**TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.
1)** Anatomy is the study of structure and form.

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

3) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

4) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

5) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

6) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

7) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

8) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

9) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

10) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

11) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

12) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

13) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

14) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

15) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

16) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

17) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

18) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

19) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

20) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

21) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

22) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

23) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

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

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

24) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false