Human Body Quiz

1. The human body's systems are interrelated. In other words:
   a. They depend on each other
   b. They are separate from one another
   c. Their relationships are difficult to understand
   d. They do not interact with one another

2. What does your circulatory system have in common with your nervous system?
   a. They both guard your body against infection
   b. They both deliver blood to vital organs
   c. They both send electrical impulses from the body to the brain
   d. They're both networks that stretch throughout your entire body

3. What might happen if your endocrine system weren't functioning properly?
   a. Blood might not be delivered to your brain
   b. Your body might not grow or mature properly
   c. You might wind up with a buildup of carbon dioxide in your bloodstream
   d. You might not be able to move your muscles

4. Which system breaks down food so that nutrients and water can be used by the body?
   a. Integumentary system
   b. Digestive system
   c. Nervous system
   d. Endocrine system

5. From Tim's explanation of the respiratory system, what can you infer about the buildup of carbon dioxide in the bloodstream?
   a. It can help you breathe
   b. It has no effect on the body
   c. It can make you sick
   d. It's necessary for life

6. Which bodily system is the easiest to see without an x-ray or body scanner?
   a. The integumentary system
   b. The circulatory system
   c. The immune system
   d. The skeletal system

7. If a virus got into your body, which systems might work together to fight it?
   a. The circulatory system and the digestive system
   b. The skeletal system and the muscular system
   c. The immune system and the lymphatic system
   d. The urinary system and the respiratory system

8. How does the urinary system get rid of chemical wastes?
   a. By forcing them into the body's air passages
   b. By storing them in the body's fatty tissues
   c. By directing them to the kidneys
   d. By flushing them out of the body

9. Which system delivers oxygen and nutrients to the body parts that need them?
   a. The lymphatic system
   b. The circulatory system
   c. The integumentary system
   d. The reproductive system

10. The heart is to the circulatory system as ____ is to the nervous system.
    a. b. c. d.
Homeostasis Quiz

1. Which of the following animals has a body temperature that doesn't change depending on the weather outside?
   a. Warm-blooded and cold-blooded
   b. Land-dwelling and water-dwelling
   c. Mammalian and reptilian
   d. Vertebrate and invertebrate

2. Endothermic creatures maintain fairly consistent body temperatures. Ectothermic creatures do not. What are the best synonyms for "endothermic" and "ectothermic?"
   a. Warm-blooded and cold-blooded
   b. Land-dwelling and water-dwelling
   c. Mammalian and reptilian
   d. Vertebrate and invertebrate

3. What can you infer about the prefix "thermo-" from the word "thermoregulation?"
   a. It refers to the brain
   b. It refers to temperature
   c. It refers to feedback
   d. It refers to nerves and hormones

4. Place the following events in sequence: A) Your body begins overheating; B) Nerves and hormones communicate with the hypothalamus; C) You begin sweating
   a. B, C, A
   b. A, B, C
   c. A, C, B
   d. B, A, C

5. What is the major difference between positive and negative feedback?
   a. Positive feedback is controlled by the hypothalamus; negative feedback is controlled by the endocrine system
   b. Positive feedback causes bodily processes to continue; negative feedback causes bodily processes to start or stop
   c. Positive feedback shuts down bodily systems; negative feedback starts up of bodily systems
   d. Positive feedback occurs when you get too hot; negative feedback occurs when you get too cold

6. The contractions experienced by women in labor are often very painful. Yet the body's feedback system encourages them to continue. Why?
   a. A woman's feedback system goes haywire when she goes into labor
   b. Though painful, the contractions help women give birth
   c. The feedback system also releases special hormones to kill the pain
   d. The baby's feedback system causes the contractions to continue, not the mother's feedback system

7. What might happen if you didn't run a fever when you got sick?
   a. You would recover much more quickly
   b. Your body temperature would drop to dangerous levels
   c. Your immune system would shut down
   d. Your body wouldn't fight off the infection as efficiently as it could

8. When do you use your excretory organs?
   a. When you get sick
   b. Every time you take a breath
   c. When you use the bathroom
   d. When your body gets too hot or cold

9. Which of these is an example of negative feedback?
   a. A pregnant woman experiencing contractions
   b. Your blood clotting as a cut on your arm closes up
   c. A dog panting in the hot sun
   d. Waste building up in your lower intestine

10. What might happen if your respiratory center malfunctioned?
    a. The oxygen level in your blood might go out of balance
    b. Your nostrils and other breathing passages might close up
    c. Your lungs might collapse
    d. You might start inhaling carbon dioxide instead of oxygen