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
- D) Retroperitoneal organs
- E) Peritoneal cavity

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous

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

- A) Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
- B) Mesentery
- C) Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
- D) Retroperitoneal organs
- E) Peritoneal cavity

Answer: E

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous

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

- A) Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)
- B) Mesentery
- C) Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)
- D) Retroperitoneal organs
- E) Peritoneal cavity

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06H. Describe the serous membranes, their locations, and their functions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / D01.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous

90) Which branch of physiology would study the effects of sunbathing on the skin?

- A) Cell physiology
- B) Systemic physiology
- C) Regional physiology
- D) Organ physiology

Answer: D

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.01B. Define physiology and describe the levels at which physiology can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Scope of anatomy and physiology /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.

91) True or False? The part of the feedback mechanism that processes information, relates it to other information, and makes a decision of action is the receptor.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.

92) Which of the following is *not* a function of the control center within a feedback mechanism?

- A) Receives and processes information
- B) Controls effectors
- C) Establishes a set point
- D) Detects a change in the value of a variable

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B01.01 Define homeostasis.; B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.

93) In reference to the body temperature in living organisms, the set point can be defined as the

- A) ideal normal value.
- B) current specific value.
- C) amount of change that must occur for a condition to return to ideal normal value.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.

94) Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of homeostatic variables?

- A) Their values can change.
- B) They must remain within a narrow change.
- C) They always remain at a fixed value.

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.

Topic/Accessibility: Definition of Homeostasis /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.

95) True or False? The control center compares input from a receptor with the ideal normal value for a condition called a set point.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B01.01 Define homeostasis.; B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.

96) Imagine the following scenario:

Blood pressure decreases below normal levels. → Blood flow to the heart decreases → Heart is unable to pump as much blood. → Blood pressure decreases even more.

This is an example of _____ feedback.

- A) positive
- B) negative

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

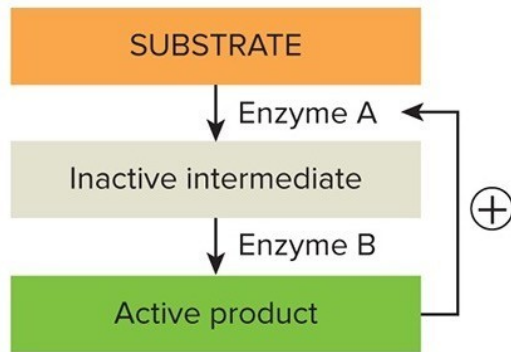
Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.; 01.05C. Describe a positive-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis; Types of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.

97) This figure illustrates changes in blood pressure when _____ feedback mechanisms are in control.



- A) positive
- B) negative

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.; 01.05C. Describe a positive-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis; Types of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: / B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.

98) Imagine the following scenario:

Platelets adhere to a damaged blood vessel → Platelets secrete various substances → Platelets adhere to a damaged blood vessel

This is an example of _____ feedback.

- A) positive
- B) negative

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.; 01.05C. Describe a positive-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis; Types of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.

99) True or False? Positive feedback mechanisms are more commonly seen in _____ individuals.

- A) healthy
- B) unhealthy

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05C. Describe a positive-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis; Types of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / 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.

100) True or False? Positive feedback mechanisms are less common in healthy individuals than negative feedback mechanisms.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05C. Describe a positive-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis; Types of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / 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.

101) A person lying with his/her face down is said to be in what position?

- A) Supine
- B) Prone
- C) Anatomical
- D) Reverse

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06A. Describe a person in the anatomical position.

Topic/Accessibility: Anatomical position /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.

102) Which of the following is *not* a term that describes a cut that separates the body into left and right portions?

- A) Sagittal
- B) Median
- C) Parasagittal
- D) Coronal

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body planes and sections /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

103) The plane that cuts the body lengthwise and separates the body into anterior and posterior portions is called _____.

- A) Transverse
- B) Frontal
- C) Sagittal

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body planes and sections /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

104) True or False? Whereas a 'plane' describes an imaginary flat surface, a 'section' describes a way to cut an organ.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.; 01.06E. Name and describe the three major ways to cut an organ.

Topic/Accessibility: Body planes and sections /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

105) A cut through the long axis of an organ is a/an _____ section.

- A) longitudinal
- B) oblique
- C) transverse

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06E. Name and describe the three major ways to cut an organ.

Topic/Accessibility: Body planes and sections /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

106) True or False? The thoracic cavity is divided into right and left parts by a median partition called the sternum.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06F. Describe the major trunk cavities and their divisions.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

107) True or False? Both the spleen and the urinary bladder are contained within the pelvic cavity subdivision of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

108) True or False? The kidneys are contained within the pelvic cavity subdivision of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

109) An example of a structure contained by the mediastinum is the _____.

- A) brain
- B) stomach
- C) esophagus
- D) sternum
- E) lung

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

110) True or False? Scientists believe that any significant change in the composition of the microbiome of the human integumentary system may increase a person's susceptibility to autoimmune diseases.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Early research seems to indicate that any significant change in the profile of the microbiome of the human **gut** may increase a person's susceptibility to autoimmune diseases, not the **integumentary** system.

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.

Topic/Accessibility: Microbes in Your Body /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis /

111) True or False? It has been suggested by some scientists that early exposure to antibiotics that significantly change the makeup of the microbes in the human intestines may increase a person's susceptibility to autoimmune diseases like Crohn's disease and asthma.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.

Topic/Accessibility: Microbes in Your Body /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis /

112) There are more microbial cells than human cells in your body, and the health of this microbiota clearly influences human well-being. How many microbes are there?

- A) For every cell in your body, there are ten microbial cells.
- B) For every cell in your body, there are one hundred microbial cells.
- C) For every cell in your body, there are one thousand microbial cells.
- D) For every cell in your body, there are ten thousand microbial cells.

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body and describe the major characteristics of each level.

Topic/Accessibility: Microbes in Your Body /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis /

113) A molecular biologist discovers that if a specific drug effectively treats obesity in mice, what can researchers conclude?

- A) If the drug was effective in a large number of mice, it will therefore be effective in humans.
- B) If the drug was effective in a small proportion of mice, it will be effective in a small proportion of humans.
- C) The mice have provided a positive control in this experiment that proves the drug is effective in humans.
- D) The drug is effective in the mouse model; it must still be tested in humans.
- E) The effect of the drug on mice has no bearing on the effect of the drug on humans.

Answer: D

Section: 01.04

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.04A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B05.01 Predict factors or situations affecting various organ systems that could disrupt homeostasis.

114) With regard to the validity of biomedical research in physiological studies, which statement is correct?

A) Although the general homeostatic mechanisms may be the same in some animal species, the individual variables are often very different.

B) Although the individual variables may be the same in some animal species, the general homeostatic mechanisms are often very different.

Answer: A

Section: 01.04

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.04A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B04.02 Explain how different organ systems relate to one another to maintain homeostasis.

115) True or False? Many undergraduate anatomy programs study cats and rats in laboratory settings. Use of these animals is ideal because they are inexpensive, and although they are physically smaller, the internal structures are identical to humans.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.04

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.04A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis /

116) True or False? With regard to biomedical research, because rats, pigs, apes, and other mammals share over 90% of the same genes as humans, these animals are always good predictors for how humans will respond to a specific drug therapy.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.04

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.04A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis /

117) True or False? With regard to biomedical research, it has been found that drugs that are toxic to one mammal species will be toxic to another mammal species.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.04

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.04A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis /

118) True or False? Rats and humans share over 90% of the same genes.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.04

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis /

119) Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A) The coordinated activity of the organ systems is necessary for normal function.

B) Because organ systems are so interrelated, dysfunction in one organ system can have profound effects on other systems.

C) An organism is any living thing considered as a whole, whether composed of one cell, such as a bacteria, or trillions of cells, such as a human.

D) Living things are highly organized, and disruption of this organized state can lead to loss of function and death.

E) All of these statements are true.

Answer: E

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.01C. Explain the importance of the relationship between structure and function.

Topic/Accessibility: Scope of anatomy and physiology /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

120) True or False? A molecule of water is more complex than a mitochondrion (organelle).

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body and describe the major characteristics of each level.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A06 Levels of organization. / A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

121) True or False? Homeostasis and occupying space are both unique characteristics of living things.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body and describe the major characteristics of each level.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

122) Which of the following lists examples of body structures from the simplest to the most complex?

A) Mitochondrion, connective tissue, protein, stomach, adipocyte (fat cell)

B) Protein, mitochondrion, adipocyte (fat cell), connective tissue, stomach

C) Mitochondrion, connective tissue, stomach, protein, adipocyte (fat cell)

D) Protein, adipocyte (fat cell), stomach, connective tissue, mitochondrion

E) Protein, stomach, connective tissue, adipocyte (fat cell), mitochondrion

Answer: B

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.02A. Name the six levels of organization of the body and describe the major characteristics of each level.

Topic/Accessibility: Levels of organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A06 Levels of organization. / A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.; A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.

123) The fact that most of us have five lumbar vertebrae, but some people have six and some have four, is an example of _____ variation among organisms.

- A) cellular
- B) holistic
- C) physiological
- D) anatomical
- E) reductionist

Answer: D

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.01A. Define anatomy and describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Topic/Accessibility: Scope of anatomy and physiology /

124) During exercise, one generates excess heat and the body temperature rises. As a response, blood vessels dilate in the skin, warm blood flows closer to the body surface, and heat is lost.

This is an example of _____.

- A) negative feedback
- B) positive feedback
- C) dynamic equilibrium
- D) integration control
- E) set point adjustment

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms. / 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.

125) When a woman is giving birth, the head of the baby pushes against her cervix and stimulates the release of the hormone oxytocin. Oxytocin travels in the blood and stimulates the uterus to contract. Labor contractions become more and more intense until the baby is expelled. This is an example of _____.

- A) negative feedback
- B) positive feedback
- C) dynamic equilibrium
- D) integration control
- E) set point adjustment

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05C. Describe a positive-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms. / 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.

126) Blood glucose concentration rises after a meal and stimulates the pancreas to release the hormone insulin. Insulin travels in the blood and stimulates the uptake of glucose by body cells from the bloodstream, thus reducing blood glucose concentration. This is an example of _____.

- A) negative feedback
- B) positive feedback
- C) dynamic equilibrium
- D) integration control
- E) set point adjustment

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms. / B03.02

Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the endocrine system to relay information. Describe the specific cells or molecules (production cells, hormones, target cells) included in the feedback loop.

127) The change in size of the bone marrow (where blood cells are produced) as an infant matures is an example of _____, whereas the transformation of blood stem cells into white blood cells is an example of _____.

- A) development; differentiation
- B) growth; development
- C) growth; differentiation
- D) differentiation; growth
- E) differentiation; development

Answer: C

Section: 01.03

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Topic/Accessibility: Scope of anatomy and physiology /

128) Which of the following statements provides an accurate description of cellular physiology involving structures of the digestive system?

- A) Hepatocytes (liver cells) produce bile to aid in the breakdown of ingested lipids.
- B) Hemocytoblasts (blood stem cells) are located in the red bone marrow.
- C) Cardiac muscle cells contract to generate pressure that moves the blood through blood vessels.
- D) The epidermis, the superficial layer of the skin, is composed of multiple layers of cells.

Answer: A

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.01B. Define physiology and describe the levels at which physiology can be studied.

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization; Module A05 Basic terminology. / A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

- 129) If the thoracic cavity was cut along the midsagittal plane, which of the following descriptions of the two halves would be accurate?
- A) The midsagittal cut would create an anterior half that contained portions of the lungs and heart and a posterior half that contained the spinal cord.
 - B) The midsagittal plane would produce a medial half and a lateral half, each containing a lung.
 - C) The midsagittal plane would produce a right half that contained one lung and a left half that contained a lung and most of the heart.
 - D) The midsagittal plane would produce an inferior half that contained portions of the heart and portions of both lungs and a superior half that contained portions of the lungs and the thymus.

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Body planes and sections /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

- 130) Aldosterone is a hormone that increase the level of Na^+ in the blood. Considering negative-feedback regulation of blood Na^+ levels, which of the following events would most likely be an effect of aldosterone on the body in blood Na^+ levels decreased?
- A) Aldosterone would cause a decrease in the amount of Na^+ that was excreted as part of urine.
 - B) Aldosterone would cause an increase in the amount of Na^+ that was excreted as part of urine.
 - C) Aldosterone would reduce activity in the brain that stimulated salty food cravings.
 - D) Aldosterone would decrease the amount of Na^+ that is absorbed at the small intestine.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis; Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms. / B03.02 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the endocrine system to relay information. Describe the specific cells or molecules (production cells, hormones, target cells) included in the feedback loop.

131) Which structure is located inferior and lateral to the heart?

- A) Liver
- B) Brain
- C) Urinary bladder
- D) Lung

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06B. Define the directional terms for the human body and use them to locate specific body structures.

Topic/Accessibility: Directional terms; Basic terminology /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.

132) Which of the following structures is located in the right-lower quadrant but NOT in the right iliac region?

- A) Urinary bladder
- B) Appendix
- C) Large intestine
- D) All of the listed organs are in both the right-lower quadrant and the right iliac region.

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.

Topic/Accessibility: Body cavities and regions /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

133) A construction worker was injured when a metal rod penetrated his abdominal wall inferior to his umbilicus and in the hypogastric region. The rod passed through to the lumbar region. Which of the following structures was most likely damaged?

- A) Urinary bladder
- B) Stomach
- C) Kidney
- D) Liver

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06G. Locate organs in their specific cavity, abdominal quadrant, or region.

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

134) Parathyroid hormone functions to increase calcium ion levels in blood. If its secretion is regulated through negative feedback, under which conditions would this hormone normally be released?

- A) Parathyroid hormone secretion occurs when blood calcium levels are too low.
- B) Parathyroid hormone secretion occurs when blood calcium levels are too high.
- C) Parathyroid secretion is constant to maintain blood calcium levels.
- D) Parathyroid hormone secretion increases in the morning and decreases in the afternoon.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.05B. Describe a negative-feedback mechanism and give an example.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis; Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms. / B03.02 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the endocrine system to relay information. Describe the specific cells or molecules (production cells, hormones, target cells) included in the feedback loop.

- 135) Which of the following statements provides an example of responsiveness?
- A) Sandra began to shiver while she walked from her lab to her dorm room, through the freezing rain.
 - B) James finally saw the results of working out as the sleeves on his t-shirt were tighter around his biceps.
 - C) Jarrod was happy to see that the wound he received from falling on the sidewalk was almost completely healed.
 - D) None of the choices are correct.

Answer: A

Section: 01.03

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.03A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis.

- 136) Which of the following would indicate dysfunction of the respiratory system?
- A) Change in blood pH
 - B) Increase in blood glucose levels
 - C) Increased blood pressure
 - D) All of the choices are correct.

Answer: A

Section: 01.02

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.02B. List the 11 organ systems, identify their components, and describe the major functions of each system.

Topic/Accessibility: Body plan and organization /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

- 137) Which of the following statements best describes research focused on the physiology of the lymphatic system?
- A) Dr. Ali studies the signaling that occurs between defense cells and abnormal cells of the body.
 - B) Dr. Johnson's research focuses on the factors that regulate blood pH.
 - C) Dr. Salak is interested in the chemical signaling that maintains normal blood glucose levels.
 - D) Dr. Woods is interested in the development of cell communication junctions associated with memory.

Answer: A

Section: 01.01

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.01B. Define physiology and describe the levels at which physiology can be studied.

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A05 Basic terminology. / A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.

138) If the esophagus were cut from superior to inferior, as it occurs in the thoracic cavity, this would be considered a _____ section.

- A) longitudinal
- B) transverse
- C) oblique
- D) cross

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06E. Name and describe the three major ways to cut an organ.

Topic/Accessibility: Basic terminology /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

139) A cut along which plane would result in the anterior perspective of the body appearing normal, with no evident cuts?

- A) Frontal
- B) Midsagittal
- C) Parasagittal
- D) Transverse

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06D. Name and describe the three major planes of the body.

Topic/Accessibility: Basic terminology /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module A Body Plan and Organization / A02.02 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.

140) Which of the following structures is most like the receptor of a homeostatic control mechanism?

- A) The mechanism that detects a decrease in tire pressure on an automobile
- B) The mechanism that opens the automatic door at the local grocery store
- C) The heating element of a hot water heater
- D) All of the choices are correct.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.05A. Define homeostasis and explain why it is important for proper body function.

Topic/Accessibility: Homeostasis /

HAPS Topic/HAPS Objective: Module B Homeostasis / B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.