

Q. Which statement regarding homeostasis is incorrect?

A. The term "homeostasis" describes the maintenance of nearly constant conditions in the body.

B. In most diseases, homeostatic mechanisms are no longer operating in the body.

C. The body's compensatory mechanisms often lead to deviations from the normal range in some of the body's functions.

D. Disease is generally considered to be a state of disrupted homeostasis.

E. The concept of homeostasis includes the concept

Q. Which statement about feedback control systems is incorrect?

A. Most control systems of the body act by negative feedback.

B. Positive feedback usually promotes stability in a system .

C. Generation of nerve actions potentials involves positive feedback.

D. Feed-forward control is important in regulating muscle activity.

E. A feedback gain of -3.0 can correct 3/4 of the initial error.

Q. The term "glycocalyx" refers to what?

A. The negatively charged carbohydrate chains that protrude into the cytosol from glycolipids and integral glycoproteins.

B. The layer of anions aligned on the cytosolic surface of the plasma membrane.

C. The large glycogen stores found in active skeletal muscles.

D. The pericellular matrix the body uses to distinguish between its own cells and transplanted tissues .

E. A mechanism of cell-cell attachment



Q. Which of the following characteristics is shared by simple and facilitated diffusion of glucose?

- A. Occurs down an electrochemical gradient.
- B. Is saturable.
- C. Requires metabolic energy.
- D. Is inhibited by the presence of galactose.
- E. Requires a Na+ gradient.

Q. Which of the following substances or combinations of substances could be used to measure interstitial fluid volume? A. Mannitol.

B. D₂O alone.

Q. In a hospital error, a 60-year-old woman is infused with large volumes of a solution that causes swelling of her red blood cells (RBCs). The solution was most likely: A. 150 mM NaCl. B. 300 mM mannitol.

- C. 350 mM mannitol.
- D. 300 mM urea.
- E. 150 mM CaCl2.

Q. Which diagram represents the changes (after osmotic equilibrium) in extracellular and intracellular fluid volume and osmolarity after the infusion of 1% dextrose? A. Diagram A. B. Diagram B.

- C. Diagram C.
- D. Diagram D.
- E. No diagram is matching





Q. Within the endocrine system, specificity of communication is determined by:

A. The chemical nature of the hormone

B. The distance between the endocrine cell and its target cell(s)

C. The presence of specific receptors on target cells

D. Anatomic connections between the endocrine and target cells

E. The affinity of binding between the hormone and its receptor

Q. Which of the following represents the basis for transduction

of a sensory stimulus into nerve impulses?

A. Change in the ion permeability of the receptor membrane

- B. Generation of an action potential
- C. Inactivation of a G-protein-mediated response
- D. Protein synthesis

Q. Which one of the following statements concerning sensory neurons or their functional properties is true?

A. All sensory fibers are unmyelinated

B. In spatial summation , increasing signal strength is transmitted by using progressively greater numbers of sensory fibers

C. Increased stimulus intensity is signaled by a progressive decrease in the receptor potential

D. Continuous subthreshold stimulation of a pool of sensory neurons results in disfacilitation of those neurons

E. Temporal summation involves signaling of increased stimulus strength by decreasing the frequency of action potentials in the sensory fibers



Q. In chemical synapses that involve a so-called second messenger, typically a G-protein linked to the postsynaptic receptor is activated when neurotransmitter binds to that receptor. Which of the following represents an activity performed by the activated second messenger?

- A. Closure of a membrane channel for sodium or potassium
- B. Activation of cyclic AMP or cyclic GMP

C. Inactivation of enzymes that initiate biochemical reactions in the postsynaptic neuron

- D. Inactivation of gene transcription in the postsynaptic neuron
- E. Opening of ligand-gated ion calcium channels
- **Q.** A reflex arc includes:
- A. At least two types of sensory receptors
- B. At least two types of efferent neurons
- C. At least one excitatory and one inhibitory neurons
- D. At least two sets of sequential neurons
- E. At least two sequential sets of central synapses



L1	В
L2	В
L3	D
L4	Α
L5&	Е
6	D
L7	В
L8	В
L16	С
L17	Α
L18	В
L19	В
L20	D
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