Week 11 Post Lecture Quiz 2022 10/10 points

Week 11

Question 1 1/1 point

The target tissues for steroid hormones do not have receptors on the membrane surface for these hormones because the hormones

A	can enter the cell by facilitated diffusion.
B	alter the membrane potential of the cell, leading to cellular responses.
	are soluble in the lipid bilayer. Your answer
D	are transported against their concentration gradient by active transporters in the cell membrane.

Question 2 1/1 point

Which one of the following understandings allows biologists to fully understand the biodiversity that exists in any region?

A	the relationships that organisms have among themselves
	the nutritional requirements for different organisms, and what nutrients are available in different habitats Your answer
C	the climate in the region
D	the reproductive requirements for different organisms

Question 3 1/1 point

Which of the following statements characterizes classical neural regulation and neuroendocrine regulation?

A	In neural regulation, specialized nerve cells release a chemical into the circulation when stimulated; in neuroendocrine regulation, nerve cells release neurotransmitters directly onto their target cells.	
	In neural regulation, nerve cells release neurotransmitters directly onto their target cells; in neuroendocrine regulation, specialized nerve cells release a chemical into the circulation when stimulated.	Your answer
C	In both neural regulation and neuroendocrine regulation, nerve cells release neurotransmitters directly onto their target cells.	
D	In both neural regulation and neuroendocrine regulation, nerve cells release a chemical into the circulation when stimulated.	

Question 4 ✓ 1/1 point

Rabbits must eat their own feces. Which of the following is the reason for that?

A	In rabbits, carbohydrates are broken down beyond the small intestine, so they need to eat their own feces to obtain required nutrients.	
B	In rabbits, proteins are broken down beyond the small intestine, so they need to eat their own feces to obtain required nutrients.	
C	In rabbits, cellulose is broken down beyond the large intestine, so they need to eat their own feces to obtain required nutrients.	
	In rabbits, cellulose is broken down beyond the small intestine, so they need to eat their own feces to obtain required nutrients.	Your answer

Question 5 ✓ 1/1 point

Which of the following correctly describes macronutrients and micronutrients?

A	Macronutrients are small molecules, and micronutrients large molecules.	
B	Macronutrients are large molecules, and micronutrients are small molecules.	
C	Macronutrients are required in very small amounts, and micronutrients in large amounts.	
	Macronutrients are required in large amounts, and micronutrients in very small amounts.	Your answer

Question 6 ✓ 1/1 point

In which way are autocrine and paracrine regulation different?

	In autocrine regulation, a chemical is released that acts on the same cell that released it; in paracrine regulation a cell releases a chemical that acts on its neighbours.	Your answer
B	In paracrine regulation, a chemical is released that acts on the same cell that released it; in autocrine regulation a cell releases a chemical that acts on its neighbours.	
C	In autocrine regulation, a chemical is released that acts on the same cell that released it; in paracrine regulation a specialized nerve cell releases a chemical into the circulation when stimulated.	
D	In paracrine regulation, a chemical is released that acts on the same cell that released it; in autocrine regulation a specialized nerve cell releases a chemical into the circulation when stimulated.	

Question 7 ✓ 1/1 point

Which of the following hormones promotes responses to environmental stress in plants?

A	cytokinin	
B	ethylene	
C	auxin	
	abscisic acid	Your answer

Question 8 ✓ 1/1 point

How many essential amino acids do human infants require?

A	6	
B	7	
C	8	
	9	Your answer

Question 9 ✓ 1/1 point

Which of the following distinguishes hormone-directed actions and nervous system-directed actions in animals?

A	Hormones control and coordinate slow, short-lasting responses, while the nervous system controls and coordinates slow responses.
B	Hormones control and coordinate slow, short-lasting responses, while the nervous system controls and coordinates fast and immediate responses.
C	Hormones control and coordinate fast, long-lasting responses, while the nervous system controls and coordinates slow and immediate responses.
	Hormones control and coordinate slow, long-lasting responses, while the nervous system controls and coordinates fast and immediate responses. Your answer

Question 10 ✓ 1/1 point

Hormone A binds to intracellular receptors in its target tissue. As a result of Hormone A, the target tissue is now sensitive/responsive to Hormone B. The action of Hormone A was to

A	Decrease mRNA for Hormone A receptors.
	Increase receptor sites for Hormone B Your answer
C	Increase receptor sites for Hormone A
D	Increase mRNA for Hormone A receptors.

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