

Name: _____

Date: _____

Warm-Up: Homeostasis and the Human Body - A

- _____ 1. The process of maintaining a steady body temperature is
- feedback.
 - differentiation.
 - determination.
 - thermoregulation.
- _____ 2. What process is shown in the diagram in Figure 28.1?

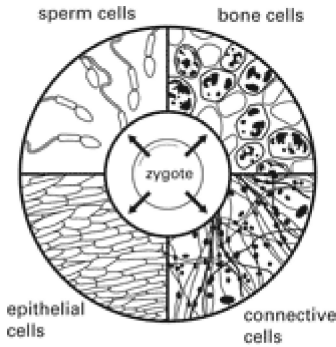


FIG. 28.1

- internal environment
 - control systems
 - cell differentiation
 - cell determination
- _____ 3. What is the simplest level of organization in the body?
- tissue
 - cell
 - organ
 - organ system
- _____ 4. Which of the following carries messages to parts of the body?
- targets
 - sensors
 - hormones
 - organs
- _____ 5. When organ systems work together, they form another level of organization called
- organisms.
 - tissues.
 - cells.
 - organs.
- _____ 6. The lungs are composed of four types of tissues. Which phrase best describes the lungs?
- a specialized cell
 - an organ
 - an organ system
 - an organism
- _____ 7. Several organs must work together to produce vitamin D. If one organ is not working well, the body makes less of this vitamin. Which organ system would suffer most from a lack of vitamin D?
- skeletal
 - circulatory
 - integumentary
 - endocrine
- _____ 8. The body works to maintain homeostasis in response to what conditions?
- tissue and cell formation
 - production of key vitamins
 - cell differentiation and determination
 - internal and external changes

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- _____ 9. On a hot day, which of the following is an outward sign that thermoregulation is taking place?
- a. sweating
 - b. sunburn
 - c. slow breathing
 - d. dry mouth
- _____ 10. How does the liver help to regulate glucose levels in the blood?
- a. by producing insulin
 - b. by excreting excess water
 - c. by storing glucose
 - d. by releasing glucagon