Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1)** Which of the following are signs of aging at the cellular level? *(Check all that apply)*

 A) Graying hair, waning strength, and wrinkles.
 B) Unrepaired DNA and abnormal proteins.
 C) Impaired cell division and the ability to break down and recycle worn cell parts.
 D) A fatty liver and clogged blood vessels.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body
Section : 01.07 Life-Span Changes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**2)** Agriculture began in some countries as recently as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01 Origins of Medical Science
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understand

**3)** Dissection of human bodies became part of formal medical school coursework in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01 Origins of Medical Science
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understand

**4)** The branch of science that deals with the structure of human body parts is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
Bloom's : 1. Remember
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

**5)** The branch of science that deals with the functions of human body parts is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
Bloom's : 1. Remember
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

**6)** A group of cells with common properties that are organized into a layer or mass is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**7)** A subcellular structure built of assemblies of macromolecules that carries out a particular function is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**8)** The process by which food substances are chemically changed into simpler forms that can be absorbed is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Give examples of metabolism.
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module O02 Introduction to metabolism
HAPS Outcome : O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism, and catabolism, and provide examples of anabolic

**9)** The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to an increase in body size without overall change in shape.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life

**10)** The most abundant molecule in the human body is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**11)** Self-regulating control mechanisms usually operate by a process called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feedback.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.05 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
Section : 01.04 Core Themes in Anatomy and Physiology
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms
HAPS Outcome : B02.01 List the steps in a response pathway, starting with the stimulus and ending wit
Learning Outcome : 01.04.02 List and describe the underlying mechanisms in anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi

**12)** The potential space between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ membranes is called the pleural cavity.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.03 Name and identify the locations of the membranes associated with the thor
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found

**13)** The chemicals secreted by endocrine glands are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

**14)** Deep vein thrombosis, heart attack, and high blood pressure are all diseases of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

**15)** Individuals who live more than 100 years arecalled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body
Section : 01.07 Life-Span Changes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember

**16)** Standing erect with face and palms forward and upper limbs at the sides describes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ position.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position
HAPS Outcome : A01.01 Describe the human body in anatomical position.

**17)** A lengthwise cut that divides the body into right and left portions is termed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

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

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

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

**19)** Why are the topics of anatomy and physiology difficult to separate?

 A) Physiological functions depend on anatomy of structures.
 B) Physiological functions in an organism are ongoing.
 C) The body parts take up space.
 D) Our understanding of physiology is changing more than our understanding of anatomy.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
Bloom's : 2. Understand
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio

**20)** The activities of an anatomist consist of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas those of a physiologist consist of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) observing bodyparts; studying functions of body parts
 B) conducting experiments; making microscopic examinations
 C) studyingmolecules; observing forms of the body parts
 D) sketching; dissecting

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
Bloom's : 2. Understand
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

**21)** What is the origin of the term "anatomy"?

 A) From the Greek word for "function".
 B) Named after the first anatomist.
 C) From the Greek word for "cutting up".
 D) For the function of internal organs.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
Bloom's : 1. Remember
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

**22)** What is the term "physiology" is relatedto?

 A) The Latin word for "physical shape".
 B) The structure of internal organs.
 C) The Greek word for "cutting up".
 D) The Greek word for "relationship to nature".

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
Bloom's : 1. Remember
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio

**23)** What is illustrated by the recent discovery of taste receptors in the small intestine that detect sweetness?

 A) Chemical responses occur in only one part of the body.
 B) New discoveries about anatomy and physiology are still being made.
 C) Everything there is to know about anatomy and physiology has been discovered.
 D) The molecular and cellular levels are of little interest in anatomy and physiology.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

**24)** Which of the following is **not** true of organelles?

 A) They carry on specific activities.
 B) They are only in cells of humans.
 C) They are composed of aggregates of large molecules.
 D) They are found in many types of cells.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**25)** Which of the following lists best illustrates increasing levels of complexity?

 A) Cells, tissues, organelles, organs, organ systems.
 B) Tissues, cells, organs, organelles, organ systems.
 C) Organs, organelles, organ systems, cells, tissues.
 D) Organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**26)** In all organisms, what is the basic unit of structure and function?

 A) The atom
 B) The organelle
 C) The macromolecule
 D) The cell

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**27)** Specialized cell types organized in a way that provides a specific function form \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) tissues
 B) organs
 C) organ systems
 D) organelles

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**28)** Simple squamous epithelium is an example of which organizational level?

 A) Organ system
 B) Organ
 C) Tissue
 D) Molecule

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.

**29)** What is assimilation?

 A) The changing of absorbed substances into different chemical forms.
 B) The breaking down of foods into nutrients that the body can absorb.
 C) The elimination of waste from the body.
 D) The increase in body size without a change in overall shape.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Give examples of metabolism.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**30)** The ability of an organism to sense and react tochanges in its body is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Give examples of metabolism.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**31)** What process is defined as the removal of wastes?

 A) Metabolism
 B) Absorption
 C) Assimilation
 D) Excretion

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Give examples of metabolism.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**32)** Which of the following characteristics of life and their descriptions is correct?

 A) Responsiveness: obtaining and using oxygen to release energy from food.
 B) Assimilation: sensing changes inside or outside the body and reacting to them.
 C) Respiration: changing absorbed substances into forms that are chemically different from those that entered the body fluids.
 D) Circulation: the movement of substances in body fluids.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Give examples of metabolism.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**33)** What is the definition of metabolism?

 A) The removal of wastes produced by chemical reactions.
 B) The breakdown of substances into simpler forms.
 C) The taking in of nutrients.
 D) The chemical reactions occurring in an organism that support life.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module O02 Introduction to metabolism
HAPS Outcome : O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism, and catabolism, and provide examples of anabolic

**34)** Which of the following processes does **not** help to maintain the life of an individual organism?

 A) Responsiveness
 B) Movement
 C) Reproduction
 D) Respiration

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Give examples of metabolism.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**35)** Which of the following processes is most important to the continuation of the human species?

 A) Responsiveness
 B) Movement
 C) Reproduction
 D) Respiration

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Give examples of metabolism.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**36)** What is the definition of homeostasis?

 A) The changing external conditions.
 B) The maintenance of stable external conditions.
 C) The changing internal conditions.
 D) The maintenance of stable internal conditions.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.04 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
Section : 01.04 Core Themes in Anatomy and Physiology
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition
HAPS Outcome : B01.01 Define homeostasis.
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the key concepts in anatomy and physiology.

**37)** Which of the following is an example of a positive homeostatic mechanism in the human body?

 A) Shivering when body temperature falls below normal.
 B) Increasing heart rate and force of contraction when blood pressure falls.
 C) Retention of fluid leading to retention of more fluid.
 D) Secreting insulin after a meal to return blood sugar concentration toward normal.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.05.05 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi

**38)** Which of the following are typically required to maintain a stable internal environment?

 A) Positive feedback mechanisms.
 B) An unstable outside environment.
 C) Decreased atmospheric pressure.
 D) Negative feedback mechanisms.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.04 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.
Learning Outcome : 01.05.05 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms
HAPS Outcome : B02.04 Explain why negative feedback is the most common mechanism used to maintain hom

**39)** You accidentally cut your hand. Bloodplatelets in the area begin to attach to the broken blood vessel walls in the wound. What needs to happen next to create a positive feedback mechanism?

 A) The platelets change shape and encourage more platelets to rush in and stick to each other to form plugs that seal the broken vessels.
 B) The platelets sticking to the broken blood vessels signals the blood to stop flowing to that area, which stops the bleeding.
 C) The sensation of pain in your hand causes your muscles to jerk your hand away from the danger.
 D) The platelets send signals to the brain to slow heart rate and slow the bleeding.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.05.04 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.
Learning Outcome : 01.05.05 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi

**40)** Which of the followingmustthe human body obtain from the environment in order to survive?

 A) Nitrogen
 B) Wastes
 C) Water
 D) Carbondioxide

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life

**41)** Homeostasis exists if concentrations of water, nutrients, and oxygen in the body are balanced and heat and pressure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) decreasesteadily
 B) remain withincertain limited ranges
 C) increase when thebody is stressed
 D) fluctuate greatly between very high and low values

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Give examples of metabolism.
Learning Outcome : 01.05.04 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
Section : 01.04 Core Themes in Anatomy and Physiology
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition
HAPS Outcome : B01.05 Define the law of mass balance and relate it to body homeostasis.
Learning Outcome : 01.04.02 List and describe the underlying mechanisms in anatomy and physiology.

**42)** In negative feedbackmechanisms, what occurs due to changes that move a variable away from the normal state?

 A) Stimulation to change the variable in the same direction.
 B) Inhibition of all body reactions.
 C) Stimulation to change the variable in the opposite direction.
 D) Stimulation to reduce all requirements of the body.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.05 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms
HAPS Outcome : B01.03 List the main physiological variables for which the body attempts to maintain h
HAPS Outcome : B02.02 List the steps in a feedback mechanism (loop) and explain the function of each

**43)** What is the effect of a positive feedback mechanism?

 A) It causes long-term changes.
 B) It moves conditions away from the normal state.
 C) It brings conditions back to the normal state.
 D) It produces stable conditions.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms
HAPS Outcome : B02.02 List the steps in a feedback mechanism (loop) and explain the function of each
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi

**44)** Which of the following illustrates a positive feedback mechanism?

 A) Maintenance of blood pressure.
 B) Uterine contractions during childbirth.
 C) Body temperature control.
 D) Control of blood sugar.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.05.05 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi

**45)** Which of the following is true regarding the effect of a positive feedback mechanisms?

 A) They are theprimary means of maintaining homeostasis.
 B) They stabilizeconditions.
 C) Theycauseunstable conditions, at least temporarily.
 D) They maintain theinternal environment.
 E) They moveconditions toward a setpoint.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.05.04 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms
Activity Type : New
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi

**46)** Which of the following diseases would originate in the abdominopelvic cavity?

 A) Asthma
 B) Laryngitis
 C) Myopia (near-sightedness)
 D) Pancreatitis

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.02 List the organs located in each major body cavity.
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found

**47)** Pneumothorax (collapsed lung) is a condition that occurs when an air-filled space forms between the lung and the wall of the pleural cavity. This space would be between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) parietal pleura and visceral pleura
 B) parietal pleura and visceral pericardium
 C) visceral pericardium and parietal pericardium
 D) parietal pericardium and parietal pleura

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.03 Name and identify the locations of the membranes associated with the thor
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found

**48)** What is a main function ofthe digestive system?

 A) Formation ofcells
 B) Movement of bodyparts
 C) Absorption ofnutrients
 D) Providing oxygen for the extraction ofenergy from nutrients.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.05 Describe the general function of each organ system.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

**49)** Which of the following is **not** part of the female reproductive system?

 A) The uterus
 B) The uterine tube
 C) The vulva
 D) The scrotum

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

**50)** The thoracic cavity is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the abdominopelvic cavity.

 A) dorsal (posterior)
 B) ventral (anterior)
 C) superior
 D) inferior

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.01 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

**51)** Blood cells are produced in the organs of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

 A) endocrine
 B) skeletal
 C) respiratory
 D) muscular

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.05 Describe the general function of each organ system.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

**52)** A parietal layer of a serous membrane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas a visceral layer of a serous membrane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) covers organs; lines cavities
 B) lines cavities; covers organs
 C) secretes serousfluid; secretes mucus
 D) secretes mucus; secretes a serous fluid

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.03 Name and identify the locations of the membranes associated with the thor
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found

**53)** When does cell death first occur?

 A) Around age 60
 B) Around age 50
 C) At puberty
 D) During fetal development

 **Question Details**Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body
Section : 01.07 Life-Span Changes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand

**54)** What causes wrinkling and sagging of the skin?

 A) Drinking too much water
 B) Genetics
 C) Loss of subcutaneous fat, elastin, and collagen.
 D) Excess subcutaneous fat

 **Question Details**Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body
Section : 01.07 Life-Span Changes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand

**55)** What is a characteristic that many centenarians share?

 A) They had high level of exercise throughout life.
 B) They have long-lived relatives.
 C) They follow the Mediterranean diet.
 D) They never smoked.

 **Question Details**Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body
Section : 01.07 Life-Span Changes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand

**56)** A body has been sectioned in such a way that both lungs and the urinary bladder are visible.What type of section was used?

 A) Frontal
 B) Transverse
 C) Coronal
 D) Sagittal

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.
Activity Type : New

**57)** The upper midportion of the abdomen is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_region.

 A) hypochondriac
 B) iliac
 C) hypogastric
 D) epigastric

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the

**58)** When the body is placed in the anatomical position, which of the following is  **not** true?

 A) The head is facingto the front.
 B) The palms are facing backwards.
 C) The body iserect.
 D) The upperlimbsare at the sides.

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position
HAPS Outcome : A01.01 Describe the human body in anatomical position.

**59)** What is the anatomical term that indicatesa structure close to the surface?

 A) Anterior
 B) Proximal
 C) Superficial
 D) Superior

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

**60)** What type of structures can be visualized using ultrasonography?

 A) Dense organs, such as bones.
 B) Air-filled organs, such as lungs.
 C) Soft internalstructures, such as fetuses.
 D) Microscopic structures, such as mitochondria.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics

**61)** Magnetic resonance imaging uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) X-rays
 B) radio waves
 C) radioisotopes
 D) high-frequency sound waves

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics

**62)** What is/are the origin(s) of many of the terms in anatomy and physiology?

 A) Greek and Latin
 B) Spanish and Portuguese
 C) French and German
 D) Chinese and Japanese

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01 Origins of Medical Science
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understand
Activity Type : New

**63)** At what level of organization is skin?

 A) Tissue level
 B) Cellular level
 C) Organ level
 D) System level
 E) Chemical level

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
Activity Type : New
HAPS Outcome : A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.

**64)** What requirement of life is the most abundant chemical in the body and is the major component of extracellular fluid?

 A) Water
 B) Oxygen
 C) Cell
 D) Heat
 E) Food

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
Activity Type : New
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**65)** Name two types of cavities found in the head.

 A) Paranasal sinuses and nasal cavity
 B) Oral cavity and mediastinum
 C) Cranial cavity and vertebral canal
 D) Middle ear cavities and pleural cavities

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.01 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
Activity Type : New
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found

**66)** What organ system includes the kidneys?

 A) Respiratory system
 B) Digestive system
 C) Endocrine system
 D) Urinary system

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
Activity Type : New
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

**67)** The pancreas releases hormones. It also releases enzymes needed to break down food. Because of this dual role, the pancreas could be considered part of what two organ systems?

 A) Nervous and digestive systems
 B) Cardiovascular and lymphatic systems
 C) Endocrine and digestive systems
 D) Urinary and endocrine systems
 E) Lymphatic and integumentary systems

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
Activity Type : New
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

**68)** Bell's palsy results in the lack of stimulation to facial muscles, so they do not contact. Bell's palsy is associated with what organ system?

 A) Nervous system
 B) Endocrine system
 C) Skeletal system
 D) Integumentary system

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.05 Describe the general function of each organ system.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
Activity Type : New
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

**69)** Which is a physiological description rather than an anatomical one?

 A) The heart muscle is involuntarily and fatigue-resistant.
 B) The skin is composed of an epithelial layer over a connective tissue layer.
 C) The quadriceps femoris and hamstring muscles are located in the thigh.
 D) The aorta is a large vessel connected to the heart.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
Activity Type : New
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

**70)** The femoral region is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the popliteal region.

 A) distal
 B) medial
 C) proximal
 D) lateral

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms
Activity Type : New
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

**71)** Paired organs that are bilateral, on the left and right side of the body, would be separated by a midsagittal section.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.

**72)** The transition from a hunter-gatherer to an agricultural lifestyle greatly changed the types of diseases and injuries that early peoples suffered.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.01 Origins of Medical Science
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understand

**73)** Patterns of growth in preserved bones and tooth decay reflect the health of the people of which they were a part.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.01 Origins of Medical Science
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understand

**74)** The field of medicine arose as early healers abandoned superstitions and ideas about magic and started using natural chemicals and wondering why they were effective at treating illness.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.01 Origins of Medical Science
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understand

**75)** Cadaver dissection is against the law in the United States.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.01 Origins of Medical Science
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understand

**76)** The anatomy of a body part is closely related to its physiology.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
Bloom's : 1. Remember
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio

**77)** We know all there is to know about the structure and function of the human body.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
Bloom's : 2. Understand
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio

**78)** Cells with similar functions aggregate into organelles.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**79)** Macromolecules are built of atoms.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**80)** Organ systems consist of organs, which consist of tissues.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**81)** A cell is the basic unit of structure and function of an organism.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**82)** The chemical reaction of blood oxygenation is an example of a metabolic process.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life

**83)** Absorption is the ability to exhale carbon dioxide.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**84)** Reproduction is the change in body characteristics over time.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**85)** Oxygen is the primary raw material for new living material.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Give examples of metabolism.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life

**86)** Temperature is a form of energy, whereas heat is a measurement of the intensity of the temperature.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.

**87)** Homeostasis is the maintenance of an unstable internal environment.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.04 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
Section : 01.04 Core Themes in Anatomy and Physiology
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition
HAPS Outcome : B01.01 Define homeostasis.
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the key concepts in anatomy and physiology.

**88)** The maintenance of a steady body temperature in the face of fluctuating environmental conditions illustrates homeostasis.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Learning Outcome : 01.05.04 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.
Section : 01.05 The Characteristics and Maintenance of Life
Section : 01.04 Core Themes in Anatomy and Physiology
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition
HAPS Outcome : B01.01 Define homeostasis.
HAPS Outcome : B01.03 List the main physiological variables for which the body attempts to maintain h
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the key concepts in anatomy and physiology.
Learning Outcome : 01.04.02 List and describe the underlying mechanisms in anatomy and physiology.

**89)** The diaphragm separates the thoracic and the abdominopelvic cavities.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.01 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.
Learning Outcome : 01.06.02 List the organs located in each major body cavity.
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found

**90)** The parietal pericardium is attached to the surface of the heart.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.03 Name and identify the locations of the membranes associated with the thor
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found

**91)** The organ systems responsible for integration and coordination are the nervous and endocrine systems.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.05 Describe the general function of each organ system.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

**92)** Kidneys are part of the lymphatic system.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

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

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.05 Describe the general function of each organ system.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

**94)** The digestive system filters wastes from the blood.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.05 Describe the general function of each organ system.
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

**95)** The parietal pleura is a visceral membrane.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.

**96)** Aging begins in the fetus.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body
Section : 01.07 Life-Span Changes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand

**97)** Chromosomes get longeras a cell ages.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body
Section : 01.07 Life-Span Changes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 2. Understand

**98)** Ceroid pigments and lipofuscin accumulate with aging, impairing the ability of a cell to withstand the damaging effects of oxygen free radicals.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body
Section : 01.07 Life-Span Changes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 1. Remember

**99)** The ears are lateral to the eyes.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

**100)** The elbow is distal to the wrist.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

**101)** A body in the anatomical position is lying down, as a cadaver would be positioned.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position
HAPS Outcome : A01.01 Describe the human body in anatomical position.

**102)** The following list accurately represents levels of organization in the body from smallest to largest: nucleus → chromosome → liver cell→ liver epithelial tissue → liver→ digestive system

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization
HAPS Outcome : A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat

**103)** The head is superior to the neck.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

**104)** An older adult would be less vulnerable to emerging influenzas and other seasonal viruses due to increased cell efficiency and heightened cell division.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body
Section : 01.07 Life-Span Changes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**105)** A researcher has questions about the functions of the greater omentum, a structure found in the abdominal cavity. They begin researching its various functions. This researcher is studying the physiology of the organ.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

**106)** A researcher has questions about the structure of the mesentery, a tissue connecting the intestines to the wall of the abdominal cavity. They begin researching its location, components, and its specific structures. This researcher is studying the physiology of the organ.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

**107)** The integumentary system is superficial to the skeletal system.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.
Learning Outcome : 01.08.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a
Section : 01.08 Anatomical Terminology
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems
Activity Type : New
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino

**Answer Key**Test name: Chapter 01

1) [B, C]

2) [6, 000]

3) twentieth

4) anatomy

5) physiology

6) tissue

7) organelle

8) digestion

9) growth

10) water

11) negative

12) pleural

13) hormones

14) cardiovascular

15) centenarians

16) anatomical

17) sagittal

18) B

19) A

20) A

21) C

22) D

23) B

24) B

25) D

26) D

27) A

28) C

29) A

30) C

31) D

32) D

33) D

34) C

35) C

36) D

37) C

38) D

39) A

40) C

41) B

42) C

43) B

44) B

45) C

46) D

47) A

48) C

49) D

50) C

51) B

52) B

53) D

54) C

55) D

56) A

57) D

58) B

59) C

60) C

61) B

62) A

63) C

64) A

65) A

66) D

67) C

68) A

69) A

70) C

71) TRUE

72) TRUE

73) TRUE

74) TRUE

75) FALSE

76) TRUE

77) FALSE

78) FALSE

79) TRUE

80) TRUE

81) TRUE

82) TRUE

83) FALSE

84) FALSE

85) FALSE

86) FALSE

87) FALSE

88) TRUE

89) TRUE

90) FALSE

91) TRUE

92) FALSE

93) TRUE

94) FALSE

95) FALSE

96) TRUE

97) FALSE

98) TRUE

99) TRUE

100) FALSE

101) FALSE

102) FALSE

103) TRUE

104) FALSE

105) TRUE

106) FALSE

107) TRUE