

Hole's Human Anatomy & Physiology, 15e (Shier)

Chapter 1 Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology

1) Signs of aging at the cellular level are (**Select 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.

Answer: B, C

Section: 01.07

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.16 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body level.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2) 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.

Answer: B

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3) Anatomy and physiology are difficult to separate because

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

4) The activities of an anatomist consist of _____, whereas those of a physiologist consist of _____.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

5) The origin of the term "anatomy" is related to

- A) the Greek word for "function."
- B) the name of the first anatomist.
- C) the Greek word for "cutting up."
- D) the function of internal organs.

Answer: C

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) The term "physiology" is related to

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

7) The recent discovery of taste receptors in the small intestine that detect sweetness illustrates that

- 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.

Answer: B

Section: 01.02

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) 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.

Answer: B

Section: 01.03

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

9) Which of the following lists best illustrates the idea of 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

Answer: D

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10) In all organisms, the basic unit of structure and function is

- A) the atom.
- B) the molecule.
- C) the macromolecule.
- D) the cell.

Answer: D

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) Specialized cell types organized in a way that provides a specific function form

- A) tissues, which build organs.
- B) organs, which build tissues.
- C) organ systems, which build tissues.
- D) atoms, which comprise tissues.

Answer: A

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) Simple squamous epithelium is an example of a(n)

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

13) Assimilation is

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

14) The ability of an organism to sense and react to changes in its body illustrates

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

15) The removal of wastes produced by metabolic reactions is

- A) metabolism.
- B) absorption.
- C) assimilation.
- D) excretion.

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 16) 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

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 17) Metabolism is defined as _____.
- A) the removal of wastes produced by chemical reactions
 - B) the breakdown of substances into simpler forms
 - C) the taking in of nutrients
 - D) all the chemical reactions occurring in an organism that support life

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06 List and describe the major characteristics of life.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 18) Which of the following processes does **not** help to maintain the life of an individual organism?
- A) Responsiveness
 - B) Movement
 - C) Reproduction
 - D) Respiration

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) Homeostasis is the

- A) inability to keep body weight within normal limits.
- B) decrease in room temperature because a window is open.
- C) ingestion of more food than you need to eat.
- D) tendency of the body to maintain a stable internal environment.

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology; Definition of homeostasis

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.09 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

21) Which of the following is **not** an example of a negative 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

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Definition of homeostasis; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.08 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 22) Living organisms use oxygen to _____.
- A) reduce heat production
 - B) donate electrons for cellular metabolism
 - C) release energy stored in the molecules of food
 - D) remove metabolic wastes

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology; Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.; 01.10 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they function together.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 23) Maintaining a stable internal environment typically requires
- A) positive feedback mechanisms.
 - B) an unstable outside environment.
 - C) decreased atmospheric pressure.
 - D) negative feedback mechanisms.

Answer: D

Section: 01.05

Topic: Definition of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.08 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 24) You accidentally cut your hand. Blood platelets in the area begin to attach to the broken blood vessels in the wound. What needs to happen next to create a positive feedback mechanism?
- A) The platelets change shape to encourage more to rush in and stick to each other to form plugs over the broken vessels.
 - B) The action of platelets sticking to the broken area signals for blood to stop flowing to that area, stopping 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.

Answer: A

Section: 01.05

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms; Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.09 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.; 01.08 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

25) Which of the following must the human body obtain from the environment in order to survive?

- A) Nitrogen
- B) Wastes
- C) Water
- D) Carbon dioxide

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.10 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they function together.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) Homeostasis exists if concentrations of water, nutrients, and oxygen in the body are balanced and heat and pressure _____.

- A) decrease steadily
- B) remain within certain limited ranges
- C) increase when the body is stressed
- D) fluctuate greatly between very high and low values

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Definition of homeostasis

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.; 01.09 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

27) In negative feedback mechanisms, changes away from the normal state

- A) stimulate changes in the same direction.
- B) inhibit all body reactions.
- C) stimulate changes in the opposite direction.
- D) stimulate a reduction in all requirements of the body.

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology; Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.08 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) Positive feedback mechanisms

- A) cause long-term changes.
- B) move conditions away from the normal state.
- C) bring conditions back to the normal state.
- D) usually produce stable conditions.

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.08 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) Which of the following illustrates a positive feedback mechanism?

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.05

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms; Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.08 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) Positive feedback mechanisms usually produce

- A) changes returning values toward a set point.
- B) stable conditions around a set point.
- C) unstable conditions.
- D) long-term changes.

Answer: C

Section: 01.05

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.08 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

31) Which of the following is true concerning the female reproductive system?

- A) It produces female sex cells.
- B) It transports the female sex cells.
- C) It can support the development of an embryo.
- D) All of the choices are correct.

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.15 Describe the general function of each organ system.; 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.13 Name and identify the locations of the membranes associated with the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

33) Pneumothorax (collapsed lung) is a condition that occurs when space forms between the lung and the wall of the pleural cavity. This space would be between _____.

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

Answer: A

Section: 01.06

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.14 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

34) Which action is the main function of the digestive system?

- A) Formation of cells
- B) Movement of body parts
- C) Absorption of nutrients
- D) Providing oxygen for the extraction of energy from nutrients

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

- A) The uterus
- B) The uterine tube
- C) The vulva
- D) The bulbourethral gland

Answer: D

Section: 01.06

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) The thoracic cavity lies _____ the abdominopelvic cavity.

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

Answer: C

Section: 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions; Directional terms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

37) Blood cells are produced in the organs of the _____ system.

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.13 Name and identify the locations of the membranes associated with the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) 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 serous fluid; secretes mucus
- D) secretes mucus; secretes a serous fluid

Answer: B

Section: 01.06

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.14 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) Cell death first occurs

- A) at age 60.
- B) at age 50.
- C) at puberty.
- D) in the fetus.

Answer: D

Section: 01.07

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.16 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body level.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 40) Wrinkled and sagging skin results from
- A) drinking too much water.
 - B) heredity only.
 - C) loss of subcutaneous fat, elastin, and collagen.
 - D) excess subcutaneous fat.

Answer: C

Section: 01.07

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.16 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body level.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 41) One characteristic that centenarians share is
- A) a high level of exercise throughout life.
 - B) long-lived relatives.
 - C) following the Mediterranean diet.
 - D) never having smoked.

Answer: D

Section: 01.07

Topic: Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.16 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body level.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 42) A body has been sectioned in such a way that there is one whole lung per section and the urinary bladder has been split in half. What type of section is this?
- A) Frontal
 - B) Transverse
 - C) Coronal
 - D) Sagittal

Answer: D

Section: 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology; Body planes and sections

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

43) The upper midportion of the abdomen is called the _____ region.

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

Answer: D

Section: 01.08

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

- A) The head is facing to the front.
- B) The palms are facing backward.
- C) The body is erect.
- D) The upper limbs are at the sides.

Answer: B

Section: 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology; Anatomical position

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

45) Paired organs that are bilateral on the left-right plane of the body would be separated by a sagittal section.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.08

Topic: Body planes and sections

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

46) The anatomical term that indicates a structure close to the surface is

- A) anterior.
- B) proximal.
- C) superficial.
- D) superior.

Answer: C

Section: 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology; Directional terms

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

47) Ultrasonography is most useful for diagnostic examination of

- A) dense organs, such as bones.
- B) air-filled organs, such as lungs.
- C) soft internal structures, such as fetuses.
- D) microscopic structures.

Answer: C

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48) Magnetic resonance imaging uses

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

Answer: B

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 49) Most of the terminology to name and describe body parts and their functions comes from
- A) Latin and Greek.
 - B) English and Italian.
 - C) picture drawings on the cave walls of our ancestors.
 - D) the language of hunter-gatherers.

Answer: A

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology; Origins of biomedical science

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.01

Topic: Origins of biomedical science; Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understanding of the human body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.01

Topic: Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understanding of the human body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.01

Topic: Origins of biomedical science; Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understanding of the human body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

53) Cadaver dissection is against the law in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.01

Topic: Origins of biomedical science

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understanding of the human body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.02

Topic: Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

56) Cells with similar functions aggregate into organelles.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.03

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

57) Macromolecules are built of atoms.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

58) Organ systems consist of organs, which consist of tissues.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06 List and describe the major characteristics of life.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

61) Absorption is the ability to exhale carbon dioxide.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

62) Reproduction is the change in body characteristics over time.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

63) Oxygen is the primary raw material for new living material.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Definition of homeostasis; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.; 01.10 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they function together.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

65) Homeostasis is the body's maintenance of an unstable internal environment.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Definition of homeostasis; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.09 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.05

Topic: Definition of homeostasis; Examples of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.09 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

67) The diaphragm separates the thoracic and the abdominopelvic cavities.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.12 List the organs located in each major body cavity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.14 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

70) Kidneys are part of the lymphatic system.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

72) The digestive system filters wastes from the blood.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

73) The parietal pleura is a visceral membrane.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.06

Topic: Basic terminology; Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.14 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

74) Aging begins in the fetus.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.07

Topic: Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.16 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body level.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

75) Chromosomes get longer as a cell ages.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.07

Topic: Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.16 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body level.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.07

Topic: Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.16 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body level.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

77) The ears are lateral to the eyes.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology; Directional terms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

78) The elbow is distal to the wrist.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology; Directional terms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

79) The anatomical position is lying down, as a cadaver would be positioned.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology; Anatomical position

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

80) 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

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

81) The head is superior to the neck.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.08

Topic: Directional terms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

82) An elderly person would be less vulnerable to emerging influenzas and other seasonal viruses due to increased cell efficiency and heightened cell division.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.07

Topic: Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.16 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body level.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

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

Answer: TRUE

Section: 01.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

84) 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.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

85) Agriculture began in some countries as recently as _____ years ago.

Answer: 6,000

Section: 01.01

Topic: Human origins and adaptations

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understanding of the human body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

86) Dissection of human bodies became part of formal medical school coursework in the _____ century.

Answer: twentieth
20th

Section: 01.01

Topic: Origins of biomedical science

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our current understanding of the human body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

87) The branch of science that deals with the structure of human body parts is called _____.

Answer: anatomy

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology; Scope of anatomy and physiology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

88) The branch of science that deals with the functions of human body parts is called _____.

Answer: physiology

Section: 01.02

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

89) A group of cells with common properties that are organized into a layer or mass is a(n) _____.

Answer: tissue

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

90) A subcellular structure built of assemblies of macromolecules that carries out a particular function is a(n) _____.

Answer: organelle

Section: 01.03

Topic: Basic terminology; Levels of organization

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

91) The process by which food substances are chemically changed into simpler forms that can be absorbed is called _____.

Answer: digestion

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

92) The term _____ refers to an increase in body size without overall shape change.

Answer: growth

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.07 Give examples of metabolism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

93) The most abundant molecule in the human body is _____.

Answer: water

Section: 01.05

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.10 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they function together.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

94) Self-regulating control mechanisms usually operate by a process called _____ feedback.

Answer: negative

Section: 01.05

Topic: Definition of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.09 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

95) The potential space between the _____ membranes is called the pleural cavity.

Answer: pleural

Section: 01.06

Topic: Basic terminology; Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.14 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

96) The chemicals secreted by endocrine glands are called _____.

Answer: hormones

Section: 01.06

Topic: Definition of homeostasis

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

97) Deep vein thrombosis, heart attack, and high blood pressure are all diseases of the _____ system.

Answer: cardiovascular

Section: 01.06

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.11 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

98) Individuals who live more than 100 years are called _____.

Answer: centenarians

Section: 01.07

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.16 Identify changes related to aging, from the microscopic to the whole-body level.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

99) Standing erect with face and palms forward and upper limbs at the sides describes the _____ position.

Answer: anatomical

Section: 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology; Anatomical position

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

100) A lengthwise cut that divides the body into right and left portions is termed _____.

Answer: sagittal

Section: 01.08

Topic: Anatomical position

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.17 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, and body regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation