

Homeostasis: Life in Balance Pages 300-303

1. The cells of the human body are surrounded by
a. Lymph b. Blood c. Interstitial fluid d. Oxygen & nutrients
2. Which must remain relatively constant in order for homeostasis to be maintained?
a. Blood pressure b. pH c. Salt concentration d. Both b & c
3. Homeostasis is a state of
a. Constant change b. Near-constant conditions
c. Random internal forces d. Both a & b e. All of the above
4. Another name for homeostasis is
a. Active equilibrium b. Dynamic equilibrium
c. Static equilibrium d. Continual equilibrium
5. Which is an example of a homeotherm?
a. Bunny b. Iguana c. Shark d. Newt
6. Which is an example of a poikilotherm?
a. Alligator b. Bat c. Bower bird d. Giant panda
7. What is the normal body temperature of a human?
a. 36.3 °C b. 37.5 °C c. 38.7 °C d. 39.9 °C
8. When you need to conserve heat, the blood vessels in your skin
a. Constrict and you turn pink b. Constrict and you turn pale
c. Dilate and you turn pink d. Dilate and you turn pale
9. When you need to release heat, the blood vessels on the surface of your skin
a. Constrict and you turn pink b. Constrict and you turn pale
c. Dilate and you turn pink d. Dilate and you turn pale
10. Question # 9 is talking about the process of
a. Vasodilation b. Vasoconstriction
11. The brain is an example of a/an
a. Effector b. Integrator c. Sensory receptor d. Both a & b
12. Eyes, ears, & touch receptors are examples of
a. Effectors b. Integrators c. Sensory receptors d. Both a & c
13. Negative feedback loops are rare in healthy bodies
a. true b. false
14. Positive feedback loops are important in maintaining homeostasis
a. true b. false
15. Which is an example of a negative feedback loop?
a. Drug addiction b. High blood pressure c. Temperature control