

## *Assessment in Anatomy and Physiology I*

The assessments aim to ensure that students have a solid understanding of the essential course material needed for upcoming coursework and clinical training. To achieve this, an assessment will be administered after each unit. These assessments are given on a unit-by-unit basis and are non-cumulative; however, it is important to note that understanding previous units is assumed for each new assessment.

To support this preparation, detailed outlines and handouts are available online, along with a learning guide for each module to help facilitate your learning process. Additionally, video recordings of lecture content are accessible. The information in these resources will be used in the assessments. The outlines will cover the necessary anatomical and physiological topics and concepts, including key vocabulary, physiological processes that require understanding, and other critical points that need mastery.

For the assessments, anatomical questions often include illustrations, true/false, multiple-choice, and fill-in-the-blank questions. Physiological questions may involve short answers, illustrations, and guided essays. The question types include:

- True / False
- Multiple Choice
- Fill in the Blanks
- Short Answers
- Illustrations for labeling
- Guided Essays

These assessment categories can generally be grouped as follows:

- T/F, MC, and “Fill in the Blank” questions usually test vocabulary, essential anatomy, and core principles of physiology. Students are expected to develop a working knowledge of key vocabulary.
- Short answers, illustrations, and guided essays tend to focus on major themes and understanding of physiological processes.

All exams must be completed by the day and time indicated on the syllabus.

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**So what do the exams look like?** Here are some examples of how the questions may appear:

**True and False questions** – If the answer is true, the entire statement is true. If one part of the statement is false, then the whole statement is false. T/F questions frequently involve absolutes.

1. The cytoskeleton of a cell is made of peripheral proteins and allows the cell to move. True False

*This answer is **False**. Although the first part of the statement is true, the second is not. Therefore, the answer is False.*

2. During cellular respiration, ADP + P is anabolized into ATP, as glucose is catabolized to CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O. True False

*This answer is **True**. Everything in this statement is correct.*

**Multiple Choice Questions** – Here, a question is presented, and the correct answer must be selected.

3. Which stem cell will give rise to specific cell types in the body?
- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. totipotent stem cells  | c. multipotent stem cells |
| b. pluripotent stem cells | d. none of the above      |

*The correct answer is **B**. Multipotent stem cells can develop into specific types of cells in the body.*

4. Consider the relationship between the antebrachium and the brachium. In this case, the antebrachium is what to the brachium?
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. distal   | c. anterior  |
| b. proximal | d. posterior |

*A is the correct answer, as the antebrachium is distal to the brachium.*

**Fill in the Blank** – A question is posed, or a statement made, and the answer or appropriate association is to be provided in the space.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ What is in the pericardial cavity

*The correct answer is **Pericardial Fluid**, which enables the visceral and parietal pericardium to glide past each other with minimal friction.*

6. \_\_\_\_\_ The life process by which a cell responds to some environmental variable is what?

*The correct answer is **Excitability**.*

**Matching** – Answers may be used more than once or not at all. If there is no correct answer, leave the space blank.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ A disruption of homeostasis is called  
\_\_\_\_\_ When information goes from a receptor to a control center this pathway is called what  
\_\_\_\_\_ A physiological event in time due to a reinforcement of an initial stimulus occurs when what is reached  
\_\_\_\_\_ Which part of the negative feedback system adjusts internal conditions for the purposes of restoring homeostasis.

A.	Receptor
B.	Effector
C.	Disease
D.	Receptor
E.	Stress
F.	Stasis

*The answers are below. For the questions left blank, there is no appropriate answer. Note that not all answers are used.*

7. E \_\_\_\_\_ A disruption of homeostasis is called  
\_\_\_\_\_ When information goes from a receptor to a control center this pathway is called what  
\_\_\_\_\_ A physiological event in time due to a reinforcement of an initial stimulus occurs when what is reached  
B \_\_\_\_\_ Which part of the negative feedback system adjusts internal conditions for the purposes of restoring homeostasis.

A.	Receptor
B.	Effector
C.	Disease
D.	Receptor
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**Guided Essay** – When you do a guided essay, you will not get a tired or cramped hand. These are essentially large fill-in-the-blank questions. Usually, I will let you know in advance what the question is. Below is a short example of such an “essay” with the answers:

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 8. Feedback Systems | Consider thermoregulation in the body. If the body temperature dips below the set point, a state of _____ occurs. During such time, the _____ will evaluate this information, and activate effectors, one of which is the superficial vasculature. In the case of the example of the positive feedback mechanism of child birth, the efferent pathway is the _____ and the receptor would be _____ . |
| A. _____            |  |
| B. _____            |  |
| C. _____            |  |
| D. _____            |  |
- 
- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 8. Feedback Systems         | Consider thermoregulation in the body. If the body temperature dips below the set point, a state of _____ occurs. During such time, the _____ will evaluate this information, and activate effectors, one of which is the superficial vasculature. In the case of the example of the positive feedback mechanism of child birth, the efferent pathway is the _____ and the receptor would be _____ . |
| A. <b>Hypothermia</b>       |  |
| B. <b>Hypothalamus</b>      |  |
| C. <b>Blood Stream</b>      |  |
| D. <b>Stretch Receptors</b> |  |

**Short Answers** – Short answer questions are typically answered in a few sentences.

9. Describe the fluids of the body

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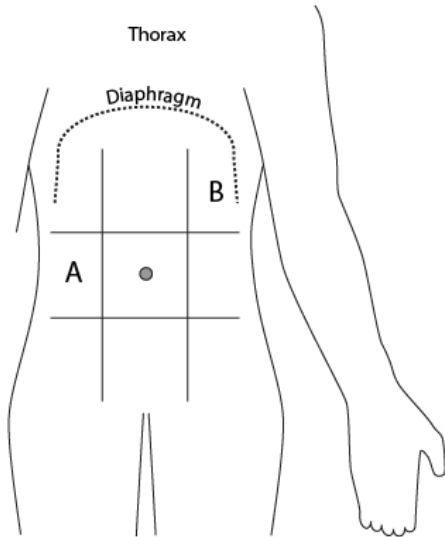
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9. Describe the fluids of the body

***Fluid found within the cells of the body is called intracellular fluid. Fluid outside the cells is called extracellular fluid. Extracellular fluid can be further divided depending on whether it is within a vessel or outside of it. Inside the vessel, it is called plasma; outside, it is called interstitial fluid.***

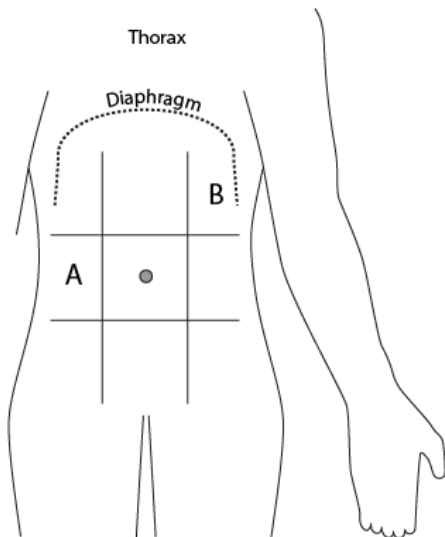
**Illustrations** – An illustration will be recognized as something you saw or that is similar to something you saw in the required coursework. Below is a simple illustration with the answers that follow.

10. Using the illustration below, answer the associated questions



Name the Region “A” \_\_\_\_\_

What organ is located only in “B” \_\_\_\_\_



Name the Region “A” **Right Lumbar Region**

What organ is located only in “B” **Spleen**