## Holes Human Anatomy and Physiology 15th Edition Shier Test Bank

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## *Hole's Human Anatomy & Physiology, 15e* (Shier) Chapter 1 Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology

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 wholebody 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 becauseA) 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

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4) The activities of an anatomist consist of \_\_\_\_\_, whereas those of a physiologist consist of

A) observing body parts; studying functions of body partsB) conducting experiments; making microscopic examinationsC) studying molecules; observing forms of the body partsD) 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 toA) 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 toA) 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 **<u>not</u>** 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 isA) 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 formA) 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 illustratesA) 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 isA) 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 <u>not</u> 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 <u>not</u> 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 pressureB) Uterine contractions during childbirthC) 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 cellsB) Movement of body partsC) Absorption of nutrientsD) 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 <u>not</u> 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 occursA) 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 wholebody 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 wholebody 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 wholebody 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 <u>not</u> 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 isA) 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 usesA) 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 wholebody 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 wholebody 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 wholebody 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  $\rightarrow$  chromosome  $\rightarrow$  liver cell $\rightarrow$  liver epithelial tissue  $\rightarrow$  liver $\rightarrow$  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 wholebody 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

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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 wholebody 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

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