Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Warm-Up: Homeostasis and the Human Body - B

____ 1. Through the process of thermoregulation, the body maintains a stable
   a. glucose level.
   b. sense of balance.
   c. internal temperature.
   d. control center.

____ 2. What do the different shapes of the cells shown in Figure 28.1 reflect?

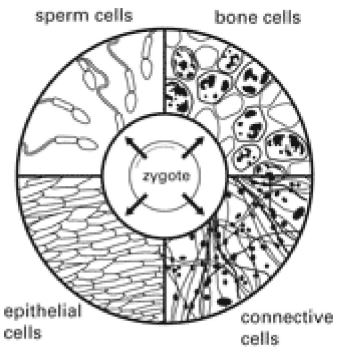

FIG. 28.1

   a. They have different functions.
   b. They lack basic cell parts.
   c. They are becoming stem cells.
   d. They are going through apoptosis.

____ 3. Why must organ systems interact as a community?
   a. Each organ has to oversee the functioning of other organs.
   b. Organ tissues are not specialized, so they work together.
   c. No organ can function without positive feedback.
   d. Each organ alone cannot perform all the necessary tasks.

____ 4. Information from the body's sensors goes first to a(n)
   a. internal receptor.
   b. specific target.
   c. impulse hormone.
   d. control center.

____ 5. Which type of tissue lines the stomach and the lungs?
   a. nervous
   b. connective
   c. muscle
   d. epithelial

____ 6. Which of the following phrases describes an organ?
   a. a collection of interacting sensors
   b. similar cells that function as one
   c. different tissues working together
   d. parts of a communication system

____ 7. Homeostasis regulates the internal environment by
   a. maintaining conditions within narrow ranges.
   b. speeding up all chemical reactions.
   c. producing a constant flow of enzymes.
   d. altering the ranges that sustain life.

____ 8. When you hold your breath, sensors in the blood vessels detect lower oxygen levels. The brain stem receives the information and sends messages through the nervous and endocrine systems to the muscles of the diaphragm, forcing you to breathe. Which part of this feedback loop would be considered the control center?
   a. the endocrine system
   b. muscles of the diaphragm
   c. oxygen in the blood
   d. the brain stem

____ 9. Which of the following is an example of sensors working during homeostasis?
   a. acidic blood pH disrupting cell metabolism
   b. blood volume decreasing from lack of water
   c. the pancreas failing to release insulin
   d. energy demands triggering a release of glucose

____ 10. What two organ systems provide communication in thermoregulation?
   a. circulatory and integumentary
   b. integumentary and muscular
   c. nervous and endocrine
   d. respiratory and nervous