Chapter 01 Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology Answer Key

**Matching Questions**

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

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

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

**Multiple Choice Questions**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | anatomist. |

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| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | physiologist. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | chemist. |

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| --- | --- |
| D.  | biochemist. |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | intracellular |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | extracellular |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | serous |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | acidic |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.Section: 01.05Topic: Basic terminology* |

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| 4. | Which of the following lists illustrates the idea of increasing levels of organization?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems |

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

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

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| --- | --- |
| D.  | cell, atom, organelle, molecule, macromolecule |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | cell, molecule, organelle, atom, macromolecule |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 2. UnderstandHAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.Section: 01.03Topic: Levels of organization* |

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| 5. | In a crisis, the heart beats faster and more forcefully, resulting in

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| **A.**  | an increase in hydrostatic pressure. |

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| --- | --- |
| B.  | a decrease in hydrostatic pressure. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | no pressure changes. |

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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. | A drop in room temperature to 65oF that causes the heater to turn on provides an example of a(an)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | control system. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | effector. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | receptor. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | stimulus. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | response. |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | excretion |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | digestion |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | respiration |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | metabolism |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | absorption |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | movement. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | respiration. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | responsiveness. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | excretion. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | absorption. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.Section: 01.04Topic: Basic terminologyTopic: Levels of organization* |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. | Metabolism is defined as

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | any individual process in the body. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | all the structures in the body. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | all of the homeostatic setpoints in the body. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | all of the chemical reactions in the body |

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| --- | --- |
| E.  | the collection of all of the organs in the body and their parts. |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | responsiveness. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | anabolism. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | catabolism. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | assimilation. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | reproduction. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.Section: 01.04Topic: Basic terminology* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | water |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | food |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | carbon dioxide |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | pressure |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | heat |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | water. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | foods. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | oxygen. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | light. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | pressure. |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | oxygen |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | carbon dioxide |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | hydrogen |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | nitrogen |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | helium |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Topic: Module O03 Cellular respiration and the catabolism and anabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins.Section: 01.05Topic: Levels of organization* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | responsiveness |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | movement |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | reproduction |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | metabolism |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | assimilation |

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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. | Homeostasis refers to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | changing external conditions. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | stable external conditions. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | changing internal conditions. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | maintaining internal conditions. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | all of the above. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.Section: 01.05Topic: Definition of homeostasis* |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. | Homeostatic mechanisms do not include

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | receptors. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | positive feedback. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | effectors. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | a set point. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | negative feedback. |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | shivering in response to a drop in body temperature |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | increasing body temperature during exercise |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | decreasing body temperature during prolonged exposure to cold conditions |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | dehydration from lack of water intake |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | frostbite on exposure to cold |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. | Water is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | the most abundant chemical in the body. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | a major component of the extracellular fluid. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | a component of the internal environment. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | a requirement of life. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **E.**  | all of the above. |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | setpoints |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | effectors |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | receptors |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | homeostasis |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | metabolism |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | receptors |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | effectors |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | setpoint |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | intracellular fluid |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | positive feedback |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | negative feedback |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | homeostasis |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | metabolism |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | positive feedback |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | setpoint |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | They are the primary means of maintaining homeostasis. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | They stabilize conditions. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | They cause unstable conditions, at least temporarily. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | They maintain the internal environment. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | They move conditions toward a setpoint. |

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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. | The axial portion of the body includes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | the cranial cavity only. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | the abdominopelvic and thoracic cavities only. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | the cranial cavity, vertebral canal, thoracic cavity and abdominopelvic cavity. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | the thoracic cavity only. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | the abdominopelvic cavity only. |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. | The mediastinum separates

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | the thoracic cavity into right and left parts. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | the thoracic cavity from the pelvic cavity. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | the abdominal cavity into right and left parts. |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | the paranasal sinuses |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | the oral cavity |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | the nasal cavity |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | the middle ear cavities |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **E.**  | all of the above |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | urinary bladder |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | kidneys |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | liver |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | spleen |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | gallbladder |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | visceral pleura. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | parietal pleura. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | visceral pericardium. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | parietal pericardium. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | visceral peritoneum. |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | anterior. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | posterior. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | superior. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | inferior. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | distal. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.Section: 01.07Topic: Directional terms* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | frontal section. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | transverse section. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | coronal section. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | sagittal section. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | horizontal section. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 2. UnderstandHAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes and sections.Section: 01.07Topic: Body planes and sections* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | standing erect with the face forward. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | standing erect with face turned to the side. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | lying on the back with the face forward. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | lying on the back with the face turned to the side. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | standing erect with the upper limbs reaching over the head. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 2. UnderstandHAPS Objective: A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.Section: 01.07Topic: Anatomical position* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | anatomy. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | physiology. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | cytology. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | histology. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 3. ApplyHAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.Section: 01.02Topic: Basic terminology* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | anatomy. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | physiology. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | cytology. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | histology. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 3. ApplyHAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.HAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.Section: 01.02Topic: Basic terminology* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | atom |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | molecule |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | organelle |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | cell |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | molecule |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | organelle |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | tissue |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | organ |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | organelle |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | tissue |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | organ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | organ system |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | respiratory system |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | chemistry |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | heart |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | cellular organelles |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | tissues |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | responsiveness |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | reproduction |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | respiration |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | absorption |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | respiration |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | responsiveness |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | absorption |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | circulation |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | respiration |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | digestion |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | absorption |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | assimilation |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.Section: 01.04Topic: Basic terminology* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | responsiveness |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | absorption |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | circulation |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | assimilation |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.Section: 01.04Topic: Basic terminology* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | excretion |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | absorption |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | circulation |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | assimilation |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.Section: 01.04Topic: Basic terminology* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | excretion |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | absorption |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | circulation |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | assimilation |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.Section: 01.04Topic: Basic terminology* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | control system. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | effector. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | receptor. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | stimulus. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **E.**  | response. |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | heart |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | lung |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | esophagus |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | spleen |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | diaphragm. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | liver. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | mediastinum. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | small intestine. |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | parietal pleura |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | visceral pericardium |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | parietal peritoneum |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | visceral peritoneum |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | parietal pericardium |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| F.  | visceral pleura |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | parietal pleura |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | visceral pleura |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | parietal peritoneum |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | visceral peritoneum |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| E.  | parietal pericardium |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| F.  | visceral pericardium |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | superior and inferior. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | superficial and deep. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | ventral and dorsal. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | medial and lateral. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.Section: 01.07Topic: Directional terms* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. | The right eye and right lung are

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | ipsilateral. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | bilateral. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | contralateral. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | proximal. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 3. ApplyHAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.Section: 01.07Topic: Directional terms* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | circle. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | triangle. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | oval. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | parabola. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 3. ApplyHAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes and sections.Section: 01.07Topic: Body planes and sections* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region is superior and lateral to the umbilical region.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | lumbar  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | epigastric |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | inguinal |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | hypochondriac |

 |

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | brachial |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | popliteal |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | antecubital |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | cubital |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.Section: 01.07Topic: Body cavities and regions* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 53. | The spleen is contained in the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | left upper quadrant. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | left lower quadrant. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | right upper quadrant. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | right lower quadrant. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.Section: 01.07Topic: Body cavities and regions* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 54. | The appendix is contained in the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | left upper quadrant. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | left lower quadrant. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C.  | right upper quadrant. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | right lower quadrant. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.Section: 01.07Topic: Body cavities and regions* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 55. | The gall bladder is contained in the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | left upper quadrant |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | left lower quadrant |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | right upper quadrant |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | right lower quadrant |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.Section: 01.07Topic: Body cavities and regions* |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A.  | Epigastric. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B.  | Umbilical. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | Pubic. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D.  | Inguinal. |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.Section: 01.07Topic: Body cavities and regions* |

**True / False Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 57. | The structure of a body part is closely related to its function.  **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 2. UnderstandHAPS Objective: A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology.HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.Section: 01.02Topic: Basic terminologyTopic: Scope of anatomy and physiology* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 58. | All forms of life use oxygen in respiration.  **FALSE** |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 59. | Sex hormones help to strengthen bones.  **TRUE** |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 60. | All materials, including those of the human body, are composed of chemicals.  **TRUE** |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 61. | The traits that humans share with other organisms are called characteristics of life.  **TRUE** |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 62. | Heat is a form of energy.  **TRUE** |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 63. | Heat helps determine the rate of metabolic reactions.  **TRUE** |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 64. | Homeostatic mechanisms act through positive feedback.  **FALSE** |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 65. | The diaphragm separates the thoracic and the abdominopelvic cavities.  **TRUE** |

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

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

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

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

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.Section: 01.06Topic: Survey of body systems* |

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| 68. | Parietal membranes are attached to the surfaces of organs.  **FALSE** |

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

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

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.Section: 01.06Topic: Survey of body systems* |

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

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.Section: 01.06Topic: Survey of body systems* |

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| 71. | The ears are lateral to the eyes.  **TRUE** |

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

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| 72. | The elbow is distal to the wrist.  **FALSE** |

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

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| 73. | The absence of vital signs signifies death.  **TRUE** |

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

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

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

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| 75. | The mouth is distal to the nose.  **FALSE** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 3. ApplyHAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.Section: 01.07Topic: Directional terms* |

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

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

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

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| 77. | The branch of science that deals with the structure of human body parts is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **anatomy** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.Section: 01.02Topic: Basic terminology* |

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| 78. | The branch of science that deals with the function of human body parts is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **physiology** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.Section: 01.02Topic: Basic terminology* |

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| 79. | The topics of human anatomy and physiology are difficult to separate because the structures of the body parts are closely related to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **functions** |

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

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| 80. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sum total of all of the chemical reactions in the body that break substances down and build them up.  **Metabolism** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism and catabolism.HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.Section: 01.04Topic: Levels of organization* |

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| 81. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ obtains oxygen, uses oxygen to release energy from foods and removes gaseous wastes.  **Respiration** |

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

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| 82. | The most abundant chemical substance in the body is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **water** |

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

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| 83. | The weight of the air produces a force called atmospheric \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **pressure** |

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

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| 84. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are substances that provide the body with necessary chemicals (nutrients) in addition to water.  **Foods** |

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

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| 85. | Heat is a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **energy** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.Section: 01.05Topic: Levels of organization* |

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| 86. | Maintenance of a stable internal environment is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **homeostasis** |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationBloom's Level: 1. RememberHAPS Objective: B01.01 Define homeostasis.HAPS Topic: Module B01 Definition.Section: 01.05Topic: Definition of homeostasis* |

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| 87. | Homeostatic mechanisms act through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feedback.  **negative** |

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

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| 88. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a gas that makes up one-fifth of ordinary air.  **Oxygen** |

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

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| 89. | The force on the outside of the body due to the weight of air above it is called atmospheric \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **pressure** |

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

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| 90. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provide information about specific conditions (stimuli) in the internal environment.  **Receptors** |

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

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| 91. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cause responses that alter conditions in the internal environment.  **Effectors** |

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

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| 92. | The heart, esophagus, trachea and thymus are located within the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **mediastinum** |

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

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| 93. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cavity contains the teeth and tongue.  **oral** |

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

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| 94. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cavity is the part of the abdominopelvic cavity that contains the terminal portion of the large intestine, the urinary bladder and the internal reproductive organs.  **pelvic** |

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

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| 95. | A particular hormone affects only a particular group of cells, called its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells.  **target** |

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