**1)** The life characteristic of reproduction may be interpreted at both the cellular and organismal levels.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Section : 01.04
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Learning Objective : 01.04.07 List and explain the characteristics common to all living things.
Gradable : automatic

**2)** The abdominopelvic quadrants are formed by passing one horizontal and one vertical line through the

 A) patellarregion.
 B) umbilicus.
 C) glutealregion.
 D) antebrachialregion.
 E) crural region.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.16 Identify the four quadrants and nine regions of the abdominopelvic regi
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the
Gradable : automatic

**3)** The popliteal region is best seen from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view.

 A) posterior
 B) lateral
 C) superior
 D) inferior
 E) anterior

 **Question Details**Section : 01.05
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**4)** The discipline that studies the functions of the nervous system, including the way that impulses are conducted, is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.04 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**5)** Cytology is a subdivision of gross anatomy.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.03 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross ana
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**6)** The word \_\_\_\_\_ implies an imaginary flat surface passing through the body.

 A) figure
 B) tangent
 C) section
 D) direction
 E) plane

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes &amp; sections.
Learning Objective : 01.05.11 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**7)** The discipline that associates changes in organ system function with disease or injury is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.04 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**8)** A professional fighter hit in the mental region might have damage to the

 A) jaw.
 B) nose.
 C) shoulder.
 D) ear.
 E) knee.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**9)** In the positive feedback mechanism governing breastfeeding, the mammary glands of the breast serve as the

 A) set point.
 B) controlcenter.
 C) effector.
 D) receptor.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.22 Describe the actions of a positive feedback loop.
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi
Gradable : automatic

**10)** Which level consists of related organs that work to achieve a common function?

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

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**11)** Physiologists use chemistry to understand the workings of the body's organ systems.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.01 Compare and contrast the sciences of anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**12)** The mediastinum is a serous cavity.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Section : 01.05
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
HAPS Topic : Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous &amp; synovial).
Learning Objective : 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo
HAPS Outcome : D06.02 Describe locations in the body where each type of membrane can be found.
Gradable : automatic

**13)** Explain the spatial relationship between the following: thoracic cavity, pericardial cavity, ventral cavity, mediastinum.

 **Question Details**Section : 01.05
Bloom's : 5. Evaluate
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : manual

**14)** The pericardium is a two-layered serous membrane that

 A) encloses thekidney.
 B) encloses alung.
 C) provideslubrication for the knee.
 D) encloses theheart.
 E) covers the smallintestine.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous &amp; synovial).
Learning Objective : 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
HAPS Outcome : D06.02 Describe locations in the body where each type of membrane can be found.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**15)** Describe the positions of the thumbs and the palms of the hands in the anatomic position.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position.
Learning Objective : 01.05.10 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anato
HAPS Outcome : A01.01 Describe the human body in anatomical position.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : manual

**16)** A molecule is made up of a combination of two or more atoms.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**17)** Lateral to the umbilical abdominopelvic region are the \_\_\_\_\_ regions.

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

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.16 Identify the four quadrants and nine regions of the abdominopelvic regi
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the
Gradable : automatic

**18)** The cell is the smallest living portion of the human body.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Gradable : automatic

**19)** The pituitary, thyroid, and adrenal glands are typically grouped within the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective : 01.04.09 Compare and contrast the organ systems of the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**20)** The reinforcement of a stimulus so that a climax is reached is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.21 Define positive feedback.
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi
Gradable : automatic

**21)** The part of the homeostatic control mechanismthat brings about change is the

 A) effector.
 B) stimulus.
 C) receptor.
 D) controlcenter.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective : 01.06.17 List and describe the components of a homeostatic system.
HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r
Gradable : automatic

**22)** The discipline known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anatomy examines similarities and differences across species.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.03 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross ana
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**23)** The various chemical reactions that organisms carry out are collectively called

 A) development.
 B) homeostasis.
 C) metabolism.
 D) reproduction.
 E) responsiveness.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
Learning Objective : 01.04.07 List and explain the characteristics common to all living things.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**24)** The fact that the structures of cells vary widely reflects the specializations needed for their different functions.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Section : 01.02
Bloom's : 2. Understand
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Gradable : automatic

**25)** Define the term "negative feedback."

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.19 Define negative feedback.
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi
Gradable : manual

**26)** The central nervous system acts as the control center for the regulation of blood calcium and blood glucose.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective : 01.06.20 Explain how homeostatic mechanisms regulated by negative feedback detec
HAPS Outcome : B01.03 List the main physiological variables for which the body attempts to maintain h
Gradable : automatic

**27)** The primary function of serous fluid is

 A) to insulate.
 B) to provideastabilizing force.
 C) to storeenergy.
 D) to provide anattachment surface.
 E) to serve as alubricant.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous &amp; synovial).
Learning Objective : 01.05.15 Explain the structure and function of serous membranes in the ventral c
HAPS Outcome : D06.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous, and synovial
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**28)** The organ system that transports andfilters interstitial fluid while also participating in immune responses is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective : 01.04.09 Compare and contrast the organ systems of the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**29)** When medical students study all of the structures in a particular area of the body as a unit(for example,all the muscles, blood vessels, and nerves of the leg), that approach is called

 A) systemicanatomy.
 B) regionalanatomy.
 C) surfaceanatomy.
 D) comparativeanatomy.
 E) poplitealphysiology.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.03 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross ana
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**30)** With the subject in the anatomic position, onecan best see the dorsum of the manus from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ view.

 A) posterior
 B) inferior
 C) superior
 D) lateral
 E) anterior

 **Question Details**Section : 01.05
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**31)** The median space in the thoracic cavity is called the

 A) hypochondriacspace.
 B) peritonealcavity.
 C) pleuralcavity.
 D) mediastinum.
 E) pericardialcavity.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**32)** Diagnosing a disease involves determining the

 A) cause of thehomeostatic imbalance.
 B) multiple sideeffects of a drug.
 C) negativity of thefeedback.
 D) effector and theset point.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.07
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.07.23 Explain the general relationship of maintaining homeostasis to health a
HAPS Outcome : B02.04 Explain why negative feedback is the most common mechanism used to maintain hom
Gradable : automatic

**33)** The scientific discipline that studies the functions of body structures is

 A) physiology.
 B) anatomy.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.01 Compare and contrast the sciences of anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**34)** What is the anatomic term for the hip region?

 A) Crural
 B) Sternal
 C) Dorsal
 D) Sural
 E) Coxal

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**35)** The urinary system filters the blood, concentrates waste products, and removes waste products from the body.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective : 01.04.09 Compare and contrast the organ systems of the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
Gradable : automatic

**36)** Which branch of microscopic anatomy is the study of tissues?

 A) Surgical anatomy
 B) Developmental anatomy
 C) Cytology
 D) Histology
 E) Embryology

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module D01 Overview of histology and tissue types.
Learning Objective : 01.01.03 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross ana
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**37)** Fortunately for science, there is but one single property that defines life.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.04
Learning Objective : 01.04.07 List and explain the characteristics common to all living things.
Gradable : automatic

**38)** A coronal plane is a vertical plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes &amp; sections.
Learning Objective : 01.05.11 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.
Gradable : automatic

**39)** The mechanism by whichthe body propels food through the digestive tract is primarily a topic of study for

 A) physiologists.
 B) anatomists.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.02
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**40)** The bones of the vertebral column form a cavity called the

 A) abdominalcavity.
 B) nervous systempassageway.
 C) vertebralcanal.
 D) pleural cavity.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**41)** Which best defines "superficial"?

 A) On the outside
 B) Toward the end of an appendage
 C) Close to the attachment of the appendage to the trunk
 D) At the head end
 E) On the inside

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**42)** In a homeostatic control mechanism, the receptor detects changes in the environment and relays that information to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective : 01.06.17 List and describe the components of a homeostatic system.
HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r
Gradable : automatic

**43)** At what level of organization is a tooth, which contains multiple tissue types?

 A) Cell level
 B) Organ level
 C) Tissue level
 D) System level
 E) Atomic level

 **Question Details**Section : 01.04
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**44)** Some researchers think pheromones are important tools in human communication. Pheromones are chemical signals that one individual sends to another. What research questions might be asked by anatomists, and what questions might be asked by physiologists, to determine if pheromones are important to humans?

 **Question Details**Section : 01.02
Bloom's : 6. Create
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : manual

**45)** A plane that passes through the structure at an angle is called

 A) sagittal.
 B) coronal.
 C) oblique.
 D) transverse.
 E) frontal.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes &amp; sections.
Learning Objective : 01.05.11 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**46)** The state of equilibrium, or fairly constant internal environment, in the body is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective : 01.06.17 List and describe the components of a homeostatic system.
HAPS Outcome : B01.01 Define homeostasis.
Gradable : automatic

**47)** The normal level at which a physiological variable is maintained is known as its

 A) negativefeedback.
 B) stimulus.
 C) controlcenter.
 D) effector.
 E) set point.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective : 01.06.19 Define negative feedback.
HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r
Gradable : automatic

**48)** The level of organization one step more complex than the organ level is the\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Gradable : automatic

**49)** The antecubital region is proximal to the carpal region.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Section : 01.05
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
Gradable : automatic

**50)** The serous fluid that helps in cardiac function is located

 A) inside the heart'schambers.
 B) between thevisceral pericardium and the cardiac muscle.
 C) in the pericardialcavity, between the parietal and visceral pericardial layers.
 D) between theparietal pericardium and the sternum.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous &amp; synovial).
Learning Objective : 01.05.15 Explain the structure and function of serous membranes in the ventral c
HAPS Outcome : D06.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous, and synovial
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**51)** The term "positive feedback" means that the outcome of the system is a good one.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.21 Define positive feedback.
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi
Gradable : automatic

**52)** The head, neck, and trunk make up the \_\_\_\_\_\_ region of the body.

 A) thoracic
 B) appendicular
 C) caudal
 D) cephalic
 E) axial

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**53)** If a scientist forms and tests a hypothesis, but gets unexpected results, what is a logical next step? Check all that apply.

 A) Design a new experiment based on a new or modified hypothesis.
 B) Reject the original hypothesis
 C) Revise the original hypothesis
 D) Accept the original hypothesis

 **Question Details**Section : 01.01
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.02 List the steps involved in the scientific method and explain how the sc
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

**54)** The mediastinum is within the ventral cavity.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**55)** "Pollex" refers to the

 A) kneecap.
 B) thumb.
 C) little finger.
 D) great toe.
 E) eyebrow.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**56)** Which abdominopelvic regions have both a right and a left side?

 A) The hypochondriac,lumbar, and hypogastric
 B) The lumbar, iliac,and hypochondriac
 C) Only thehypogastric and hypochondriac
 D) Only the lumbar andiliac
 E) Only the iliac andhypochondriac

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.16 Identify the four quadrants and nine regions of the abdominopelvic regi
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**57)** The smallest structural unit that exhibits the characteristics of living things is

 A) an organ.
 B) a system.
 C) a cell.
 D) tissue.
 E) an individual.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**58)** The hypogastric region is located \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the right iliac region.

 **Question Details**Section : 01.05
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.16 Identify the four quadrants and nine regions of the abdominopelvic regi
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the
Gradable : automatic

**59)** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plane separates the body into superior and inferior parts.

 A) frontal
 B) coronal
 C) oblique
 D) transverse
 E) sagittal

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes &amp; sections.
Learning Objective : 01.05.11 Describe the anatomic sections and planes through the body.
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**60)** Sensory nerves that detect changes in a variable that is being regulated comprise the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the control mechanism.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective : 01.06.17 List and describe the components of a homeostatic system.
HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r
Gradable : automatic

**61)** Which describes the anatomic position?

 A) Thumbs point awayfrom the body.
 B) All of the choices are correct.
 C) Palms are facingforward.
 D) Feet are flat onthe floor.
 E) Body isupright.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position.
Learning Objective : 01.05.10 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anato
HAPS Outcome : A01.01 Describe the human body in anatomical position.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**62)** Gross anatomy refers to the study of

 A) structures formedby cells.
 B) cells.
 C) nasalsecretions.
 D) structures visibleto the unaided eye.
 E) structures notvisible to the unaided eye.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.03 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross ana
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**63)** The \_\_\_\_\_\_ reproductive system produces oocytes.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective : 01.04.09 Compare and contrast the organ systems of the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
Gradable : automatic

**64)** The category of reactions in which larger molecules are broken down into smaller ones is known as

 A) anabolism.
 B) enzymatic.
 C) synthesis.
 D) homeostasis.
 E) catabolism.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module O02 Introduction to Metabolism.
Learning Objective : 01.04.07 List and explain the characteristics common to all living things.
HAPS Outcome : O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism, and catabolism, and provide examples of anabolic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**65)** Which of the following statements accurately describes the organization of structures?

 A) Tissues are madeup of organs, which are made up of cells, which are made up of individualatoms.
 B) Organs are made upof tissues, which are made up of cells, which are made up of organelles andmolecules.
 C) Organ systems aremade up of cells, which are made up of tissues, which are made up oforganelles.
 D) Organs are made up of cells, which aremade up of atoms, which are made up of molecules.
 E) Organisms are madeup of tissues, which are made up of organ systems, which are made up ofDNA.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**66)** The term "hallux" refers to the

 A) thumb.
 B) middle digit.
 C) lateral-mosttoe.
 D) great toe.
 E) little finger.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**67)** Specialized subunits of cells that are made of macromolecules are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**68)** Which of the following describes the sequence of steps in the scientific method?

 A) Form conclusions, observe a natural event, form a hypothesis, experiments and testing
 B) Form a hypothesis, form conclusions, experiments and testing, observe a natural event
 C) Observe a natural event, form a hypothesis, experiments and testing, form conclusions
 D) Experiments and testing, form a hypothesis, observe a natural event, form conclusions

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.02 List the steps involved in the scientific method and explain how the sc
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

**69)** The muscular partition that separates the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities is the thoracic \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo
Gradable : automatic

**70)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ anatomy examines both superficial anatomic markings and internal body structures as they relate to the skin covering them.

 A) Radiographic
 B) Regional
 C) Surface
 D) Surgical
 E) Systemic

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.03 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross ana
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**71)** The moist, two-layered serous membrane that lines the abdominopelvic cavity is called the

 A) thoracic diaphragm.
 B) pericardium.
 C) synovium.
 D) peritoneum.
 E) pleura.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous &amp; synovial).
Learning Objective : 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
HAPS Outcome : D06.02 Describe locations in the body where each type of membrane can be found.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**72)** Homeostasis refers to an organism's ability to regulate its internal environment despite changes in the external environment.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective : 01.04.07 List and explain the characteristics common to all living things.
HAPS Outcome : B01.01 Define homeostasis.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**73)** In the anatomic position, the specimen rests horizontally on the examination tableand the arms are extended away from the torso.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position.
Learning Objective : 01.05.10 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anato
HAPS Outcome : A01.01 Describe the human body in anatomical position.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**74)** Of the nineabdominopelvic regions, the one that is most superior in themiddle column is called the

 A) hypogastric.
 B) hypochondriac.
 C) epigastric.
 D) umbilical.
 E) lumbar.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.16 Identify the four quadrants and nine regions of the abdominopelvic regi
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**75)** The directional term that means "in back of" or "toward the back surface" is

 A) posterior.
 B) cephalic.
 C) caudal.
 D) proximal.
 E) anterior.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**76)** Which serous membrane covers the surface of an organ?

 A) The parietal layer
 B) The muscle layer
 C) The dorsal layer
 D) The ventral layer
 E) The visceral layer

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module D06 Membranes (mucous, serous, cutaneous &amp; synovial).
Learning Objective : 01.05.15 Explain the structure and function of serous membranes in the ventral c
HAPS Outcome : D06.01 Describe the structure and function of mucous, serous, cutaneous, and synovial
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**77)** If your body temperature starts to decline, your body responds by exciting skeletal muscles so that you shiver and your temperature returns to normal. This is an example of negative feedback.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.20 Explain how homeostatic mechanisms regulated by negative feedback detec
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi
Gradable : automatic

**78)** An inguinal hernia is in the region of the

 A) shoulder.
 B) thigh.
 C) groin.
 D) calf.
 E) umbilicus.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**79)** The chest is superior to the head.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
Gradable : automatic

**80)** A scientist who describes the layers of the heart wall and their relationship to the surrounding pericardium would be a(n)

 A) anatomist.
 B) pulmonologist.
 C) physiologist.
 D) pathologist.

 **Question Details**Section : 01.01
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.01 Compare and contrast the sciences of anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**81)** The urinary bladder is found in which abdominopelvic region?

 A) Right lumbar
 B) Hypogastric
 C) Left lumbar
 D) Left iliac
 E) Hypochondriac

 **Question Details**Section : 01.05
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.16 Identify the four quadrants and nine regions of the abdominopelvic regi
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the
Gradable : automatic

**82)** The axillary region is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the pectoral region.

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

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**83)** What is the anatomic term for the foot?

 A) Popliteal
 B) Patellar
 C) Pubic
 D) Ped
 E) Acromial

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**84)** The right and left iliac regions are found lateral to the hypogastric region.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.16 Identify the four quadrants and nine regions of the abdominopelvic regi
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the
Gradable : automatic

**85)** The body system that provides support and protection as well as being a site of blood cell production (hemopoiesis) is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

 A) respiratory
 B) muscular
 C) cardiovascular
 D) lymphatic
 E) skeletal

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective : 01.04.09 Compare and contrast the organ systems of the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**86)** Because the body has been the same for thousands of years, anatomy is considered a static classification system instead of adynamic science.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Section : 01.01
Bloom's : 2. Understand
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.01 Compare and contrast the sciences of anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**87)** The antecubital region is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the brachial region.

 **Question Details**Section : 01.05
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino
Gradable : automatic

**88)** The limbs of the body are attached to the axis and make up the

 A) axial region.
 B) thoracicregion.
 C) appendicularregion.
 D) antebrachialregion.
 E) abdominalregion.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**89)** Disease is often considered the result of

 A) negativefeedback.
 B) feedback loops.
 C) maintenance of setpoint.
 D) failure ofhomeostatic systems.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.07
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.07.23 Explain the general relationship of maintaining homeostasis to health a
HAPS Outcome : B02.04 Explain why negative feedback is the most common mechanism used to maintain hom
Gradable : automatic

**90)** Both anatomists and physiologists are awarethat form and function are interrelated.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.02
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**91)** The group of metabolic reactions in which smaller molecules are combined to form larger ones is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module O02 Introduction to Metabolism.
Learning Objective : 01.04.07 List and explain the characteristics common to all living things.
HAPS Outcome : O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism, and catabolism, and provide examples of anabolic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**92)** The lumbar regions are located lateral to the umbilical region.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the
Gradable : automatic

**93)** The pleural cavity is the

 A) space within whichthe heart sits.
 B) potential spacebetween the twoserous membranes surrounding a lung.
 C) same as themediastinum.
 D) the serous membranelining the abdomen.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**94)** The large surface area of the inside of the small intestine means that this structure is

 A) maladaptive inthat it harbors bacteria.
 B) derived from anembryological structure that served a different function.
 C) anatomicallycomplex but physiologically simple.
 D) well adapted forits physiological role in absorption.

 **Question Details**Section : 01.02
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.02.05 Explain how the studies of form and function are interrelated.
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**95)** The term that refers to the ability of organisms to react to changes in the environment is

 A) metabolism.
 B) reproduction.
 C) development.
 D) organization.
 E) responsiveness.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
Learning Objective : 01.04.07 List and explain the characteristics common to all living things.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**96)** Which anatomical term describes the wrist region?

 A) Carpal
 B) Perineal
 C) Digital
 D) Tarsal
 E) Olecranal

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**97)** Which of the following choices places the components of a homeostatic control system in proper order?

 A) Stimulus, receptor,control center, effector
 B) Receptor, controlcenter, stimulus, effector
 C) Receptor, effector,control center, stimulus
 D) Effector, controlcenter, stimulus, receptor
 E) Stimulus, controlcenter, effector, receptor

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.18 List examples of homeostatic system components in representative organ
HAPS Outcome : B02.01 List the steps in a response pathway, starting with the stimulus and ending wit
Gradable : automatic

**98)** The anatomic term for the calf is

 A) carpal.
 B) tarsal.
 C) crural.
 D) popliteal.
 E) sural.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**99)** Organs contain two or more tissues that work together to perform specific, complex functions.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organizat
Gradable : automatic

**100)** Which of the following is an example of a best practice for effectively studying anatomy and physiology material?

 A) Wait until a day or two before the test before studying
 B) Explaining a concept to a study partner
 C) Study in fewer, longer sessions as compared to numerous, shorter sessions
 D) Study by exclusively reading and re-reading the material

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Objective : 01.03.06 Describe best practices for studying anatomy and physiology effectively
Section : 01.03
Gradable : automatic

**101)** The system responsible for the exchange of gases between the blood and atmospheric air is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

 A) nervous
 B) cardiovascular
 C) respiratory
 D) endocrine
 E) urinary

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective : 01.04.09 Compare and contrast the organ systems of the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**102)** The two main divisions of microscopic anatomy are

 A) comparativeanatomy and pathological anatomy.
 B) cytology andhistology.
 C) embryology andparasitology.
 D) neurobiology andsurface anatomy.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module D01 Overview of histology and tissue types.
Learning Objective : 01.01.03 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross ana
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**103)** The anatomic position allows all observers to have a common point of reference.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position.
Learning Objective : 01.05.10 Describe the anatomic position and its importance in the study of anato
HAPS Outcome : A01.01 Describe the human body in anatomical position.
Gradable : automatic

**104)** The word "anatomy" comes from

 A) Hebrew and means "shape."
 B) German and means "body."
 C) Italian and means "form."
 D) Latin and means "to be born."
 E) Greek and means "to cut apart."

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.01 Compare and contrast the sciences of anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**105)** Respiratory physiology is primarilythe study of

 A) the branchingpattern of the small airways of the lungs.
 B) the tissuecomposition of the airways, air sacs, and blood vessels.
 C) how gases aretransferred between the lungs and the blood vessels supplying them.
 D) cell shape withinthe alveoli of the lungs.

 **Question Details**Section : 01.01
Bloom's : 2. Understand
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.04 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**106)** Iron atoms help our blood transport oxygen. Describe each level of anatomical structural complexity for an iron atom in your blood, working from the simplest level (atom) to the most complex (organism).

 **Question Details**Section : 01.04
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.
Learning Objective : 01.04.08 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : manual

**107)** The cranial cavity houses the

 A) eyeball.
 B) spinal cord.
 C) nasalstructures.
 D) brain.
 E) ear canals.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Identify and describe the location of the body cavities and the major organs fo
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**108)** With a specimen in the anatomic position, you can best see the mediastinum with a \_\_\_\_\_ view.

 A) posterior
 B) superior
 C) frontal
 D) midsagittal
 E) inferior

 **Question Details**Section : 01.05
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes &amp; sections.
Learning Objective : 01.05.14 Describe the body cavities and their subdivisions.
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify and define the anatomic planes in which a body might be viewed.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**109)** Damage to the heart can cause inadequate blood circulation, which can lead to more damage to the heart. This is an example of a positive feedback cycle.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.07
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.07.23 Explain the general relationship of maintaining homeostasis to health a
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi
Gradable : automatic

**110)** The control center of a homeostatic mechanism

 A) is a change in theexternal environment.
 B) bringsaboutchange to the internal environment.
 C) detects a changein a variable that is being regulated.
 D) integrates sensoryinput and signals for change as needed.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.
Learning Objective : 01.06.17 List and describe the components of a homeostatic system.
HAPS Outcome : B01.02 Define the following terms as they relate to homeostasis: setpoint, variable, r
Gradable : automatic

**111)** When you are exposed to bright light, cells in the retina detect the stimulus and send it to the brain for processing. The brain commands the iris to constrict and decrease pupil size. Which structure serves as a receptor in this system?

 A) The retina
 B) The brain's visualcortex
 C) The iris
 D) The eyelid

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.18 List examples of homeostatic system components in representative organ
HAPS Outcome : B02.01 List the steps in a response pathway, starting with the stimulus and ending wit
Gradable : automatic

**112)** The appendix is in the right iliac region, and is therefore located in the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.16 Identify the four quadrants and nine regions of the abdominopelvic regi
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Identify and describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the
Gradable : automatic

**113)** The best term for referring to the rear or "tail end" is

 A) lateral.
 B) inferior.
 C) cephalic.
 D) superior.
 E) caudal.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**114)** The directional term that means "closest to the point of attachment to the trunk" is

 A) distal.
 B) cephalic.
 C) proximal.
 D) medial.
 E) dorsal.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**115)** If someone speaks too loudly into a microphone, a public address system will sometimes produce a loud whistle of amplified feedback. Explain whether this is an example of negative or positive feedback, and explain how the microphone, control box,and speaker of the system serve as the different components of a feedback loop.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 4. Analyze
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.22 Describe the actions of a positive feedback loop.
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi
Gradable : manual

**116)** When you are exposed to bright light, a reflex is initiated and the muscles of your iris contract to decrease your pupil size. The iris muscles areacting as a(n)

 A) postitivefeedback.
 B) controlcenter.
 C) receptor.
 D) effector.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.18 List examples of homeostatic system components in representative organ
HAPS Outcome : B02.01 List the steps in a response pathway, starting with the stimulus and ending wit
Gradable : automatic

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

 A) The walls of bloodcapillaries are composed of a thin epithelium.
 B) The esophageal wallincludes a middle layer of dense irregular connective tissue.
 C) There arefenestrations (openings) in the epithelial cells of capillary walls.
 D) The muscles of thethigh are composed of skeletal muscle tissue.
 E) The muscles of theintestinal wall contract slowly and involuntarily.

 **Question Details**Section : 01.01
Bloom's : 3. Apply
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.01 Compare and contrast the sciences of anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**118)** The anatomic changes that result from disease are studied under

 A) pathologicanatomy.
 B) histology.
 C) developmentalanatomy.
 D) systemicanatomy.
 E) surgicalanatomy.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.03 Compare and contrast the subdivisions in both microscopic and gross ana
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**119)** If carbon dioxide levels rise in the body, negative feedbackmechanisms will trigger

 A) a decrease inbreathing so that carbon dioxide levels rise to the set point.
 B) an increase inbreathing so that carbon dioxide levels rise further above set point.
 C) a decrease inbreathing so that carbon dioxide levels decline below set point.
 D) an increase inbreathing so that carbon dioxide levels decline to the set point.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.06
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.
Learning Objective : 01.06.20 Explain how homeostatic mechanisms regulated by negative feedback detec
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi
Gradable : automatic

**120)** The directional term that means "away from the midline of the body" is

 A) superior.
 B) inferior.
 C) medial.
 D) lateral.
 E) caudal.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.
Learning Objective : 01.05.12 Define the different anatomic directional terms.
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**121)** For better retention of material, it is better to break up study sessions into multiple smaller chunks (e.g. 30 minutes each) rather than fewer, longer sessions (e.g. several hours each).

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Learning Objective : 01.03.06 Describe best practices for studying anatomy and physiology effectively
Section : 01.03
Gradable : automatic

**122)** Which system is responsible for providing protection, regulating body temperature, and being the site of cutaneous receptors?

 A) Integumentary
 B) Respiratory
 C) Muscular
 D) Urinary
 E) Nervous

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.04
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.
Learning Objective : 01.04.09 Compare and contrast the organ systems of the human body.
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**123)** The anatomic term for the cheek is

 A) buccal.
 B) cervical.
 C) sacral.
 D) crural.
 E) pelvic.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.05
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities &amp; regions.
Learning Objective : 01.05.13 Identify and describe the major regions of the body, using proper anato
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**124)** Anatomy is the study of structure and form.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.
Learning Objective : 01.01.01 Compare and contrast the sciences of anatomy and physiology.
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

**Answer Key**Test name: Chapter 01

1) TRUE

2) B

3) A

4) neurophysiology

5) FALSE

6) E

7) pathophysiology

8) A

9) C

10) D

11) TRUE

12) FALSE

13) The pericardial cavity is a potential space between membranes that reside within the mediastinum. The mediastinum sits medially within the thoracic cavity. The thoracic cavity is the superior portion of the ventral body cavity.

14) D

15) Thumbs point out, palms face forward.

16) TRUE

17) D

18) TRUE

19) endocrine

20) positive feedback

21) A

22) comparative

23) C

24) TRUE

25) Negative feedback is asystem of homeostatic control in which the output counters the input stimulus so that the physiological variable stays relatively constant.

26) FALSE

27) E

28) lymphatic

29) B

30) A

31) D

32) A

33) A

34) E

35) TRUE

36) D

37) FALSE

38) TRUE

39) A

40) C

41) A

42) control center

43) B

44) Students might consider that anatomists would look for organs (and cellular machinery)to transmit pheromones and to receive them. Comparative anatomists might also look for structures in the brain that are homologous to pheromone processing areas in animals. Physiologists might study how pheromones are released, received, and processed. These studies could involve cellular and molecular approaches and would involve multiple organ systems (e.g., integumentary and nervous systems).

45) C

46) homeostasis

47) E

48) organ system

49) TRUE

50) C

51) FALSE

52) E

53) [A, B, C]

54) TRUE

55) B

56) B

57) C

58) medial

59) D

60) receptor

61) B

62) D

63) female

64) E

65) B

66) D

67) organelles

68) C

69) diaphragm

70) C

71) D

72) TRUE

73) FALSE

74) C

75) A

76) E

77) TRUE

78) C

79) FALSE

80) A

81) B

82) C

83) D

84) TRUE

85) E

86) FALSE

87) distal

88) C

89) D

90) TRUE

91) anabolism

92) TRUE

93) B

94) D

95) E

96) A

97) A

98) E

99) TRUE

100) B

101) C

102) B

103) TRUE

104) E

105) C

106) The iron atom helps make up a hemoglobin molecule. The hemoglobin molecule helps make up a red blood cell. The blood cell helps make blood, a connective tissue. Blood travels within vessels, which are organs. All of this is part of the cardiovascular system, which helps make up the person, the organism.

107) D

108) C

109) TRUE

110) D

111) A

112) right lower

113) E

114) C

115) This is an example of positive feedback, where the mic is a receptor (it receives the input), the control boxis a control center (it has knobs to adjust settings),and the speaker is an effector (it ultimately produces the sound).

116) D

117) E

118) A

119) D

120) D

121) TRUE

122) A

123) A

124) TRUE