

A cell is

a structure composed of several tissue types.

a small structure within a molecule.

the basic structural unit of living organisms.

a group of organs with a common set of functions.

a group of atoms with similar structure and function.

### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization

HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization

Learning Outcome : 01.03A. Name the six levels of organization of the body.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A cell is

A tissue is a

group of organs that performs specific functions.

structure contained within a cell.

group of cells with similar structure and function.

structure that contains a group of organs.

lower level of organization than a cell.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization

HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization

Learning Outcome : 01.03A. Name the six levels of organization of the body.

Learning Outcome : 01.03B. Describe the major characteristics of the six levels of organization.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A tissue is a

The femoral region is the\_\_\_\_\_.

armpit

thigh

neck

calf

hollow behind the knee

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The femoral region is the \_\_\_\_\_.

The sural region is the\_\_\_\_\_.

calf

thigh

neck

hollow behind the knee

armpit

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The sural region is the \_\_\_\_\_.

Deep means

toward the back of the body.

closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.

toward the middle or midline of the body.

away from the surface.

closer to the head.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Deep means

The pleural cavity is

the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.

the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.

the serous membrane that covers the lungs.

the space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The pleural cavity is

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

superficial

distal

lateral

proximal

medial

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A term that means "toward the attached end of a limb" is \_\_\_\_\_.

This figure illustrates changes in blood pressure when \_\_\_\_\_ feedback mechanisms are in control.%media:van72198\_0107b\_050619\_jpg.ext%

positive

negative

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

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

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > This figure illustrates changes in blood pressure when \_\_\_\_\_ feedback mechanisms are in control.

The parietal pericardium is

the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.

the serous membrane that covers the lungs.

a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.

the space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs found in

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The parietal pericardium is

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.

positive

negative

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

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

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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

Which of the following statements provides an example of responsiveness?

None of the choices are correct.

Sandra began to shiver while she walked from her lab to her dorm room, through the freezing rain.

James finally saw the results of working out as the sleeves on his t-shirt were tighter around his biceps.

Jarrod was happy to see that the wound he received from falling on the sidewalk was almost completely healed.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome : 01.04A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Section : 01.03

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following statements provides an example of responsiveness?

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

visceral peritoneum.

epicardium.

parietal peritoneum.

visceral mediastinal membrane.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The wall of the abdominopelvic cavity is lined by a serous membrane called the

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

PET

MRI

DSR

DSA

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Clinical

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The delivery of a radioactive compound to the body to study the metabolism of tissues is called \_\_\_\_\_.

In reference to the body temperature in living organisms, the set point can be defined as the amount of change that must occur for a condition to return to ideal normal value.  
current specific value.

ideal normal value.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r

HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition

Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

Learning Outcome : 01.05B. Explain why homeostasis is important for proper body function.

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > In reference to the body temperature in living organisms, the set point can be defined as the

Which of the following would indicate dysfunction of the respiratory system?

Increased blood pressure

Change in blood pH

Increase in blood glucose levels

All of the choices are correct.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems

Learning Outcome : 01.03C. List the 11 organ systems and identify their components.

Learning Outcome : 01.03D. Describe the major functions of each system.

Section : 01.02

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following would indicate dysfunction of the respiratory system?

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?

For every cell in your body, there are ten microbial cells.

For every cell in your body, there are one thousand microbial cells.

For every cell in your body, there are ten thousand microbial cells.

For every cell in your body, there are one hundred microbial cells.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.03A. Name the six levels of organization of the body.

Learning Outcome : Microbes in Your Body

Learning Outcome : 01.03B. Describe the major characteristics of the six levels of organization.

Section : 01.06

Type : Clinical

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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?

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

Lymphatic

Respiratory

Cardiovascular

Nervous

Urinary

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems

Learning Outcome : 01.03C. List the 11 organ systems and identify their components.

Learning Outcome : 01.03D. Describe the major functions of each system.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following systems carries necessary compounds like oxygen and nutrients throughout the body?

Which of the following is most consistent with homeostasis?

As the mean blood pressure gradually increases in aging people, the blood vessel walls become thinner.

People working in a hot environment drink large quantities of water, and their urine volume increases.

As body temperature decreases, blood vessels in the periphery dilate.

As blood pressure falls, blood flow to cardiac (heart) muscle decreases.

Elevated blood glucose levels cause insulin secretion to increase, which in turn, causes cells to take up glucose.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

HAPS Outcome : B01.01 Define homeostasis.

HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition

Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

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

Section : 01.05

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following is most consistent with homeostasis?

An example of a structure contained by the mediastinum is the\_\_\_\_\_.

esophagus

stomach

lung

brain

sternum

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Type : LearnSmart

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > An example of a structure located in the mediastinum is the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Organs in Specific Subdivisions of the Abdominopelvic Cavity

The parietal peritoneum is

the serous membrane that covers the lungs.

the space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.

a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.

the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.

the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The parietal peritoneum is

Which of the following is most inferior in location?

Pelvic cavity

Pleural cavity

Diaphragm

Mediastinum

Pericardial cavity

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following is most inferior in location?

The cavity of the body immediately inferior to the diaphragm is the \_\_\_\_\_ cavity.

thoracic

abdominal

pelvic

pleural

inguinal

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The cavity of the body immediately inferior to the diaphragm is the \_\_\_\_\_ cavity.

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

All of the listed organs are in both the right-lower quadrant and the right iliac region.

Urinary bladder

Large intestine

Appendix

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following structures is located in the right-lower quadrant but NOT in the right iliac region?

Cephalic means

toward the middle or midline of the body.

toward the back of the body.

away from the surface.

closer to the head.

closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Cephalic means

Which of the following describes the position of the nose?

Lateral to the eyes

Inferior to the chin

Superior to the forehead

Posterior to the ears

Superior to the mouth

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following describes the position of the nose?

Positive feedback mechanisms are more commonly seen in \_\_\_\_\_ individuals.

healthy

unhealthy

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Health and Positive Feedback

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

Lymphatic

Urinary

Immune

Cardiovascular

Respiratory

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems

Learning Outcome : 01.03C. List the 11 organ systems and identify their components.

Learning Outcome : 01.03D. Describe the major functions of each system.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which system removes nitrogenous waste products from the blood and regulates blood pH, ion balance, and water balance?

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

differentiation; development

development; differentiation

differentiation; growth

growth; differentiation

growth; development

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Learning Outcome : 01.04A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Section : 01.03

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

Proximal means

closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.

away from the surface.

toward the middle or midline of the body.

toward the back of the body.

closer to the head.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Proximal means

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

Kidney

Urinary bladder

Stomach

Liver

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A construction worker was injured when a metal rod penetrated the abdominal wall inferior to the umbilicus and in the hypogastric region. The rod passed through to the lumbar region. Which of the following structures was most likely damaged?

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

The mechanism that detects a decrease in tire pressure on an automobile

The mechanism that opens the automatic door at the local grocery store

All of the choices are correct.

The heating element of a hot water heater

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r

HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition

Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

Learning Outcome : 01.05B. Explain why homeostasis is important for proper body function.

Section : 01.05

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following structures is most like the receptor of a homeostatic control mechanism?

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

Histology

Radiology

Regional anatomy

Gross anatomy

Physiology

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Microscopic examination of a frozen tissue specimen is an application of which of the following disciplines?

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

Regional

Systemic

Surface anatomy

Developmental

Histology

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which subdivision of anatomy involves the study of organs that function together?

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.

HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization

Learning Outcome : 01.03A. Name the six levels of organization of the body.

Learning Outcome : 01.03B. Describe the major characteristics of the six levels of organization.

Section : 01.02

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following lists examples of body structures from the simplest to the most complex?

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

dynamic equilibrium

negative feedback

integration control

set point adjustment

positive feedback

#### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : B02.02 List the steps in a feedback mechanism (loop) and explain the function of each

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

Section : 01.05

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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...

An anatomical image created from sound waves is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

CT scan

MRI

radiograph

sonogram

#### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Clinical

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > An anatomical image created from sound waves is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Digits

Carpals

Metatarsals

Tarsals

Manus

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > In the expression "Let your fingers do the walking," which of the following anatomical terms could be substituted for "fingers?"

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

Control center

Stabilizer

Receptor

Effector

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, and

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.05

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following is NOT a component of a negative feedback mechanism?

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Positive Feedback Mechanisms

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.

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Learning Outcome : 01.02A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Section : 01.04

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Toxicity of Drugs Across Species

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

true

false

### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r

HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition

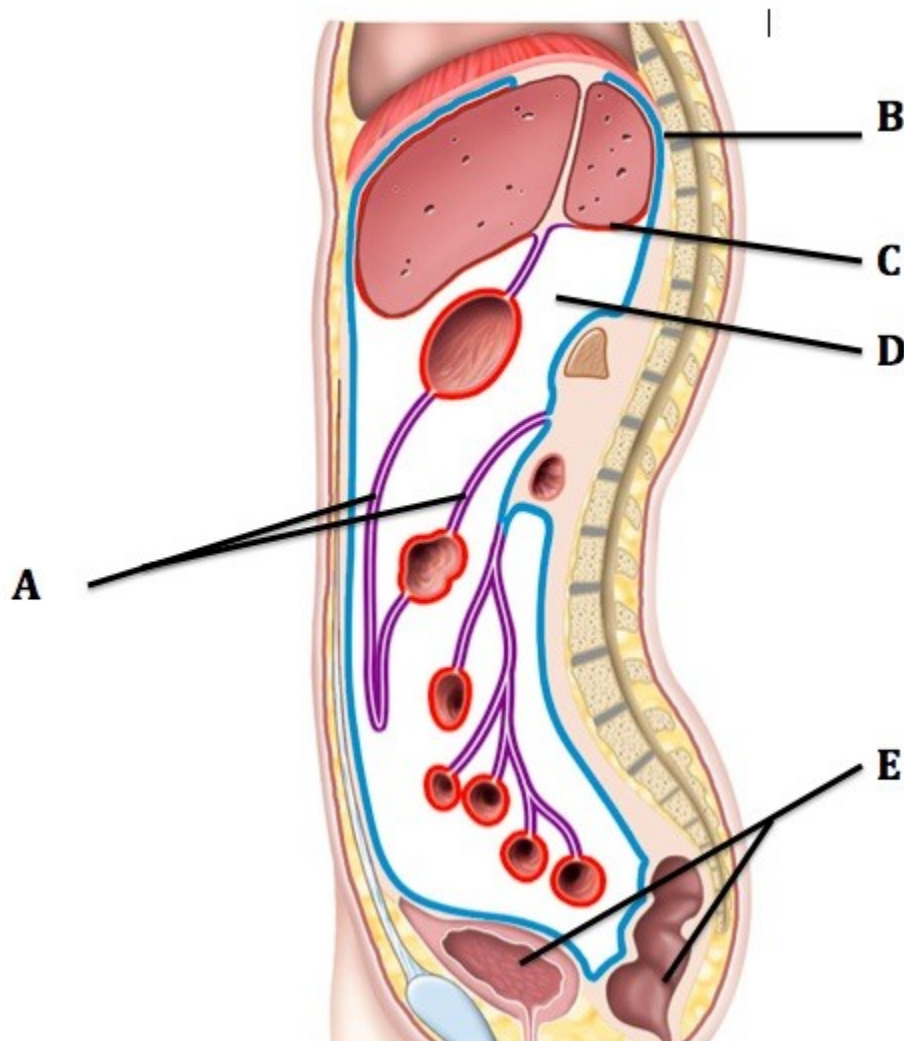
Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

Learning Outcome : 01.05B. Explain why homeostasis is important for proper body function.

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Function of the Control Center of the Homeostatic Control Mechanism



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

Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)

Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)

Peritoneal cavity

Mesentery

Retroperitoneal organs

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.16C

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What structure does "A" represent?

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

Peritoneal cavity

Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)

Retroperitoneal organs

Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)

Mesentery

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.16C

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What serous membrane does "B" represent?

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

Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)

Mesentery

Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)

Peritoneal cavity

Retroperitoneal organs

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.16C

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What serous membrane does "C" represent?

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

Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)

Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)

Peritoneal cavity

Mesentery

## Retroperitoneal organs

### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.16C

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What cavity does "D" represent?

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

Peritoneal cavity

Mesentery

Parietal peritoneum (lines cavity)

Retroperitoneal organs

Visceral peritoneum (covers organs)

### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.16C

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > This is a sagittal section through the abdominopelvic cavity. What structures does "E" represent?

The study of the structural features and functions of the cell is \_\_\_\_\_.

surface anatomy

histology

cytology

microbiology

molecular biology

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The study of the structural features and functions of the cell is \_\_\_\_\_.

The gallbladder, liver, and stomach are all part of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.

respiratory

cardiovascular

skeletal

endocrine

digestive

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems

Learning Outcome : 01.03C. List the 11 organ systems and identify their components.

Learning Outcome : 01.03D. Describe the major functions of each system.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The gallbladder, liver, and stomach are all part of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.

The pectoral region is the

bottom of foot.

lower back.

chest area.

forearm.

area in front of the elbow.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The pectoral region is the

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

inferior to her shoulders.

posterior to her shoulders.

superior to her shoulders.

cephalic to her shoulders.

anterior to her shoulders.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > While Stacy is in the process of passing over the bar during a pole vault, her hips are considered to be

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

Lymphatic

Cardiovascular

Skeletal

Muscular

Nervous

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems

Learning Outcome : 01.03C. List the 11 organ systems and identify their components.

Learning Outcome : 01.03D. Describe the major functions of each system.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which body system would be affected by degeneration of cartilage in joints?

The shoulder is \_\_\_\_\_ to the elbow.

proximal

dorsal

ventral

lateral

distal

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The shoulder is \_\_\_\_\_ to the elbow.

The thumb is \_\_\_\_\_ to the fifth digit (little finger).

proximal

lateral

distal

superficial

medial

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The thumb is \_\_\_\_\_ to the fifth digit (little finger).

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

neurologist

engineer

physiologist

histologist

anatomist

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.01

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

An organ is

a structure composed of several tissue types.

the basic structural unit of all living organisms.

a small structure within a cell.

a group of molecules with a common set of functions.

a group of cells with similar structure and function.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization

HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization

Learning Outcome : 01.03A. Name the six levels of organization of the body.

Learning Outcome : 01.03B. Describe the major characteristics of the six levels of organization.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > An organ is

The sternal region is commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

upper arm

breastbone

buttock

groin

naval

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The sternal region is commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Clinical

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > CT Scan Imaging

A major limitation of radiographs is that they

have very few applications.

can only visualize bone.

are old technology that do not give good results.

give only a flat, two-dimensional image of the body.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Clinical

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A major limitation of radiographs is that they

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

Frontal

Transverse

Parasagittal

Midsagittal

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections

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

Section : 01.06

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A cut along which plane would result in the anterior perspective of the body appearing normal, with no evident cuts?

The plantar surface is the

forearm.

lower back.

chest area.

bottom of foot.

area in front of the elbow.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The plantar surface is the

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

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.

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

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

All of these statements are true.

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

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.01

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following statements is TRUE?

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

Their values can change.

They always remain at a fixed value.

They must remain within a narrow change.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : B01.04 Explain the difference between a regulated variable and a controlled variable.

HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition

Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

Learning Outcome : 01.05B. Explain why homeostasis is important for proper body function.

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following is not a characteristic of homeostatic variables?

The integumentary system

coordinates and integrates body function.

controls intellectual functions.

breaks down food into small particles for absorption.

produces body movements.

regulates body temperature.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems

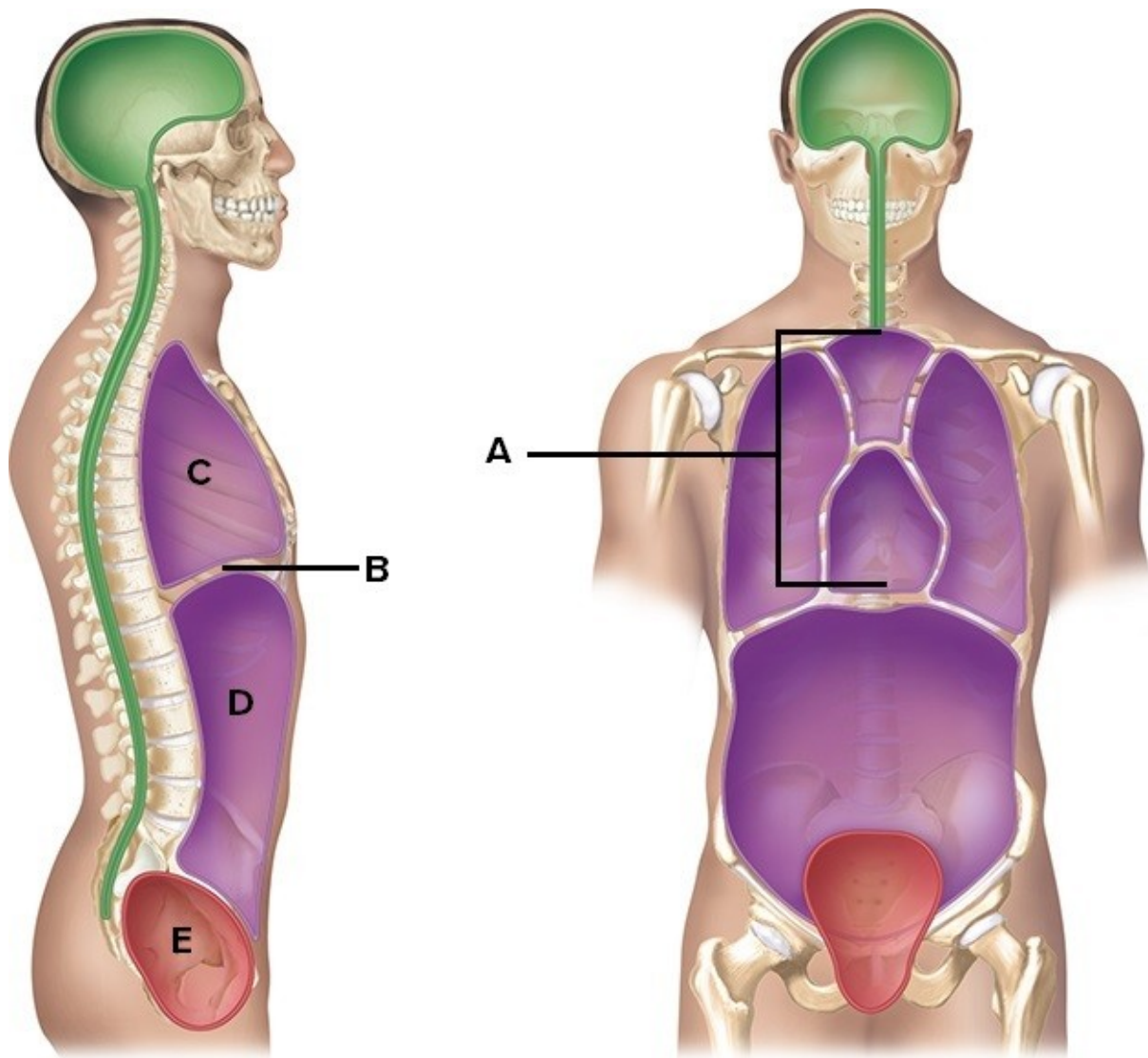
Learning Outcome : 01.03C. List the 11 organ systems and identify their components.

Learning Outcome : 01.03D. Describe the major functions of each system.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The integumentary system



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

Thoracic cavity

Abdominal cavity

Mediastinum

Diaphragm

Pelvic cavity

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.14

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "A" represent?

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

Thoracic cavity

Abdominal cavity

Pelvic cavity

Mediastinum

Diaphragm

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.14

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "B" represent?

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

Thoracic cavity

Mediastinum

Pelvic cavity

Abdominal cavity

## Diaphragm

### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.14

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "C" represent?

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

Thoracic cavity

Pelvic cavity

Mediastinum

Diaphragm

Abdominal cavity

### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.14

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "D" represent?

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

Diaphragm

Thoracic cavity

Mediastinum

Abdominal cavity

Pelvic cavity

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.14

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Here is a figure showing major body cavities and other structures. What does "E" represent?

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

responsiveness

metabolism

maturation

development

organization

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Learning Outcome : 01.04A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Section : 01.03

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > An organism's ability to use energy in order to swim is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

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

filtration

responsiveness

respiration

movement

digestion

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Learning Outcome : 01.04A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Section : 01.03

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Nerve cells generate electrical signals in response to changes in the environment.

This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following is consistent with homeostasis?

Elevated blood glucose levels cause insulin secretion to decline.

As body temperature rises, sweating occurs to cool the body.

As blood pressure falls, blood flow to the heart decreases.

Decreases in blood pressure cause a corresponding decrease in heart rate.

When a person drinks large quantities of water, urine output decreases to raise blood volume.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition

Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

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

Learning Outcome : 01.05B. Explain why homeostasis is important for proper body function.

Section : 01.05

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following is consistent with homeostasis?

The visceral pleura is

the serous membrane that covers the lungs.

the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.

the space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.

the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The visceral pleura is

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Learning Outcome : 01.02A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Section : 01.04

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Genetic Similarities Between Mice and Humans

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

Receives and processes information

Detects a change in the value of a variable

Establishes a set point

Controls effectors

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r

HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition

Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

Learning Outcome : 01.05B. Explain why homeostasis is important for proper body function.

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following is not a function of the control center within a feedback mechanism?

The inguinal region is commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

groin

upper arm

naval

breastbone

buttock

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The inguinal region is commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

"Cutting off your nose" would be a section in the \_\_\_\_\_ plane.

median

sagittal

coronal

nasal

transverse

#### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > "Cutting off your nose" would be a section in the \_\_\_\_\_ plane.

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

microbiology

molecular biology

regional anatomy

surface anatomy

systemic anatomy

#### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The study of the body's organization by areas is \_\_\_\_\_.

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 decrease in heart rate

Unconsciousness

An increase in physical activity

Both a decrease in heart rate and an increase in the respiratory rate will occur.

An increase in the respiratory rate

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

HAPS Outcome : B02.01 List the steps in a response pathway, starting with the stimulus and ending with

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.05

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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...

The umbilical region is commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

naval

buttock

breastbone

upper arm

groin

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The umbilical region is commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

shoulder to the elbow.

shoulder to the fingers.

elbow to the wrist.

elbow to the fingers.

shoulder to the wrist.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The anatomical arm refers to the part of the upper limb from the

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

Reverse

Anatomical

Supine

Prone

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A01.01 Describe the human body in anatomical position.

HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position

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

Section : 01.06

Type : LearnSmart

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A person lying with his/her face down is said to be in what position?

Which structure is located inferior and lateral to the heart?

Urinary bladder

Lung

Brain

Liver

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which structure is located inferior and lateral to the heart?

Which of the following statements best describes reseach focused on the physiology of the lymphatic system?

Dr. Salak is interested in the chemical signaling that maintains normal blood glucose levels.

Dr. Woods is interested in the development of cell communication junctions associated with memory.

Dr. Ali studies the signaling that occurs between defense cells and abnormal cells of the body.

Dr. Johnson's research focuses on the factors that regulate blood pH.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems

Learning Outcome : 01.01C. Define physiology.

Learning Outcome : 01.01D. Describe the levels at which physiology can be studied.

Section : 01.01

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following statements best describes reseach focused on the physiology of the lymphatic system?

The plane that cuts the body lengthwise and separates the body into anterior and posterior portions is called\_\_\_\_\_.

Frontal

Transverse

Sagittal

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections

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

Section : 01.06

Type : LearnSmart

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The plane that cuts the body lengthwise and separates the body into anterior and posterior portions is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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

transverse

oblique

cross

longitudinal

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections

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

Section : 01.06

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > If the esophagus were cut from superior to inferior, as it occurs in the thoracic cavity, this would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_ section.

The study of tissues is \_\_\_\_\_.

microbiology

surface anatomy

cytology

molecular biology

histology

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The study of tissues is \_\_\_\_\_.

The cervical region is the \_\_\_\_\_.

calf

hollow behind the knee

armpit

neck

thigh

### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The cervical region is the \_\_\_\_\_.

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

set point adjustment

positive feedback

integration control

negative feedback

dynamic equilibrium

### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

Section : 01.05

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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

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

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

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

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome : 01.02A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Section : 01.04

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > With regard to the validity of biomedical research in physiological studies, which statement is correct?

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

surface anatomy

systemic anatomy

regional anatomy

microbiology

molecular biology

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The study of the external form of the body and its relationship to deeper structures is \_\_\_\_\_.

Anatomy is

the study of living organisms.

a branch of physiology.

the study of homeostasis.

the study of function.

the study of structure.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

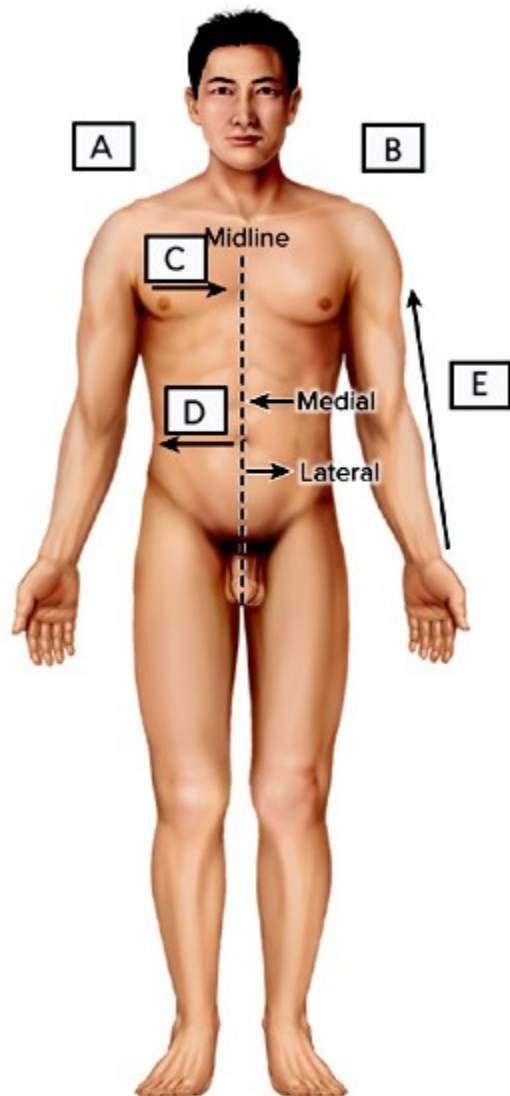
Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Anatomy is



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

Proximal

Right

Lateral

Median

Left

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.09

HAPS Outcome : A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.

HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "A" represent?

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

Proximal

Lateral

Right

Left

Median

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.09

HAPS Outcome : A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.

HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "B" represent?

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

Left

Lateral

Proximal

Median

Right

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.09

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "C" represent?

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

Median

Left

Lateral

Right

Proximal

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.09

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "D" represent?

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

Proximal

Left

Right

Lateral

Median

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Figure : 01.09

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Directional terms are important in the study of anatomy. What does "E" represent?

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.

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Learning Outcome : 01.02A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Section : 01.04

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Use of Comparative Anatomy in Human Anatomy Courses

The popliteal region is the\_\_\_\_\_.

armpit

thigh

calf

hollow behind the knee

neck

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The popliteal region is the \_\_\_\_\_.

An organ system is

a structure composed of several tissue types.

the basic structural unit of all living organisms.

a group of organs with a common set of functions.

a group of cells with similar structure and function.

a small structure within a cell.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization

Learning Outcome : 01.03A. Name the six levels of organization of the body.

Learning Outcome : 01.03B. Describe the major characteristics of the six levels of organization.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > An organ system is

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Description of the Location of the Kidneys

Posterior means

closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.

toward the middle or midline of the body.

closer to the head.

toward the back of the body.

away from the surface.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Posterior means

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

Hemocytoblasts (blood stem cells) are located in the red bone marrow.

Hepatocytes (liver cells) produce bile to aid in the breakdown of ingested lipids.

Cardiac muscle cells contract to generate pressure that moves the blood through blood vessels.

The epidermis, the superficial layer of the skin, is composed of multiple layers of cells.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

Learning Outcome : 01.01C. Define physiology.

Learning Outcome : 01.01D. Describe the levels at which physiology can be studied.

Section : 01.01

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following statements provides an accurate description of cellular physiology involving structures of the digestive system?

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Organization of the Thoracic Cavity

The antecubital region is the

chest area.

forearm.

bottom of foot.

area in front of the elbow.

lower back.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The antecubital region is the

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

medial

proximal

lateral

superficial

distal

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The anatomical term that means "away from the midline of the body" is \_\_\_\_\_.

If the thoracic cavity was cut along the midsagittal plane, which of the following descriptions of the two halves would be accurate?

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.

The midsagittal plane would produce a medial half and a lateral half, each containing a lung.

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.

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.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections

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

Section : 01.06

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > If the thoracic cavity was cut along the midsagittal plane, which of the following descriptions of the two halves would be accurate?

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

set point adjustment

integration control

positive feedback

negative feedback

dynamic equilibrium

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : B02.02 List the steps in a feedback mechanism (loop) and explain the function of each

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

Section : 01.05

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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 cut through the long axis of an organ is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ section.

oblique

longitudinal

transverse

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections

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

Section : 01.06

Type : LearnSmart

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A cut through the long axis of an organ is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ section.

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.

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Learning Outcome : 01.02A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Section : 01.04

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Animal Models in Pharmaceutical Research

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

coronal

frontal

sagittal

horizontal

transverse

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A vertical plane that separates the body into right and left portions is called a \_\_\_\_\_ plane.

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

Coronal

Sagittal

Parasagittal

Median

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections

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

Section : 01.06

Type : LearnSmart

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which of the following is not a term that describes a cut that separates the body into left and right portions?

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.

physiological

anatomical

cellular

holistic

reductionist

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Section : 01.01

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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.

In a negative feedback mechanism, the response of the effector

is usually damaging to the body.

creates a cycle that leads away from homeostasis.

has no effect on the original stimulus.

enhances the original stimulus.

reverses the original stimulus.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.05

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > In a negative feedback mechanism, the response of the effector

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.

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r

HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition

Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

Learning Outcome : 01.05B. Explain why homeostasis is important for proper body function.

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Components of the Homeostatic Control Mechanism

The mesentery is

the serous membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities.

the membrane that lines the pericardial sac.

a double-layered serous membrane that anchors some of the abdominal organs to the body wall.

the serous membrane that covers the lungs.

the space located between the visceral and parietal pleura.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The mesentery is

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

Magnetic resonance imaging

Positron emission tomography

Dynamic spatial reconstruction

Digital subtraction angiography

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which technique creates a three-dimensional dynamic image of blood vessels?

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.

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

Learning Outcome : Microbes in Your Body

Learning Outcome : 01.05B. Explain why homeostasis is important for proper body function.

Section : 01.06

Type : Clinical

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Microbiome and Autoimmune Diseases

The changes an organism undergoes through time is called\_\_\_\_\_.

metabolism

development

reproduction

organization

growth

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.04A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Section : 01.03

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The changes an organism undergoes through time is called\_\_\_\_\_.

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

Section : 01.05

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Positive-feedback Mechanism Effects

Which organ system is the location of blood cell production?

Cardiovascular

Endocrine

Skeletal

Nervous

Digestive

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems

Learning Outcome : 01.03C. List the 11 organ systems and identify their components.

Learning Outcome : 01.03D. Describe the major functions of each system.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which organ system is the location of blood cell production?

The lumbar region is the

bottom of foot.

area in front of the elbow.

lower back.

chest area.

forearm.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The lumbar region is the

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

If the drug was effective in a small proportion of mice, it will be effective in a small proportion of humans.

If the drug was effective in a large number of mice, it will therefore be effective in humans.

The mice have provided a positive control in this experiment that proves the drug is effective in humans.

The drug is effective in the mouse model; it must still be tested in humans.

The effect of the drug on mice has no bearing on the effect of the drug on humans.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome : 01.02A. Explain why it is important to study other organisms along with humans.

Section : 01.04

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > A molecular biologist discovers that if a specific drug effectively treats obesity in mice, what can researchers conclude?

Medial means

closer to the head.

toward the middle or midline of the body.

toward the back of the body.

away from the surface.

closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.

#### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Medial means

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.

positive

negative

#### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

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

Section : 01.05

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Imagine the following scenario: Platelets adhere to a damaged blood vessel &#8594; Platelets secrete various substances &#8594; Platelets adhere to a damaged blood vessel This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ feedback.

The gluteal region is commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

groin

buttock

naval

breastbone

upper arm

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The gluteal region is commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

The axillary region is the \_\_\_\_\_.

armpit

neck

thigh

hollow behind the knee

calf

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The axillary region is the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Peritonitis

Pericarditis

Pleurisy

Hepatitis

Colitis

#### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo

HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions

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

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

Section : 01.06

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The suffix "-itis" means inflammation. Which of the following terms means inflammation of the membrane lining the body cavity that contains the liver?

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?

Parathyroid secretion is constant to maintain blood calcium levels.

Parathyroid hormone secretion occurs when blood calcium levels are too high.

Parathyroid hormone secretion increases in the morning and decreases in the afternoon.

Parathyroid hormone secretion occurs when blood calcium levels are too low.

#### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

HAPS Outcome : B02.02 List the steps in a feedback mechanism (loop) and explain the function of each

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

Section : 01.05

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > 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?

An increase in the number of cells is \_\_\_\_\_.

growth

differentiation

reproduction

organization

metabolism

### Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.04A. List and define the six characteristics of life.

Section : 01.03

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > An increase in the number of cells is \_\_\_\_\_.

Aldosterone is a hormone that increase the level of  $\text{Na}^+$  in the blood. Considering negative-feedback regulation of blood  $\text{Na}^+$  levels, which of the following events would most likely be an effect of aldosterone on the body in blood  $\text{Na}^+$  levels decreased?

Aldosterone would reduce activity in the brain that stimulated salty food cravings.

Aldosterone would decrease the amount of  $\text{Na}^+$  that is absorbed at the small intestine.

Aldosterone would cause an increase in the amount of  $\text{Na}^+$  that was excreted as part of urine.

Aldosterone would cause a decrease in the amount of  $\text{Na}^+$  that was excreted as part of urine.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

HAPS Outcome : B02.02 List the steps in a feedback mechanism (loop) and explain the function of each

HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms

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

Section : 01.05

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Aldosterone is a hormone that increase the level of Na<sup>+</sup> in the blood. Considering negative-feedback regulation of blood Na<sup>+</sup> levels, which of the following events would most likely be an effect of aldosterone on the body in blood Na<sup>+</sup> levels decreased?

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 2. Understand

HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections

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

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

Section : 01.06

Type : LearnSmart

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Plane versus Section

The antebrachial region is the

chest area.

forearm.

bottom of foot.

area in front of the elbow.

lower back.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The antebrachial region is the

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Learning Outcome : 01.03A. Name the six levels of organization of the body.

Learning Outcome : 01.03B. Describe the major characteristics of the six levels of organization.

Section : 01.02

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Identifying the Characteristics of Living Things

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.

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.05A. Define homeostasis.

Learning Outcome : Microbes in Your Body

Learning Outcome : 01.05B. Explain why homeostasis is important for proper body function.

Section : 01.06

Type : Clinical

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Antibiotic Effects on the Microbiome

An organelle is

a structure composed of several tissue types.

a group of organs with a common set of functions.

a small structure within a cell.

the basic structural unit of all living organisms.

a group of cells with similar structure and function.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization

HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization

Learning Outcome : 01.03A. Name the six levels of organization of the body.

Learning Outcome : 01.03B. Describe the major characteristics of the six levels of organization.

Section : 01.02

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > An organelle is

Magnetic resonance imaging is based on the movement of

electrons in a magnetic field.

carbons in a magnetic field.

cells in a magnetic field.

protons in a magnetic field.

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Learning Outcome : 01.01A. Define anatomy.

Learning Outcome : 01.01B. Describe the levels at which anatomy can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Magnetic resonance imaging is based on the movement of

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

Cell physiology

Regional physiology

Systemic physiology

Organ physiology

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

Learning Outcome : 01.01C. Define physiology.

Learning Outcome : 01.01D. Describe the levels at which physiology can be studied.

Section : 01.01

Type : LearnSmart

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Which branch of physiology would study the effects of sunbathing on the skin?

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

true

false

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 3. Apply

HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization

HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization

Learning Outcome : 01.03A. Name the six levels of organization of the body.

Learning Outcome : 01.03B. Describe the major characteristics of the six levels of organization.

Section : 01.01

New

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > Structural Organization

The brachial region is commonly known as the\_\_\_\_\_.

groin

buttock

upper arm

naval

breastbone

**Question Details**

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

Bloom's : 1. Remember

HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic

HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology

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

Section : 01.06

Type : Study Guide

Source : Chapter 01 Test Bank > The brachial region is commonly known as the\_\_\_\_\_.

## **Answer Key**

Test name: Ch1\_Seeley's Anatomy Physiology\_e13

C

C

B

A

D

E

D

A

A

A

B

D

A

C

B

A

C

E

A

FALSE

D

A

B

B

D

E

B

B

D

A

B

A

A

B

A

B

D

A

B

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

Section Break

D

D

A

C

D

C

E

C

A

C

A

B

C

A

B

TRUE

D

A

D

D

B

E

Section Break

C

E

A

E

E

B

B

B

A

TRUE

B

A

C

C

E

A

A

D

D

C

A

D

E

D

B

B

A

E

Section Break

B

D

D

C

A

FALSE

D

C

FALSE

D

B

FALSE

D

C

A

D

B

FALSE

C

A

B

E

FALSE

C

D

FALSE

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.

B

FALSE

C

C

D

B

A

B

A

A

D

A

D

TRUE

B

FALSE

TRUE

C

D

D

FALSE

C