

Student: _____

1. Feeling for swollen lymph nodes is an example of auscultation.
True False
2. We can see through bones with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
True False
3. Histology is the study of structures that can be observed without a magnifying lens.
True False
4. Cells were first named by microscopist Robert Hooke.
True False
5. All functions of the body can be interpreted as the effects of cellular activity.
True False
6. The *hypothetico-deductive method* is common in physiology, whereas the *inductive method* is common in anatomy.
True False
7. An individual scientific fact has more information than a theory.
True False
8. Evolutionary (darwinian) medicine traces some of our diseases to our evolutionary past.
True False
9. The terms development and evolution have the same meaning in physiology.
True False
10. Organs are made of tissues.
True False
11. A molecule of water is more complex than a mitochondrion (organelle).
True False
12. Homeostasis and occupying space are both unique characteristics of living things.
True False

13. Positive feedback helps to restore normal function when one of the body's physiological variables gets out of balance.
- True False
14. Negative feedback is a self-amplifying chain of events that tend to produce rapid change in the body
- True False
15. Anatomists over the world adhere to a lexicon of standard international terms, which stipulates both Latin names and accepted English equivalents.
- True False
16. Feeling structures with your fingertips is called _____, whereas tapping on the body and listening for sounds of abnormalities is called _____
- A. palpation; auscultation.
 - B. auscultation; percussion.
 - C. percussion; auscultation.
 - D. palpation; percussion.
 - E. percussion; palpation.
17. _____ was the first to publish accurate drawings of the body, and is thus regarded as "the father of modern anatomy."
- A. Vesalius
 - B. Maimonides
 - C. Harvey
 - D. Aristotle
 - E. van Leeuwenhoek
18. _____ wrote the most influential medical textbook of the ancient era.
- A. Hippocrates
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Galen
 - D. Vesalius
 - E. Avicenna
19. Which of these is the best imaging technique for routinely examining the anatomical development of a fetus?
- A. auscultation
 - B. PET scan
 - C. MRI
 - D. sonography
 - E. radiography

20. The terms physics, physiology, and physician come from a term that ____ proposed to distinguish natural causes from supernatural causes.
- A. Hippocrates
 - B. Plato
 - C. Schwann
 - D. Aristotle
 - E. Avicenna
21. The process of using numerous observations to develop general principles and predictions about a specific subject is called
- A. experimental design.
 - B. deductive method.
 - C. inductive method.
 - D. hypothesis.
 - E. statistical testing.
22. Most people think that ulcers are caused by psychological stress. It was discovered that an acid-resistant bacterium, *Helicobacter pylori*, lives in the lining of the stomach. If these bacteria cause ulcers, then treatment with an antibiotic should reduce ulcers. This line of investigation is an example of
- A. hypothetical reasoning.
 - B. hypothetico-deductive reasoning.
 - C. the inductive method.
 - D. experimental design.
 - E. statistical analysis.
23. An educated speculation or a possible answer to a question is called
- A. scientific method.
 - B. theory.
 - C. law.
 - D. hypothesis.
 - E. fact.
24. The use of controls and statistical testing are two aspects of experimental design that help to ensure
- A. an adequate sample size.
 - B. objective and reliable results.
 - C. experimental bias.
 - D. psychosomatic effects.
 - E. treatment groups.
25. _____ is a process that submits a scientist's ideas to the critical judgment of other specialists in the field before the research is funded or published.
- A. Adjudication
 - B. Statistical testing
 - C. Falsification
 - D. Peer review
 - E. Hypothetico-deductive testing

26. Which of the following would contain the greatest amount of information that scientists consider to be true to the best of their knowledge?
- A. a fact
 - B. a law of nature
 - C. a hypothesis
 - D. an equation
 - E. a theory
27. The study of structure and function of cells is called
- A. cytology.
 - B. gross anatomy.
 - C. exploratory physiology.
 - D. comparative physiology.
 - E. radiology.
28. _____ established a code of ethics for physicians. He is considered the "father of medicine".
- A. Aristotle
 - B. Hippocrates
 - C. Galen
 - D. Vesalius
 - E. Hooke
29. A new drug apparently increases short-term memory. Students were divided randomly into two groups at the beginning of the semester. One group was given the memory pill once a day for the semester, and the other group was given a same-looking pill, but it was just sugar. The sugar pill is termed a(n)
- A. controlled pill.
 - B. placebo.
 - C. treatment pill.
 - D. variable.
 - E. effective dose.
30. Two groups of people were tested to determine whether garlic lowers blood cholesterol levels. One group was given 800 mg of garlic powder daily for four months and exhibited an average 12% reduction in the blood cholesterol. The other group was not given any garlic and after four months averaged a 3% reduction in cholesterol. The group that was not given the garlic was the
- A. peer group.
 - B. test group.
 - C. treatment group.
 - D. control group.
 - E. double-blind group.
31. A change in the genetic composition of a population over time is called
- A. mutation.
 - B. natural selection.
 - C. selection pressure.
 - D. evolution.
 - E. adaptation.

32. The constant appearance of new strains of influenza virus is an example of
- A. a model.
 - B. evolution.
 - C. selection pressure.
 - D. survivorship.
 - E. success.
33. The principal theory of how evolution works is called
- A. natural pressure.
 - B. selective pressure.
 - C. darwinian pressure
 - D. natural adaptation.
 - E. natural selection.
34. Which of the following was an adaptation evolved in connection with human upright walking?
- A. hair
 - B. thumbs fully opposable
 - C. stereoscopic vision
 - D. color vision
 - E. spinal and pelvic anatomy
35. Stereoscopic vision provides
- A. opposable perception.
 - B. color perception.
 - C. depth perception.
 - D. bipedalism.
 - E. walking upright.
36. Humans are born before their nervous system have matured, which is traceable to
- A. their inability to regulate body temperature.
 - B. skeletal adaptations to bipedalism.
 - C. the arboreal habits of early primates.
 - D. the conditions of modern civilization.
 - E. the diet of early species of Homo.
37. Our own species is called
- A. *Homo erectus*.
 - B. *Homo sapiens*.
 - C. *Homo habilis*.
 - D. early *Homo*.
 - E. *Australopithecus*.

38. Most primates are _____, meaning they live in trees.
- A. prehensile
 - B. bipedal
 - C. cursorial
 - D. troglodytic
 - E. arboreal
39. An _____ is composed of two or more tissues types, whereas _____ are microscopic structures in a cell.
- A. organ system, organs
 - B. organ system, organelles
 - C. organ, organelles
 - D. organ, molecules
 - E. organelle, molecules
40. This option lists levels of human structure from the most complex to the simplest.
- A. organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system
 - B. organ system, organ, cell, tissue, organelle
 - C. organ system, organelle, tissue, cell, organ
 - D. organ system, organ, tissue, cell, organelle
 - E. organ, organ system, tissue, cell, organelle
41. This option lists examples of body's structures from the simplest to the most complex
- A. mitochondrion, connective tissue, protein, stomach, adipocyte (fat cell)
 - B. protein, mitochondrion, adipocyte (fat cell), connective tissue, stomach
 - C. mitochondrion, connective tissue, stomach, protein, adipocyte (fat cell)
 - D. protein, adipocyte (fat cell), stomach, connective tissue, mitochondrion
 - E. protein, stomach, connective tissue, adipocyte (fat cell), mitochondrion
42. A(n) _____ is a group of similar cells in a discrete region of an organ performing a specific function.
- A. macromolecule
 - B. organ system
 - C. organelle
 - D. organism
 - E. tissue
43. Taking apart a clock to see how it works is similar to _____ thinking about human physiology.
- A. comparative
 - B. evolutionary
 - C. holistic
 - D. inductive
 - E. reductionist

44. _____ approaches understanding of the human body by studying interactions of its parts.
- A. naturalism.
 - B. reductionism.
 - C. vitalism.
 - D. holism.
 - E. rationalism.
45. _____ is the view that not everything about an organism can be understood or predicted from the knowledge of its components; that is, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.
- A. Naturalism
 - B. Reductionism
 - C. Holism
 - D. Materialism
 - E. Science
46. The fact that most of us have five lumbar vertebrae, but some people have six and some have four is an example of _____ variation among organisms.
- A. cellular
 - B. holistic
 - C. physiological
 - D. anatomical
 - E. reductionist
47. _____ are the simplest body's structures considered alive.
- A. organ systems
 - B. organs
 - C. cells
 - D. organelles
 - E. molecules
48. All of the following are human organ systems *except*
- A. skeletal.
 - B. endocrine.
 - C. epidermal.
 - D. reproductive.
 - E. lymphatic.
49. All of the following are organs *except*
- A. teeth.
 - B. skin.
 - C. nails.
 - D. liver.
 - E. digestive system.

50. Metabolism is the sum of
- A. inhalation and exhalation.
 - B. growth and differentiation.
 - C. anabolism and catabolism.
 - D. positive and negative feedback.
 - E. responsiveness and movement.
51. We live in an ever-changing environment outside of our body, yet our internal conditions remain relatively stable. This is called
- A. homeostasis.
 - B. metastasis.
 - C. responsiveness.
 - D. adaptation.
 - E. evolution.
52. When you exercise you generate excess heat and your body temperature rises. Blood vessels dilate in the skin, warm blood flows closer to the body surface, and you lose heat. This exemplifies
- A. negative feedback.
 - B. positive feedback.
 - C. dynamic equilibrium.
 - D. integration control.
 - E. set point adjustment.
53. When a woman is giving birth, the head of the baby pushes against her cervix and stimulates release of the hormone oxytocin. Oxytocin travels in the blood and stimulates the uterus to contract. Labor contractions become more and more intense until the baby is expelled. This is an example of
- A. negative feedback.
 - B. positive feedback.
 - C. dynamic equilibrium.
 - D. integration control.
 - E. set point adjustment.
54. Which of the following is most likely to cause disease?
- A. positive feedback
 - B. negative feedback
 - C. homeostasis
 - D. equilibrium
 - E. irritability
55. Blood glucose concentration rises after a meal and stimulates release of the hormone insulin. Insulin travels in the blood and stimulates body cells to uptake glucose from the bloodstream. This reduces blood glucose concentration. This is an example of
- A. negative feedback.
 - B. positive feedback.
 - C. dynamic equilibrium.
 - D. integration control.
 - E. set point adjustment.

56. The _____ is defined as a healthy male 22 years old, weighing 70 kg (154 lb), under no environmental stress, and consuming 2,800 kilocalories (kcal) per day; whereas the _____ is the same except for a weight of 58 kg (128 lb) and an intake of 2,000 kcal/day.
- A. normal man, normal woman
 - B. normal male, normal female
 - C. average man, average woman
 - D. average male, average woman
 - E. reference man, reference woman
57. The change in size of the bone marrow (where blood cells are produced) as an infant matures is an example of _____, whereas the transformation of blood stem cells into white blood cells is an example of _____.
- A. development, differentiation.
 - B. growth, development.
 - C. growth, differentiation.
 - D. differentiation, growth.
 - E. differentiation, development.
58. Three common components of a feedback loop are
- A. a stimulus, an integrating (control) center, and an organ system.
 - B. a stimulus, a receptor, and an integrating (control) center.
 - C. a receptor, an integrating (control) center, and an effector.
 - D. a receptor, an organ, and an organ system.
 - E. a receptor, an integrating (control) center, and an organ system.
59. Negative feedback loops are
- A. homeostatic.
 - B. not homeostatic.
 - C. associated with "vicious circles".
 - D. self-amplifying cycles.
 - E. harmful.
60. The prefix *hypo-* means _____, whereas *hyper-* means _____.
- A. front, back.
 - B. right, left.
 - C. inside, outside.
 - D. clear, dark.
 - E. below, above.
61. The term *fallopian* tube (uterine tube) is an example of
- A. a Latin root used in medical terminology.
 - B. the use of prefixes to name an anatomical structure.
 - C. the use of suffixes to name an anatomical structure.
 - D. an eponym.
 - E. an acronym.

62. Hypercalcemia means

- A. elevated calcium levels in blood.
- B. lowered calcium levels in bone.
- C. elevated sodium levels in blood.
- D. elevated calcium levels in bone.
- E. lowered calcium levels in the blood.

63. The plural of axilla (armpit) is _____ whereas the plural of appendix is _____.

- A. axillae; appendices.
- B. axillides; appendages.
- C. axillies; appendi.
- D. axilli; appendices.

64. The plural of villus (hair) is _____ whereas the plural of diagnosis is _____

- A. villuses, diagnosises.
- B. villi, diagnoses.
- C. villus, diagnosis.
- D. villi, diagnosis.
- E. villuses, diagnosis.

65. The lexicon of standard international anatomical terms

- A. is called *Terminologia Anatomica* (TA).
- B. is called *Nomina Anatomica* (NA).
- C. is formed from thousands of English word roots.
- D. is formed from thousands of Italian word roots.
- E. is formed from thousands of French word roots.

1 Key

1. Feeling for swollen lymph nodes is an example of auscultation.

FALSE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #1
Section: 1.1 The Scope of Anatomy and Physiology
Topic: General*

2. We can see through bones with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

TRUE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #2
Section: 1.1 The Scope of Anatomy and Physiology
Topic: General*

3. Histology is the study of structures that can be observed without a magnifying lens.

FALSE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #3
Section: 1.1 The Scope of Anatomy and Physiology
Topic: General*

4. Cells were first named by microscopist Robert Hooke.

TRUE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #4
Section: 1.2 The Origins of Biomedical Science
Topic: General*

5. All functions of the body can be interpreted as the effects of cellular activity.

TRUE

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #5
Section: 1.2 The Origins of Biomedical Science
Topic: General*

6. The *hypothetico-deductive method* is common in physiology, whereas the *inductive method* is common in anatomy.

TRUE

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #6
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

7. An individual scientific fact has more information than a theory.

FALSE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #7
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

8. Evolutionary (darwinian) medicine traces some of our diseases to our evolutionary past.

TRUE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #8
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General*

9. The terms development and evolution have the same meaning in physiology.

FALSE

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #9
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General*

10. Organs are made of tissues.

TRUE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #10
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

11. A molecule of water is more complex than a mitochondrion (organelle).

FALSE

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #11
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

12. Homeostasis and occupying space are both unique characteristics of living things.

FALSE

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #12
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General*

13. Positive feedback helps to restore normal function when one of the body's physiological variables gets out of balance.

FALSE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #13
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General*

14. Negative feedback is a self-amplifying chain of events that tend to produce rapid change in the body

FALSE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #14
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General*

15. Anatomists over the world adhere to a lexicon of standard international terms, which stipulates both Latin names and accepted English equivalents.

TRUE

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #15
Section: 1.7 The Language of Medicine
Topic: General*

16. Feeling structures with your fingertips is called _____, whereas tapping on the body and listening for sounds of abnormalities is called _____

- A. palpation; auscultation.
- B. auscultation; percussion.
- C. percussion; auscultation.
- D.** palpation; percussion.
- E. percussion; palpation.

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #16
Section: 1.1 The Scope of Anatomy and Physiology
Topic: General*

17. _____ was the first to publish accurate drawings of the body, and is thus regarded as "the father of modern anatomy."

- A.** Vesalius
- B. Maimonides
- C. Harvey
- D. Aristotle
- E. van Leeuwenhoek

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #17
Section: 1.2 The Origins of Biomedical Science
Topic: General*

18. _____ wrote the most influential medical textbook of the ancient era.

- A. Hippocrates
- B. Aristotle
- C.** Galen
- D. Vesalius
- E. Avicenna

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #18
Section: 1.2 The Origins of Biomedical Science
Topic: General*

19. Which of these is the best imaging technique for routinely examining the anatomical development of a fetus?
- A. auscultation
 - B. PET scan
 - C. MRI
 - D. sonography**
 - E. radiography

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #19
Section: 1.1 The Scope of Anatomy and Physiology
Topic: General*

20. The terms physics, physiology, and physician come from a term that ____ proposed to distinguish natural causes from supernatural causes.
- A. Hippocrates
 - B. Plato
 - C. Schwann
 - D. Aristotle**
 - E. Avicenna

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #20
Section: 1.2 The Origins of Biomedical Science
Topic: General*

21. The process of using numerous observations to develop general principles and predictions about a specific subject is called
- A. experimental design.
 - B. deductive method.
 - C. inductive method.**
 - D. hypothesis.
 - E. statistical testing.

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #21
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

22. Most people think that ulcers are caused by psychological stress. It was discovered that an acid-resistant bacterium, *Helicobacter pylori*, lives in the lining of the stomach. If these bacteria cause ulcers, then treatment with an antibiotic should reduce ulcers. This line of investigation is an example of
- A. hypothetical reasoning.
 - B. hypothetico-deductive reasoning.**
 - C. the inductive method.
 - D. experimental design.
 - E. statistical analysis.

*Difficulty Level: Evaluate/Create
Saladin - Chapter 01 #22
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

23. An educated speculation or a possible answer to a question is called

- A. scientific method.
- B. theory.
- C. law.
- D. hypothesis.**
- E. fact.

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #23
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

24. The use of controls and statistical testing are two aspects of experimental design that help to ensure

- A. an adequate sample size.
- B. objective and reliable results.**
- C. experimental bias.
- D. psychosomatic effects.
- E. treatment groups.

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #24
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

25. _____ is a process that submits a scientist's ideas to the critical judgment of other specialists in the field before the research is funded or published.

- A. Adjudication
- B. Statistical testing
- C. Falsification
- D. Peer review**
- E. Hypothetico-deductive testing

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #25
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

26. Which of the following would contain the greatest amount of information that scientists consider to be true to the best of their knowledge?

- A. a fact
- B. a law of nature
- C. a hypothesis
- D. an equation
- E. a theory**

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #26
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

27. The study of structure and function of cells is called

- A. cytology.
- B. gross anatomy.
- C. exploratory physiology.
- D. comparative physiology.
- E. radiology.

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #27
Section: 1.1 The Scope of Anatomy and Physiology
Topic: General*

28. _____ established a code of ethics for physicians. He is considered the "father of medicine".

- A. Aristotle
- B. Hippocrates
- C. Galen
- D. Vesalius
- E. Hooke

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #28
Section: 1.2 The Origins of Biomedical Science
Topic: General*

29. A new drug apparently increases short-term memory. Students were divided randomly into two groups at the beginning of the semester. One group was given the memory pill once a day for the semester, and the other group was given a same-looking pill, but it was just sugar. The sugar pill is termed a(n)

- A. controlled pill.
- B. placebo.
- C. treatment pill.
- D. variable.
- E. effective dose.

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #29
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

30. Two groups of people were tested to determine whether garlic lowers blood cholesterol levels. One group was given 800 mg of garlic powder daily for four months and exhibited an average 12% reduction in the blood cholesterol. The other group was not given any garlic and after four months averaged a 3% reduction in cholesterol. The group that was not given the garlic was the

- A. peer group.
- B. test group.
- C. treatment group.
- D. control group.
- E. double-blind group.

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #30
Section: 1.3 Scientific Method
Topic: General*

31. A change in the genetic composition of a population over time is called

- A. mutation.
- B. natural selection.
- C. selection pressure.
- D. evolution.**
- E. adaptation.

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #31
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General*

32. The constant appearance of new strains of influenza virus is an example of

- A. a model.
- B. evolution.**
- C. selection pressure.
- D. survivorship.
- E. success.

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #32
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General*

33. The principal theory of how evolution works is called

- A. natural pressure.
- B. selective pressure.
- C. darwinian pressure
- D. natural adaptation.
- E. natural selection.**

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #33
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General*

34. Which of the following was an adaptation evolved in connection with human upright walking?

- A. hair
- B. thumbs fully opposable
- C. stereoscopic vision
- D. color vision
- E. spinal and pelvic anatomy**

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #34
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General*

35. Stereoscopic vision provides

- A. opposable perception.
- B. color perception.
- C.** depth perception.
- D. bipedalism.
- E. walking upright.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #35
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General

36. Humans are born before their nervous system have matured, which is traceable to

- A. their inability to regulate body temperature.
- B.** skeletal adaptations to bipedalism.
- C. the arboreal habits of early primates.
- D. the conditions of modern civilization.
- E. the diet of early species of Homo.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #36
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General

37. Our own species is called

- A. *Homo erectus*.
- B.** *Homo sapiens*.
- C. *Homo habilis*.
- D. early *Homo*.
- E. *Australopithecus*.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #37
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General

38. Most primates are _____, meaning they live in trees.

- A. prehensile
- B. bipedal
- C. cursorial
- D. troglodytic
- E.** arboreal

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #38
Section: 1.4 Human Origins and Adaptations
Topic: General

39. An _____ is composed of two or more tissues types, whereas _____ are microscopic structures in a cell.

- A. organ system, organs
- B. organ system, organelles
- C. organ, organelles**
- D. organ, molecules
- E. organelle, molecules

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #39
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

40. This option lists levels of human structure from the most complex to the simplest.

- A. organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system
- B. organ system, organ, cell, tissue, organelle
- C. organ system, organelle, tissue, cell, organ
- D. organ system, organ, tissue, cell, organelle**
- E. organ, organ system, tissue, cell, organelle

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #40
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

41. This option lists examples of body's structures from the simplest to the most complex

- A. mitochondrion, connective tissue, protein, stomach, adipocyte (fat cell)
- B. protein, mitochondrion, adipocyte (fat cell), connective tissue, stomach**
- C. mitochondrion, connective tissue, stomach, protein, adipocyte (fat cell)
- D. protein, adipocyte (fat cell), stomach, connective tissue, mitochondrion
- E. protein, stomach, connective tissue, adipocyte (fat cell), mitochondrion

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #41
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

42. A(n) _____ is a group of similar cells in a discrete region of an organ performing a specific function.

- A. macromolecule
- B. organ system
- C. organelle
- D. organism
- E. tissue**

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #42
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

43. Taking apart a clock to see how it works is similar to _____ thinking about human physiology.

- A. comparative
- B. evolutionary
- C. holistic
- D. inductive
- E.** reductionist

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #43
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

44. _____ approaches understanding of the human body by studying interactions of its parts.

- A. naturalism.
- B.** reductionism.
- C. vitalism.
- D. holism.
- E. rationalism.

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #44
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

45. _____ is the view that not everything about an organism can be understood or predicted from the knowledge of its components; that is, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

- A. Naturalism
- B. Reductionism
- C.** Holism
- D. Materialism
- E. Science

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #45
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

46. The fact that most of us have five lumbar vertebrae, but some people have six and some have four is an example of _____ variation among organisms.

- A. cellular
- B. holistic
- C. physiological
- D.** anatomical
- E. reductionist

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #46
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

47. _____ are the simplest body's structures considered alive.

- A. organ systems
- B. organs
- C. cells**
- D. organelles
- E. molecules

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #47
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

48. All of the following are human organ systems *except*

- A. skeletal.
- B. endocrine.
- C. epidermal.**
- D. reproductive.
- E. lymphatic.

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #48
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

49. All of the following are organs *except*

- A. teeth.
- B. skin.
- C. nails.
- D. liver.
- E. digestive system.**

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #49
Section: 1.5 Human Structure
Topic: General*

50. Metabolism is the sum of

- A. inhalation and exhalation.
- B. growth and differentiation.
- C. anabolism and catabolism.**
- D. positive and negative feedback.
- E. responsiveness and movement.

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #50
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General*

51. We live in an ever-changing environment outside of our body, yet our internal conditions remain relatively stable. This is called

- A. homeostasis.
- B. metastasis.
- C. responsiveness.
- D. adaptation.
- E. evolution.

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #51
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General*

52. When you exercise you generate excess heat and your body temperature rises. Blood vessels dilate in the skin, warm blood flows closer to the body surface, and you lose heat. This exemplifies

- A. negative feedback.
- B. positive feedback.
- C. dynamic equilibrium.
- D. integration control.
- E. set point adjustment.

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #52
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General*

53. When a woman is giving birth, the head of the baby pushes against her cervix and stimulates release of the hormone oxytocin. Oxytocin travels in the blood and stimulates the uterus to contract. Labor contractions become more and more intense until the baby is expelled. This is an example of

- A. negative feedback.
- B. positive feedback.
- C. dynamic equilibrium.
- D. integration control.
- E. set point adjustment.

*Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #53
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General*

54. Which of the following is most likely to cause disease?

- A. positive feedback
- B. negative feedback
- C. homeostasis
- D. equilibrium
- E. irritability

*Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #54
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General*

55. Blood glucose concentration rises after a meal and stimulates release of the hormone insulin. Insulin travels in the blood and stimulates body cells to uptake glucose from the bloodstream. This reduces blood glucose concentration. This is an example of
- A. negative feedback.
 - B. positive feedback.
 - C. dynamic equilibrium.
 - D. integration control.
 - E. set point adjustment.

Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #55
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General

56. The _____ is defined as a healthy male 22 years old, weighing 70 kg (154 lb), under no environmental stress, and consuming 2,800 kilocalories (kcal) per day; whereas the _____ is the same except for a weight of 58 kg (128 lb) and an intake of 2,000 kcal/day.
- A. normal man, normal woman
 - B. normal male, normal female
 - C. average man, average woman
 - D. average male, average woman
 - E. reference man, reference woman

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #56
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General

57. The change in size of the bone marrow (where blood cells are produced) as an infant matures is an example of _____, whereas the transformation of blood stem cells into white blood cells is an example of _____.
- A. development, differentiation.
 - B. growth, development.
 - C. growth, differentiation.
 - D. differentiation, growth.
 - E. differentiation, development.

Difficulty Level: Apply/Analyze
Saladin - Chapter 01 #57
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General

58. Three common components of a feedback loop are
- A. a stimulus, an integrating (control) center, and an organ system.
 - B. a stimulus, a receptor, and an integrating (control) center.
 - C. a receptor, an integrating (control) center, and an effector.
 - D. a receptor, an organ, and an organ system.
 - E. a receptor, an integrating (control) center, and an organ system.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #58
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General

59. Negative feedback loops are

- A. homeostatic.
- B. not homeostatic.
- C. associated with "vicious circles".
- D. self-amplifying cycles.
- E. harmful.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #59
Section: 1.6 Human Function
Topic: General

60. The prefix *hypo-* means _____, whereas *hyper-* means _____.

- A. front, back.
- B. right, left.
- C. inside, outside.
- D. clear, dark.
- E. below, above.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #60
Section: 1.7 The Language of Medicine
Topic: General

61. The term *fallopian* tube (uterine tube) is an example of

- A. a Latin root used in medical terminology.
- B. the use of prefixes to name an anatomical structure.
- C. the use of suffixes to name an anatomical structure.
- D. an eponym.
- E. an acronym.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #61
Section: 1.7 The Language of Medicine
Topic: General

62. Hypercalcemia means

- A. elevated calcium levels in blood.
- B. lowered calcium levels in bone.
- C. elevated sodium levels in blood.
- D. elevated calcium levels in bone.
- E. lowered calcium levels in the blood.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #62
Section: 1.7 The Language of Medicine
Topic: General

63. The plural of axilla (armpit) is _____ whereas the plural of appendix is _____.

- A. axillae; appendices.
- B. axillides; appendages.
- C. axillies; appendi.
- D. axilli; appendices.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #63
Section: 1.7 The Language of Medicine
Topic: General

64. The plural of villus (hair) is _____ whereas the plural of diagnosis is _____

- A. villuses, diagnosises.
- B. villi, diagnoses.
- C. villus, diagnosis.
- D. villi, diagnosis.
- E. villuses, diagnosis.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #64
Section: 1.7 The Language of Medicine
Topic: General

65. The lexicon of standard international anatomical terms

- A. is called *Terminologia Anatomica* (TA).
- B. is called *Nomina Anatomica* (NA).
- C. is formed from thousands of English word roots.
- D. is formed from thousands of Italian word roots.
- E. is formed from thousands of French word roots.

Difficulty Level: Remember/Understand
Saladin - Chapter 01 #65
Section: 1.7 The Language of Medicine
Topic: General

1 Summary

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