

## Grading Summary

These are the automatically computed results of your exam. Grades for essay questions, and comments from your instructor, are in the "Details" section below.

Date Taken: **3/26/2017**  
Time Spent: **1 h , 28 min , 12 secs**  
Points Received: **104 / 120 (86.7%)**

Question Type:	# Of Questions:	# Correct:
Multiple Choice	15	15
Matching	8	3
Essay	4	N/A

## Grade Details - All Questions

Question 1. Question : (TCO 8) The Schwann cell forms a myelin sheath around the

- Student Answer:
- cell body.
  - nucleus.
  - nodes of Ranvier.
  - axon.
  - dendrites.

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 7

Points Received: **2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 2. Question : (TCO 8) Preparing the body for the fight-or-flight response during threatening situations is the role of the

- Student Answer:
- cerebrum.
  - parasympathetic nervous system.
  - somatic nervous system.
  - sympathetic nervous system.
  - afferent nervous system.

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 7

Points Received:

**2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 3. Question :

(TCO 8) Which of the following effects is characteristic of the parasympathetic nervous system?

Student Answer:

- Decreases heart rate
- Decreases urine output
- Stimulates sweat glands to produce perspiration
- Increases metabolic rate
- Decreases activity of the digestive system

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 7

Points Received:

**2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 4. Question :

(TCO 8) Which one of the following is not a primary taste sensation?

Student Answer:

- Bitter
- Sweet
- Sour
- Salty
- Pungent

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 8

Points Received:

**2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 5. Question :

(TCO 8) Which layer of the eye contains rods and cones?

Student Answer:

- Choroid
- Iris

- Optic nerve
- Retina
- Sclera

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 8

Points Received: **2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 6. Question : (TCO 9) Insulin causes

- Student Answer:
- a decrease in the concentration of blood glucose.
  - an increase in blood pressure.
  - an increase in the concentration of blood glucose.
  - a decrease in blood pressure.
  - an increase in the production of glucagon.

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 9

Points Received: **2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 7. Question : (TCO 9) Most endocrine organs are prodded into action by other hormones; this type of stimulus is called

- Student Answer:
- neural stimulus.
  - hormonal stimulus.
  - steroid stimulus.
  - humoral stimulus.
  - receptor-mediated stimulus.

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 9

Points Received: **2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 8. Question : (TCO 9) An enlargement of the thyroid gland resulting from a deficiency of dietary iodine is called

Student Answer:

- goiter.
- myxedema.
- acromegaly.
- exophthalmos.
- cretinism.

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 9

Points Received: **2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 9. Question : (TCO 7) Muscle tissue that has involuntary regulation of contraction is

Student Answer:

- cardiac muscle only.
- cardiac muscle and skeletal muscle.
- smooth muscle only.
- cardiac muscle and smooth muscle.
- skeletal muscle only.

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 6

Points Received: **2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 10. Question : (TCO 6) There are \_\_\_\_\_ vertebrae in the neck region.

Student Answer:

- 5 thoracic
- 5 lumbar
- 7 cervical
- 7 lumbar

12 thoracic

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 5

Points Received: **2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 11. Question : (TCO 5) Epidermal cells that are actively mitotic and replace superficial cells that are continually rubbed off are

- Student Answer:
- stratum granulosum cells.
  - stratum corneum cells.
  - stratum germinativum cells.
  - stratum spinosum cells.
  - stratum lucidum cells.

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 3

Points Received: **2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 12. Question : (TCO 4) Which of the following is not connective tissue?

- Student Answer:
- Adipose
  - Cartilage
  - Bone
  - Skeletal muscle
  - Blood

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 3

Points Received: **2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 13. Question : (TCO 3) Cells that are specialized to fight disease are called

Student Answer:

- oocytes.
- nerve cells.
- macrophages.
- epithelial cells.
- fibroblasts.

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 3

Points Received:

**2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 14. Question :

(TCO 2) The atomic number of an atom reveals the number of

Student Answer:

- neutrons plus electrons.
- protons in the atomic nucleus.
- protons plus electrons.
- electrons in the atomic nucleus.
- protons plus neutrons.

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 2

Points Received:

**2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 15. Question :

(TCO 1) Which of the following elements of a control system detects a change?

Student Answer:

- Receptor
- Stimulus
- Efferent pathway
- Control center
- Effector

Instructor Explanation: Chapter 1

Points Received:

**2 of 2**

Comments:

Question 16. Question : (TCO 1) Match the following anatomical terms to their meaning.

Student Answer:

- |                                    |            |   |
|------------------------------------|------------|---|
| ✓ <input type="text" value="5"/> : | Sagittal   | » 5 : a section dividing the body into left and right   |
| ✗ <input type="text" value="6"/> : | Dorsal     | » 3 : behind  |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="2"/> : | Lateral    | » 2 : toward the side   |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="4"/> : | Distal     | » 4 : farther from the origin of the body part or the point of attachment of a limb to the body trunk |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="7"/> : | Medial     | » 7 : toward the midline  |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="1"/> : | Transverse | » 1 : a section dividing the body into superior and inferior parts                                    |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="8"/> : | Proximal   | » 8 : close to the origin of the body part or the point of attachment of a limb to the body trunk     |
| ✗ <input type="text" value="3"/> : | Ventral    | » 6 : in front of   |

Points Received:

**6 of 8**

Comments:

Question 17. Question : (TCO 1) Match the function to the body system.

Student Answer:

- |                                    |   |                        |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| ✓ <input type="text" value="2"/> : | Houses the cells involved in immunity             | » 2 : lymphatic system |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="6"/> : | Regulation of water and electrolytes              | » 6 : urinary system   |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="4"/> : | Activates muscles in response to external stimuli | » 4 : nervous system   |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="5"/> : | Stores minerals                                   | » 5 : skeletal system  |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="1"/> : | Maintains posture                                 | » 1 : muscular system  |
| ✓ <input type="text" value="3"/> : | Synthesizes Vitamin D                             | » 3 : integumentary    |

Points Received:

**6 of 6**

Comments:

Question 18. Question : (TCO 3) Match the following.

Student Answer:

- |   |                   |   |
|---|-------------------|---|
| ✓ <input type="checkbox"/> 8            | : Mitochondria    | » 8 : captures energy to produce ATP                |
| ✗ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 | : Plasma membrane | » 5 : lipid bilayer                                 |
| ✗ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 | : Nucleoli        | » 1 : ribosomes are assembled here                  |
| ✓ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 | : Ribosomes       | » 2 : site of protein synthesis                     |
| ✓ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 | : Golgi Apparatus | » 6 : packages substances for release from the cell |
| ✗ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 | : Microfilaments  | » 7 : involved in cell motility                     |
| ✗ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | : Rough ER        | » 3 : the cell's membrane factory                   |
| ✓ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 | : Nucleus         | » 4 : contains the genetic material of the cell     |

Points Received: **4 of 8**

Comments:

Question 19. Question : (TCO 4) Match the tissue type with its function.

Student Answer:

- |                              |                     |  |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| ✓ <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | : Nervous tissue    | » 2 : The functional characteristics of this tissue are irritability and conductivity. |
| ✓ <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | : Connective tissue | » 3 : This tissue consists of living cells surrounded by an extracellular matrix.      |
| ✓ <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | : Epithelial tissue | » 1 : This tissue has an apical surface and a basement membrane.                       |
| ✓ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | : Muscular tissue   | » 4 : This tissue can be described as voluntary or involuntary.                        |

Points Received: **4 of 4**

Comments:

Question 20. Question : (TCO 6) Match the following.

Student Answer:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 : Wrist joint	» 5 : plane joint
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 : Hip joint	» 3 : ball-and-socket joint
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 : Elbow joint	» 4 : hinge joint
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 : Knuckle joint	» 2 : condyloid joint
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 : Joint between ulna and radius	» 1 : pivot joint

Points Received: **3 of 5**

Comments:

Question 21. Question : (TCO 7) Match the following.

Student Answer:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 : The functional unit of muscle contraction	» 3 : sarcomere
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 : Thin filaments	» 5 : actin
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 : Contains only actin filaments	» 2 : light band
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 : Both actin and myosin are found in this band	» 4 : dark band
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 : Plasma membrane of muscle cells	» 1 : sarcolemma

Points Received: **3 of 5**

Comments:

Question 22. Question : (TCO 8) Match the following.

Student Answer:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 : Axon	» 4 : conduct impulses away from the cell body of a neuron
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 : Dendrite	» 2 : convey impulses toward the cell body of a neuron
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 : Myelin	» 5 : protects and insulates nerve fibers
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 : Node of Ranvier	» 6 : gaps in the myelin sheath
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 : Synapse	» 8 : the junction between an axon terminal and the next neuron

- : Schwann cells      » 1 : from the myelin sheath
- : Microglia      » 7 : phagocytic cells that dispose of debris
- : Astrocytes      » 3 : a living barrier between capillaries and neurons

Points Received: **2 of 8**

Comments:

Question 23. Question : (TCO 9) Match the following actions with the appropriate hormone.

- Student Answer:   : Stimulates milk production      » 4 : prolactin
- : Promotes water retention      » 6 : antidiuretic hormone
- : Stimulates growth of bone and muscles      » 2 : growth hormone
- : Reduces blood glucose levels      » 5 : insulin
- : Raises blood calcium levels      » 3 : parathyroid hormone
- : Programs T lymphocytes      » 1 : thymosin

Points Received: **6 of 6**

Comments:

Question 24. Question : (TCO 2) Describe the difference between a polar and a nonpolar covalent bond. Give and explain an example of each type of bond.

Student Answer: Polar covalent bonds share electrons between two different elements. It would be like a child stealing a toy from another child. Nonpolar covalent bonds share two like elements. It would be like children sharing the same toy.

Instructor Explanation: In polar covalent bonds, electrons are not shared equally. For instance, water is an example of a polar covalent bond. The electron pairs shared in water spend more time with the oxygen atom, causing that end of the molecule to become slightly negative and the hydrogen end to become slightly positive. In nonpolar covalent bonds, electrons are shared equally. For example, the electron pairs in carbon dioxide orbit the entire molecule.

Points Received: **10 of 10**

Comments:

Question 25. Question : (TCO 4) Because epithelial tissues have no blood supply, how do these tissues receive nourishment?

Student Answer: Epithelial tissues receive nourishment from the underlying connective tissues.

Instructor Explanation: By diffusion from connective tissues below

Points Received: **10 of 10**

Comments:

Question 26. Question : (TCO 7) What are the pathways for regeneration of ATP during muscle contraction?

Student Answer: Creatine Phosphate - anaerobic Glycolysis - anaerobic Cellular respiration - aerobic

Instructor Explanation: (1) Direct phosphorylation of ADP by creatinine phosphate and (2) aerobic respiration, anerobic glycolysis, and lactic acid formation

Points Received: **10 of 10**

Comments:

Question 27. Question : (TCO 9) Distinguish between steroid hormone action and nonsteroid hormone action.

Student Answer: A steroid hormone passes easily though the target cell membrane. A non-steroid hormone requires a receptor on the target cell membrane to allow the hormone to enter the target cell.

Instructor Explanation: Steroid hormone directly activates genes by diffusing through the plasma membrane and entering the nucleus. Nonsteroid hormones utilize a second messenger system to activate genes because they cannot enter their target cells. Binding of the hormone to receptors on the cell surface initiates the second messenger cascade.

Points Received: **10 of 10**

Comments:

\* Times are displayed in (GMT-07:00) Mountain Time (US & Canada)