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

**TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.  
1)** The structure of a body part is closely related to its function.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

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

**2)** All forms of life use oxygen in respiration.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body  
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.  
Topic : Directional terms  
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.  
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.  
Topic : Survey of body systems  
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino  
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**4)** All materials, including those of the human body, are composed of chemicals.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

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

**5)** The traits that humans share with other organisms are called characteristics of life.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**6)** Heat is a form of energy.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

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

**7)** Heat helps determine the rate of metabolic reactions.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module O02 Introduction to Metabolism.  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.  
Topic : Introduction to metabolism  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**8)** Homeostatic mechanisms act through positive feedback.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.  
Topic : Types of homeostatic mechanisms  
HAPS Outcome : B02.03 Explain why negative feedback is the most commonly used mechanism to maintain h  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

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

**10)** The human organism can be divided into an axial portion and appendicular portion.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
Learning Outcome : 01.06.01 Identify the locations of the major body cavities.  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

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

**12)** Parietal membranes are attached to the surfaces of organs.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

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

**13)** The digestive system filters wastes from the blood and maintains fluid and electrolyte balance.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

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

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

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

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

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

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 4. Analyze  
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.  
Topic : Directional terms  
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 4. Analyze  
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.  
Topic : Directional terms  
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**17)** The absence of vital signs signifies death.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**18)** In properly describing a patient's wound, the terms "right" and "left" apply to the patient's right and left.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.  
Topic : Directional terms  
HAPS Outcome : A01.02 Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference.  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**19)** The mouth is distal to the nose.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.  
Topic : Directional terms  
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**20)** Part of the liver may be found in the right lower quadrant.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdomin  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**21)** Injuries and illnesses were factors that stimulated early interest in the structure and function of the human body.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our understanding of t  
Topic : Origins of biomedical science  
Section : 01.01 Introduction  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.  
22)** What investigator would conduct an experiment to determine how temperature changes affect the rate at which the heart beats?

A) Anatomist   
 B) Physiologist  
 C) Chemist  
 D) Biochemist

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

**23)** Blood plasma is an example of what type of fluid?

A) Intracellular   
 B) Extracellular  
 C) Serous  
 D) Acidic

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**24)** Which of the following lists illustrates the idea of increasing levels of organization?

A) Molecules, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems   
 B) Tissues, cells, organs, molecules, organ systems  
 C) Organs, molecules, organ systems, cells, tissues  
 D) Cell, atom, tissue, molecule, macromolecule  
 E) Cell, molecule, tissue, atom, macromolecule

**Question Details**Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.  
HAPS Outcome : A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.  
Topic : Levels of organization  
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**25)** In a crisis, the heart beats faster and more forcefully, resulting in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) an increase in hydrostatic pressure   
 B) a decrease in hydrostatic pressure  
 C) no pressure changes

**Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Outcome : B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module B04 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**26)** The temperature in a room drops to 65oF, causing the heater to turn on. The temperature change is an example of a(an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) control system   
 B) effector  
 C) receptor  
 D) stimulus  
 E) response

**Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Outcome : B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**27)** Which of the following is **not** considered one of the characteristics of life?

A) Excretion   
 B) Digestion  
 C) Respiration  
 D) Metabolism  
 E) Absorption

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**28)** The ability of an organism to sense changes in its body is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) movement   
 B) respiration  
 C) responsiveness  
 D) excretion  
 E) absorption

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

A) Any individual process in the body   
 B) All the structures in the body  
 C) All of the homeostatic setpoints in the body  
 D) All of the chemical reactions in the body  
 E) The collection of all of the organs in the body and their parts

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module O02 Introduction to Metabolism.  
HAPS Outcome : O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism and catabolism.  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.02 Give examples of metabolism.  
Topic : Introduction to metabolism  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

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

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our understanding of t  
Topic : Origins of biomedical science  
Section : 01.01 Introduction  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

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

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

**32)** Which of the following is **not** a requirement to maintain the life of humans?

A) Water   
 B) Heat  
 C) Light  
 D) Pressure

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

**33)** What gas makes up approximately 1/5th of ordinary air and is used by cells to release energy from food substances?

A) Oxygen   
 B) Carbon dioxide  
 C) Hydrogen  
 D) Nitrogen  
 E) Helium

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

**34)** Which of the following processes are **not** concerned with maintaining the life of an adult organism?

A) Responsiveness   
 B) Movement  
 C) Reproduction  
 D) Metabolism  
 E) Assimilation

**Question Details**HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
Bloom's : 4. Analyze  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

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

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.  
HAPS Outcome : B01.01 Define homeostasis.  
Topic : Definition of homeostasis  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**36)** Which of the following examples illustrates a homeostatic mechanism?

A) Shivering in response to a drop inbody temperature   
 B) Increasing body temperature during exercise  
 C) Decreasing body temperature during prolonged exposure to cold conditions  
 D) Dehydration from lack of water intake  
 E) Frostbite on exposure to cold

**Question Details**HAPS Outcome : B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
Bloom's : 4. Analyze  
HAPS Topic : Module B04 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

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

**Question Details**HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.01 List and describe the major requirements of organisms.  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**38)** What term refers to the structures that provide information about the conditions of the internal environment?

A) Set points   
 B) Effectors  
 C) Receptors  
 D) Homeostasis  
 E) Metabolism

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.  
HAPS Outcome : B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**39)** Which of the following directly cause(s) the changes in the internal environment needed to maintain homeostasis?

A) Receptors   
 B) Effectors  
 C) Setpoint  
 D) Intracellular fluid  
 E) Positive feedback

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.  
HAPS Outcome : B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**40)** Which of the followingcauses conditions in the body to move away from the normal state?

A) Negative feedback   
 B) Homeostasis  
 C) Metabolism  
 D) Positive feedback  
 E) Setpoint

**Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Outcome : B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi  
HAPS Topic : Module B04 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.  
Topic : Types of homeostatic mechanisms  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**41)** Which of the following is true of positive feedback mechanisms?

A) They are the primary means of maintaining homeostasis.   
 B) They stabilize conditions.  
 C) They causeunstable conditions, at least temporarily.  
 D) They maintain the internal environment.  
 E) They move conditions toward a setpoint.

**Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Outcome : B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi  
HAPS Topic : Module B04 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.  
Topic : Types of homeostatic mechanisms  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**42)** What cavities are included in the axial portion of the body?

A) The cranial cavity only   
 B) The abdominopelvic and thoraciccavitiesonly  
 C) The cranial cavity, vertebral canal, thoracic cavity, and abdominopelvic cavity  
 D) The thoracic cavity only  
 E) The abdominopelvic cavity only

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

**43)** The compartment called the mediastinum separates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity   
 B) thoracic cavity into right and left parts  
 C) thoracic cavity from the pelvic cavity  
 D) abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity  
 E) abdominal cavity into right and left parts

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

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

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

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

**45)** Which organ(s) is/are found inthe pelvic cavity?

A) Urinary bladder   
 B) Kidneys  
 C) Liver  
 D) Spleen  
 E) Gallbladder

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

**46)** What is the name of the membrane on the surface of the lung?

A) Visceral pleura   
 B) Parietal pleura  
 C) Visceral pericardium  
 D) Parietal pericardium  
 E) Visceral peritoneum

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

**47)** What term refers to a body part being above another body part?

A) Anterior   
 B) Posterior  
 C) Superior  
 D) Inferior  
 E) Distal

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.  
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.  
Topic : Directional terms  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**48)** What plane separates the body into left and right portions?

A) Frontal plane   
 B) Transverse plane  
 C) Coronal plane  
 D) Sagittal plane  
 E) Horizontal plane

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections.  
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.  
Topic : Body planes and sections  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**49)** What is anatomical position?

A) The body standing erect with the face forward   
 B) The body standing erect with face turned to the side  
 C) The body lying on the back with the face looking upward  
 D) The body lying on the back with the face turned to the side  
 E) The body standing erect with the upper limbs reaching over the head

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
HAPS Topic : Module A01 Anatomical position.  
HAPS Outcome : A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.  
Topic : Anatomical position  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**50)** Observing how bones of the arm differ in shape from bones of the leg is a study in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) anatomy   
 B) physiology  
 C) cytology  
 D) histology

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

**51)** Determining the effects of a hormone on digestive activity is an example of a study in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) anatomy   
 B) physiology  
 C) cytology  
 D) histology

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

**52)** Water, or H 2O, is an example of which level of organization?

A) Atom   
 B) Molecule  
 C) Macromolecule  
 D) Cell

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

**53)** The stomach is an example of which organizational level?

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

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

**54)** The entire digestive tract is an example of which organizational level?

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

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

**55)** Which of the following has the highest organizational level of complexity?

A) Respiratory system   
 B) Chemistry  
 C) Heart  
 D) Cells  
 E) Tissues

**Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply  
Section : 01.03 Levels of Organization  
HAPS Topic : Module A06 Levels of organization.  
HAPS Outcome : A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.  
Topic : Levels of organization  
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.  
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.  
Learning Outcome : 01.03.01 List the levels of organization in the human body and the characteristics  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**56)** Squinting and blinking the eyes in bright sunlight is an example of what characteristic of life?

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

**Question Details**HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
HAPS Topic : Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**57)** Sweating caused by hot weather is an example of what characteristic of life?

A) Respiration   
 B) Responsiveness  
 C) Absorption  
 D) Circulation

**Question Details**HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Outcome : B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
HAPS Topic : Module B04 Application of homeostatic mechanisms.  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

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

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

**59)** What life process is defined as the movement of substances through body fluids?

A) Responsiveness   
 B) Absorption  
 C) Circulation  
 D) Assimilation

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.02 Give examples of metabolism.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

A) Excretion   
 B) Absorption  
 C) Circulation  
 D) Movement

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.02 Give examples of metabolism.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**61)** The passage of substances through membranes and into body fluids is an example of what life process?

A) Excretion   
 B) Absorption  
 C) Circulation  
 D) Growth

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.02 Give examples of metabolism.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**62)** Rob is camping out when a cold front brings in freezing temperatures. Rob begins to shiver. In this scenario, shivering is an example of what part of the homeostatic mechanism?

A) Control system   
 B) Effector  
 C) Receptor  
 D) Stimulus  
 E) Response

**Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Outcome : B04.01 Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module B03 Examples of homeostatic mechanisms.  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**63)** What organ is found in the thoracic cavity?

A) Brain   
 B) Lung  
 C) Liver  
 D) Spleen

**Question Details**Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found  
Learning Outcome : 01.06.02 List the organs located in each major body cavity.  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**64)** What structure separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity?

A) Diaphragm   
 B) Liver  
 C) Mediastinum  
 D) Small intestine

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

**65)** Which membrane is associated with the surface of the heart?

A) Parietal pleura   
 B) Visceral pericardium  
 C) Parietal peritoneum  
 D) Visceral peritoneum  
 E) Parietal pericardium  
 F) Visceral pleura

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

**66)** Which membrane lines the walls of the thoracic cavity?

A) Parietal pleura   
 B) Visceral pleura  
 C) Parietal peritoneum  
 D) Visceral peritoneum  
 E) Parietal pericardium  
 F) Visceral pericardium

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

**67)** When considering humans, what terms have the same meanings as the terms *anterior* and *posterior*?

A) Superior and inferior   
 B) Superficial and deep  
 C) Ventral and dorsal  
 D) Medial and lateral

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.  
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.  
Topic : Directional terms  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**68)** The right eye and right lung are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) ipsilateral   
 B) bilateral  
 C) contralateral  
 D) proximal

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.  
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.  
Topic : Directional terms  
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**69)** What shape would a transverse section of a banana resemble?

A) Circle   
 B) Triangle  
 C) Oval  
 D) Parabola

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections.  
Topic : Body planes and sections  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
HAPS Outcome : A02.02 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**70)** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region is superior and lateral to the umbilical region.

A) lumbar   
 B) epigastric  
 C) inguinal  
 D) hypochondriac

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdomin  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**71)** What term refers to the region in front of the elbow?

A) Brachial   
 B) Popliteal  
 C) Antecubital  
 D) Cubital

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**72)** What abdominopelvic quadrant contains the spleen?

A) Left upper quadrant   
 B) Left lower quadrant  
 C) Right upper quadrant  
 D) Right lower quadrant

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdomin  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**73)** What abdominopelvic quadrant contains the appendix?

A) Left upper quadrant   
 B) Left lower quadrant  
 C) Right upper quadrant  
 D) Right lower quadrant

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdomin  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**74)** What abdominopelvic quadrant contains the gallbladder?

A) Left upper quadrant   
 B) Left lower quadrant  
 C) Right upper quadrant  
 D) Right lower quadrant

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdomin  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**75)** The urinary bladder is located in which abdominopelvicregion?

A) Epigastric region   
 B) Umbilical region  
 C) Pubic region  
 D) Left inguinal region  
 E) Right hypochondriac region

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
HAPS Outcome : A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdomin  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**76)** What organ is part of the lymphatic system?

A) Spleen   
 B) Liver  
 C) Brain  
 D) Thyroid gland

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

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

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

**Question Details**Bloom's : 3. Apply  
Section : 01.06 Organization of the Human Body  
HAPS Outcome : A07.01 List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.  
HAPS Outcome : A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.  
HAPS Topic : Module A07 Survey of body systems.  
Topic : Survey of body systems  
Learning Outcome : 01.06.04 Name the major organ systems, and list the organs associated with each.  
Learning Outcome : 01.06.05 Describe the general functions of each organ system.  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**78)** An MRI of the head that shows both eyes and the nose within the same image would be showing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plane.

A) frontal   
 B) sagittal  
 C) transverse  
 D) median

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections.  
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.  
Topic : Body planes and sections  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
HAPS Outcome : A02.02 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

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

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

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

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

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
HAPS Outcome : A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
HAPS Topic : Module A04 Directional terms.  
HAPS Outcome : A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.  
Topic : Directional terms  
HAPS Outcome : A04.02 Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional termino  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

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

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

**FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.  
82)** The anatomical term for the forearm is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
HAPS Outcome : A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and syste  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**83)** The method for testing a hypothesis, then rejecting or accepting it based on the results of experiments or observations, is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Topic : Scope of anatomy and physiology  
Learning Outcome : 01.01.01 Identify some of the early discoveries that led to our understanding of t  
Section : 01.01 Introduction  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

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

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

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

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

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

**Question Details**HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Section : 01.02 Anatomy and Physiology  
HAPS Outcome : A05.02 Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physio  
Bloom's : 2. Understand  
HAPS Outcome : A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.  
Topic : Scope of anatomy and physiology  
Learning Outcome : 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy and physiology are related.  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**87)** The sum total of all of the chemical reactions in the body that break substances down and build them up is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
HAPS Topic : Module O02 Introduction to Metabolism.  
HAPS Outcome : O02.01 Define metabolism, anabolism and catabolism.  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.02 Give examples of metabolism.  
Topic : Introduction to metabolism  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**88)** The life process that is described as obtaining oxygen, using oxygen to release energy from foods, and removing gaseous wastes is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
HAPS Topic : Module A05 Basic terminology.  
Topic : Basic terminology  
Topic : Survey of body systems  
Learning Outcome : 01.04.01 List and describe the major characteristics of life.  
Section : 01.04 Characteristics of Life  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**89)** The most abundant chemical substance in the body is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**90)** The weight of the air produces a force called atmospheric \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**91)** To separate the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity, a cut along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plane would be used.

**Question Details**Section : 01.07 Anatomical Terminology  
Topic : Body cavities and regions  
Bloom's : 3. Apply  
HAPS Topic : Module A03 Body cavities and regions.  
HAPS Outcome : A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found  
HAPS Topic : Module A02 Body planes and sections.  
HAPS Outcome : A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.  
Topic : Body planes and sections  
Learning Outcome : 01.07.01 Properly use the terms that describe relative positions, body sections, a  
Activity Type : New  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**92)** Heat is a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**93)** Maintenance of a stable internal environment is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module B01 Definition.  
HAPS Outcome : B01.01 Define homeostasis.  
Topic : Definition of homeostasis  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.02 Explain the importance of homeostasis to survival.  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**94)** Homeostatic mechanisms act through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feedback.

**Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
Topic : Definition of homeostasis  
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.  
HAPS Outcome : B02.02 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationshi  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**95)** The gas that makes up one-fifth of the air around us is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

**97)** Specific conditions (stimuli) in the internal environment are sensed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question Details**Bloom's : 2. Understand  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.  
HAPS Outcome : B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**98)** Responses that alter conditions in the internal environment are caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question Details**Bloom's : 1. Remember  
Topic : Examples of homeostatic mechanisms  
Section : 01.05 Maintenance of Life  
HAPS Topic : Module B02 General types of homeostatic mechanisms.  
HAPS Outcome : B02.01 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.  
Learning Outcome : 01.05.03 Describe the parts of a homeostatic mechanism and explain how they functi  
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic

**99)** The heart, esophagus, trachea, and thymus are located within the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**100)** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cavity contains the teeth and tongue.

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

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

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

**102)** A particular hormone affects only a particular group of cells, called its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells.

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

**Answer Key**Test name: ch1\_new

1) TRUE

2) FALSE

3) TRUE

4) TRUE

5) TRUE

6) TRUE

7) TRUE

8) FALSE

9) TRUE

10) TRUE

11) TRUE

12) FALSE

13) FALSE

14) TRUE

15) TRUE

16) FALSE

17) TRUE

18) TRUE

19) FALSE

20) FALSE

21) TRUE

22) B

23) B

24) A

25) A

26) D

27) D

28) C

29) D

30) A

31) C

32) C

33) A

34) C

35) D

36) A

37) A

38) C

39) B

40) D

41) C

42) C

43) B

44) A

45) A

46) A

47) C

48) D

49) A

50) A

51) B

52) B

53) D

54) D

55) A

56) A

57) B

58) D

59) C

60) A

61) B

62) E

63) B

64) A

65) B

66) A

67) C

68) A

69) A

70) D

71) C

72) A

73) D

74) C

75) C

76) A

77) C

78) A

79) A

80) C

81) A

82) antebrachial

83) scientific method

84) anatomy

85) physiology

86) functions

87) metabolism

88) respiration

89) water

90) pressure

91) transverse

92) energy

93) homeostasis

94) negative

95) oxygen

96) pressure

97) receptors

98) effectors

99) mediastinum

100) oral

101) pelvic

102) target