

Chapter 01 Organization of the Body

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which term refers to the study of how an organ functions?
- A. Anatomy
 - B. Physiology**
 - C. Ecology
 - D. Homeostasis

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

Learning Outcome: 01.01

Section: 01.01

Topic: Basic terminology

2. Observing the parts of the brain is a part of the study of
- A. homeostasis.
 - B. physiology.
 - C. anthropology.
 - D. anatomy.**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Objective: A.05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.

Learning Outcome: 01.01

Section: 01.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Check All That Apply Questions

3. Which are examples of physiology? Choose all that apply.

- ☒ Trying to determine the cause of eczema
- ☐ Investigating whether a specific protein receptor is present on tumor cells
- ☒ Testing a patient for the presence of tuberculosis
- ☒ Performing an electrocardiogram, which is a recording of electrical activity in the heart

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

HAPS Objective: A.05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Objective: A.05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.

Learning Outcome: 01.01

Section: 01.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Multiple Choice Questions

4. A group of similar cells performing a specialized function is referred to as a(n)

- A. tissue.
- B. organ.
- C. molecule.
- D. system.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A1.02.03 Use basic regional and systemic terminology to locate and identify structures of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.02

Section: 01.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

5. Cells are to tissues as tissues are to

- A. systems.
- B. molecules.
- C. organs.**
- D. organelles.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A.06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

Learning Outcome: 01.02

Section: 01.01

Topic: Basic terminology

6. Arrange the following terms from the smallest to the largest: 1) cell, 2) organelle, 3) atom, 4) organ, 5) tissue.

- A. 3, 2, 1, 5, 4**
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- C. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
- D. 3, 1, 5, 4, 2

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

Learning Outcome: 01.02

Section: 01.01

Topic: Levels of organization

7. Which of the following does NOT describe the anatomical position?

- A. Standing erect
- B. Palms facing backward**
- C. Face forward
- D. Toes pointing forward

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Anatomical position

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

8. Which of the following pairs are opposing terms?

- A. Superior/posterior
- B. Superior/inferior**
- C. Anterior/inferior
- D. Superior/anterior

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Directional terms

9. Which term refers to the back?

- A. Inferior
- B. Lateral
- C. Posterior**
- D. Peripheral

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Directional terms

10. The heart is _____ to the lungs.

- A. dorsal
- B. superior
- C. lateral
- D. medial**

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Directional terms

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

11. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- A. Ventral - toward the front
- B. Ipsilateral - on opposite sides
- C. Deep - toward the surface
- D. Proximal - farther from the point of attachment

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Directional terms

12. Which of the following is INCORRECT in describing the nose?

- A. It is superior to the mouth.
- B. It is medial to the eyes.
- C. It is on the dorsal aspect of the face.
- D. It is inferior to the forehead.

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Directional terms

13. The hand is _____ to the elbow.

- A. superior
- B. anterior
- C. proximal
- D. distal

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Directional terms

14. The right hand and left foot are _____ to each other.

- A. ipsilateral
- B. posterior
- C. contralateral**
- D. superficial

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.03
Section: 01.02
Topic: Directional terms

15. The spinal cord is _____ to the esophagus.

- A. anterior
- B. posterior**
- C. ventral
- D. inferior

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply
HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.03
Section: 01.02
Topic: Directional terms

True / False Questions

16. The foot is proximal to the knee.

FALSE

The foot is distal to the knee.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand
HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Learning Outcome: 01.03
Section: 01.02
Topic: Directional terms

17. The gallbladder and spleen are contralateral to each other.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A.04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Directional terms

Multiple Choice Questions

18. Appendicular refers to the

A. skull.

B. thorax.

C. legs and arms.

D. skull and thorax.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

19. The head is in which region?

A. Cephalic

B. Lumbar

C. Brachial

D. Pectoral

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

20. The arm is in which region?

- A. Cephalic
- B. Lumbar
- C. Brachial**
- D. Pectoral

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

21. The lower back is which region?

- A. Cephalic
- B. Lumbar**
- C. Brachial
- D. Pectoral

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

22. The foot is in which region?

- A. Pedal**
- B. Lumbar
- C. Brachial
- D. Pectoral

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

23. The chest is which region?

- A. Cephalic
- B. Lumbar
- C. Brachial
- D.** Pectoral

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

24. The cheek is in which region?

- A. Occipital
- B.** Buccal
- C. Oral
- D. Mental

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

25. The thigh is which region?

- A.** Femoral
- B. Crural
- C. Plantar
- D. Palmar

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

26. The front of the elbow is which region?

- A. Cubital
- B. Antecubital**
- C. Brachial
- D. Antebrachial

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

27. The armpit is which region?

- A. Acromial
- B. Pectoral
- C. Mammary
- D. Axillary**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

28. Which of the following pairs of body regions is INCORRECT?

- A. Carpal - wrist
- B. Popliteal - back of knee
- C. Gluteal - buttocks
- D. Orbital - ear**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

29. If a person has a rash in the cervical region, where is it located?

- A. Neck
- B. Lower back
- C. Arm
- D. Chest

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

30. If a person has a sore in the oral cavity, where is it located?

- A. Head
- B. Lower back
- C. Mouth
- D. Head

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.02.02 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.

HAPS Objective: A.03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology

31. Which type of cut or section will give right and left portions?

- A. Sagittal
- B. Transverse
- C. Frontal
- D. Coronal

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body planes and sections

32. Which type of cut will give front and back portions?

- A. Median
- B. Transverse
- C. Sagittal
- D.** Frontal or coronal

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body planes and sections

33. If the abdominal cavity is cut horizontally, separating the stomach from the lower intestines, it was cut on a

- A.** transverse plane.
- B. midsagittal plane.
- C. frontal plane.
- D. longitudinal section.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

HAPS Objective: A.02.02 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Section: 01.02

Topic: Body planes and sections

34. The term 'viscera' refers to

- A.** internal organs.
- B. tissues.
- C. cells.
- D. atoms.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

35. Which two cavities does the diaphragm separate?

- A. Abdominal and pelvic
- B. Dorsal and ventral
- C. Thoracic and abdominal
- D. Cranial and spinal

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

36. The thoracic cavity is part of which larger cavity?

- A. Ventral cavity
- B. Dorsal cavity
- C. Abdominopelvic cavity

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

37. If a person was diagnosed as having a tumor in the dorsal cavity, where might you expect to find it?

- A. Abdominal or pelvic cavities
- B. Superior or inferior cavities
- C. Thoracic or abdominal cavities
- D. Cranial or spinal cavities

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

38. The mediastinum is part of the
- A. pleural and ventral cavities.
 - B. thoracic and dorsal cavities.
 - C. thoracic and ventral cavities.**
 - D. abdominopelvic and ventral cavities.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

39. In which cavity would you find the brain?
- A. Ventral cavity
 - B. Dorsal cavity**
 - C. Abdominopelvic cavity
 - D. Oral cavity

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

40. The membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord are called
- A. meninges.**
 - B. the peritoneum
 - C. the pleurae
 - D. the mediastinum

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

41. Cerebrospinal fluid is associated with

- A. the meninges.
- B. serosae of the thoracic cavity.
- C. synovial joints.
- D. visceral peritoneum.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

True / False Questions

42. The function of serous fluid is to reduce friction between tissues.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Section: 01.03

Multiple Choice Questions

43. In which cavity would you find the stomach?

- A. Pleural cavity
- B. Dorsal cavity
- C. Abdominopelvic cavity
- D. Mediastinum

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Chapter 01 - Organization of the Body

44. The lungs can be found in which cavity?

- A. Spinal cavity
- B. Abdominal cavity
- C. Mediastinum
- D.** Pleural cavity

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

45. The liver can be found in which cavity?

- A. Dorsal cavity
- B.** Abdominal cavity
- C. Pericardial cavity
- D. Pleural cavity

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

46. Most of the stomach can be found in the _____ quadrant of the abdominal cavity.

- A.** upper left
- B. upper right
- C. lower left
- D. lower right

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

47. Billy had surgery to remove his appendix. In which abdominal quadrant would the incision be made?

- A. Upper left
- B. Upper right
- C. Lower left
- D.** Lower right

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A.03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

48. Most of the liver is found in which abdominopelvic region?

- A. Left iliac
- B. Right lumbar
- C. Umbilical
- D.** Right hypochondriac

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

49. The majority of the small intestine is found in which abdominopelvic region?

- A. Epigastric
- B. Right hypochondriac
- C.** Umbilical
- D. Left iliac

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

50. The urinary bladder is found in which abdominopelvic region?

- A. Hypogastric
- B. Left lumbar
- C. Right iliac
- D. Umbilical

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

51. Which refers to a membrane attached to the surface of a lung?

- A. Visceral pleura
- B. Parietal pleura
- C. Visceral peritoneum
- D. Parietal peritoneum

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

52. Which of the following refers to the membrane lining the abdominal cavity wall?

- A. Parietal pericardium
- B. Visceral peritoneum
- C. Parietal peritoneum
- D. Visceral pleura

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

53. Sally is rushed to the hospital with acute appendicitis. Which serous membrane is in danger of infection?

- A. Peritoneum
- B. Pleura
- C. Meninges
- D. Pericardium

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

54. The inflammation of the membranes of the posterior (dorsal) cavity is called

- A. serositis.
- B. pleurisy.
- C. meningitis.
- D. pericarditis.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Section: 01.03

Topic: Body cavities and regions

55. Which pair of terms is correctly matched?

- A. Pericarditis - inflammation of the membrane around the lungs
- B. Peritonitis - inflammation of the membranes in the abdominal cavity
- C. Pleurisy - inflammation of the membranes around the heart
- D. Peritonitis - inflammation of membranes around nerves

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology

56. Which system are the blood vessels part of?

- A. Endocrine
- B. Cardiovascular**
- C. Reproductive
- D. Nervous

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.01 Identify the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

57. Which system are the hormones part of?

- A. Endocrine**
- B. Cardiovascular
- C. Reproductive
- D. Nervous

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.01 Identify the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

58. Which system are the testes part of?

- A. Urinary
- B. Cardiovascular
- C. Reproductive**
- D. Nervous

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.01 Identify the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

59. Which system is the spinal cord part of?

- A. Endocrine
- B. Lymphatic
- C. Skeletal
- D.** Nervous

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.01 Identify the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

60. The kidneys and urinary bladder are part of the

- A. endocrine system.
- B.** urinary system.
- C. lymphatic system.
- D. digestive system.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.01 Identify the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

61. The spleen and thymus are part of the

- A. cardiovascular system.
- B. respiratory system.
- C. digestive system.
- D.** lymphatic and immune systems.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.01 Identify the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

62. Transportation within the body is mainly the function of
- A. the nervous system.
 - B. the skin.
 - C. the skeleton.
 - D.** the cardiovascular system.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

Learning Outcome: 01.08

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

63. Which part of the body plays a major part in support, movement, and protection?
- A. Nervous system
 - B. Endocrine system
 - C.** Skeleton
 - D. Cardiovascular system

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

Learning Outcome: 01.08

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

64. Integration and coordination are the function of the body's
- A.** nervous system.
 - B. skin.
 - C. skeleton.
 - D. cardiovascular system.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

Learning Outcome: 01.08

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

65. Which of the following is NOT a function of the skeletal system?

- A. Production of blood cells
- B. Support
- C. Production of heat
- D. Mineral storage

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

Learning Outcome: 01.08

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

66. Which system is involved in regulating fluid levels and chemical content of the blood?

- A. Cardiovascular system
- B. Lymphatic system
- C. Urinary system
- D. Digestive system

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

Learning Outcome: 01.08

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

True / False Questions

67. The organ system that delivers oxygen to body cells is the respiratory system.

FALSE

The cardiovascular system delivers oxygen to cells. The respiratory system delivers oxygen to the blood.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

Learning Outcome: 01.08

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

Check All That Apply Questions

68. Which of these organ systems are involved in moving the body? Choose all that apply.

- ☒ Nervous system
- ☒ Muscular system
- ☒ Skeletal system
- ☐ Endocrine system
- ☐ Lymphatic system

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A.07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

Learning Outcome: 01.08

Section: 01.04

Topic: Survey of body systems

Multiple Choice Questions

69. The term 'homeostasis' refers to

- A. changing external conditions.
- B. stable external conditions.
- C. changing internal conditions.
- D.** stable internal conditions.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.09

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

70. Which of the following provides the best example of a negative feedback control mechanism?

- A. Increased body temperature due to exercise
- B. Increased uterine contractions in labor
- C. Putting on a sweater because you are cold
- D.** Shivering in order to generate heat due to a drop in body temperature

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: B.03.01 Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the nervous system to relay information. Describe the specific organs, structures, cells or molecules (receptors, neurons, CNS structures, effectors, neurotransmitters) included in the feedback loop.

HAPS Objective: B.04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis

Learning Outcome: 01.09

Section: 01.05

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

71. Which of the following occurs as a result of positive feedback and assists in the maintenance of homeostasis?

- A. Body temperature regulation
- B. Blood pH regulation
- C.** Blood clot formation
- D. Blood cell production

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: B.03.03 Provide an example of a positive feedback loop in the body. Describe the specific structures (organs, cells or molecules) included in the feedback loop.

Learning Outcome: 01.09

Section: 01.05

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

72. What occurs as a result of a negative feedback mechanism?

- A.** The change moves farther from the set point in a negative direction.
- B. No change occurs in the body.
- C. There is a reversal from the original change.
- D. A body function is stopped.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: B.04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis

Learning Outcome: 01.09

Section: 01.05

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

True / False Questions

73. In negative feedback, the body's response is in the opposite direction from the change in order to return the body to normal.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: B.04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis

Learning Outcome: 01.09

Section: 01.05

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Multiple Choice Questions

74. The two organ systems involved in controlling all other systems to maintain homeostasis are the

A. skeletal and muscular.

B. nervous and endocrine.

C. urinary and respiratory.

D. endocrine and digestive.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: B.04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis

HAPS Objective: B.04.02 Explain how different organ systems relate to one another to maintain homeostasis

Learning Outcome: 01.10

Section: 01.05

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

75. The two organ systems involved in providing oxygen to cells and removing carbon dioxide from cells are the

- A. cardiovascular and respiratory.
- B. respiratory and digestive.
- C. integumentary and muscular.
- D. reproductive and nervous.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Objective: B.04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis

HAPS Objective: B.04.02 Explain how different organ systems relate to one another to maintain homeostasis

Learning Outcome: 01.10

Section: 01.05

Topic: Survey of body systems

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

76. Which two body systems are involved in transportation and protection of the body from disease?

- A. Integumentary and urinary systems
- B. Lymphatic and cardiovascular systems
- C. Muscular and lymphatic systems
- D. Respiratory and sensory systems

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: B.04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis

HAPS Objective: B.04.02 Explain how different organ systems relate to one another to maintain homeostasis

Learning Outcome: 01.10

Section: 01.05

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

77. Which body system removes metabolic wastes and helps maintain acid-base balance?

- A. Urinary system
- B. Digestive system
- C. Respiratory system
- D. Endocrine system

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A.07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Objective: B.04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis

Learning Outcome: 01.10

Section: 01.05

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Topic: Survey of body systems

78. A disease that occurs suddenly and does not last a long time is considered

- A. chronic.
- B. local.
- C. systemic.
- D. acute.**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: B.05.02 Predict the types of problems that would occur in the body if various organ systems could not maintain homeostasis and allowed regulated variables (body conditions) to move away from normal.

Learning Outcome: 01.10

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

79. An ear infection is considered a/an _____ disease.

- A. orbital
- B. local**
- C. systemic
- D. pandemic

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: B.05.02 Predict the types of problems that would occur in the body if various organ systems could not maintain homeostasis and allowed regulated variables (body conditions) to move away from normal.

Learning Outcome: 01.10

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

80. What type of energy is used to create a PET scan?

- A. Gamma rays**
- B. Electrons
- C. Protons
- D. Electrical

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

81. What type of medical scan is more useful in visualizing soft tissue?

- A. X-ray
- B. CT scan
- C. MRI**
- D. PET

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

82. What is used in a sonogram to create an image?

- A. Sound waves**
- B. Electrons
- C. Gamma rays
- D. X-rays

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

True / False Questions

83. Soft tissue such as muscles shows up as light areas on X-rays.

FALSE

Soft tissue such as muscles shows up as dark areas on X-rays.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology