

Chapter 1 An Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Characteristics of most living organisms include the ability to
- A) repair and completely restore itself during any type of injury.
 - B) respond and adapt to their environment.
 - C) control the external environment.
 - D) form positive feedback loops.
 - E) create a protective covering over themselves.

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 2) The waste products of metabolism are eliminated through the process of
- A) assimilation.
 - B) absorption.
 - C) excretion.
 - D) digestion.
 - E) resorption.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 3) All of the chemical operations underway in the body refer to
- A) systemic physiology.
 - B) special physiology.
 - C) cell physiology.
 - D) metabolism.
 - E) physiological chemistry.

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 4) Which of the following is an accurate characteristic of humans?
- A) Nutrients are absorbed directly from the environment.
 - B) Excretion involves movement across exposed surfaces.
 - C) Body cells must travel to one part of the body for nutrients and to another for waste product removal.
 - D) Excretion is a simpler process than it is in smaller organisms.
 - E) Respiration is more complicated than it is in very small organisms.

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 5) Surface anatomy is a topic in the study of
- A) systemic physiology.
 - B) cytology.
 - C) histology.
 - D) cell physiology.
 - E) macroscopic anatomy.

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 6) Studying all the superficial and internal features in one specific area of the body is called
- A) gross anatomy.
 - B) surface anatomy.
 - C) systemic anatomy.
 - D) regional anatomy.
 - E) surgical anatomy.

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 7) The study of function is to _____ as the study of form is to anatomy.
- A) physiology
 - B) histology
 - C) microscopic anatomy
 - D) systemic anatomy
 - E) cytology

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 8) The study of cells and cellular structures is called
- A) gross anatomy.
 - B) cytology.
 - C) histology.
 - D) organology.
 - E) microbiology.

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 9) Which of the following involves the study of events focused at the molecular level?
- A) pathological physiology
 - B) systemic physiology
 - C) cytology
 - D) histology
 - E) cell physiology

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

10) The study of body structure is called _____.

- A) physiology
- B) homeostasis
- C) anatomy
- D) positive feedback
- E) negative feedback

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

11) The branch of biological science that deals with how the kidney functions is called _____.

- A) endocrine physiology
- B) histology
- C) adrenal anatomy
- D) cytology
- E) renal physiology

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

12) Which division of anatomy focuses on the form and structure of the heart, blood, and blood vessels?

- A) regional anatomy
- B) surface anatomy
- C) cytology
- D) histology
- E) systemic anatomy

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

13) In dealing with physiology, function is related to

- A) form.
- B) location.
- C) size.
- D) cavity.
- E) system.

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

14) A cardiologist studies the human body mainly with an approach resembling

- A) gross anatomy.
- B) surface anatomy.
- C) microscopic anatomy.
- D) systemic anatomy.
- E) regional anatomy.

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

15) Which of the following is an organ?

- A) blood
- B) heart
- C) peritoneum
- D) connective tissue
- E) mitochondrion

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

16) A collection of cells that work together designates a(n)

- A) chemical.
- B) organ.
- C) tissue.
- D) organ system.
- E) molecule.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

17) Which of the following is the simplest level of organization?

- A) cellular
- B) chemical
- C) organ
- D) system
- E) tissue

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

18) The heart, blood, and blood vessels combine to form which of the following?

- A) a group of cells
- B) an organ system
- C) the smallest level of organization
- D) an organ
- E) an individual living entity

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

19) Contractile protein fibers of the heart are considered to belong to which level of organization?

- A) tissue
- B) organism
- C) cellular
- D) chemical
- E) organ

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 20) Which of the following is an accurate description of the cellular level of organization?
- A) Cells consist of two or more different tissues working together to perform specific functions.
 - B) Cells are considered to be the largest living units in the body.
 - C) Cells are comprised of different molecules that interact to form larger structures, each type of which has a specific function.
 - D) Cells combine to form molecules with complex shapes, which determine their function(s).
 - E) Cardiac muscle is an example of the cellular level of organization.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 21) The fact that a single defective protein causes cystic fibrosis, a **multisystemic** illness, proves that
- A) all organisms are composed of cells.
 - B) all levels of organization within an organism are interdependent.
 - C) chemical molecules make up cells.
 - D) all cells are independent of each other.
 - E) congenital defects can be life threatening.

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

- 22) The production of another human organism is the function of which of the following systems?
- A) skeletal
 - B) reproductive
 - C) respiratory
 - D) lymphoid
 - E) cardiovascular

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 23) Coordinating the activities of other organ systems in order to direct immediate responses to stimuli is characteristic of the
- A) integumentary system.
 - B) endocrine system.
 - C) nervous system.
 - D) cardiovascular system.
 - E) None of these is correct.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 24) The trachea and lungs are components of the
- A) endocrine system.
 - B) digestive system.
 - C) respiratory system.
 - D) urinary system.
 - E) lymphoid system.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 25) The pituitary and thyroid glands are components of the
- A) endocrine system.
 - B) cardiovascular system.
 - C) respiratory system.
 - D) lymphoid system.
 - E) digestive system.

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 26) Gas exchange is a function of the
- A) cardiovascular system.
 - B) lymphoid system.
 - C) respiratory system.
 - D) urinary system.
 - E) endocrine system.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 27) Which structure(s) is/are a component of the digestive system?
- A) pituitary gland
 - B) ligaments
 - C) urethra
 - D) arteries
 - E) liver

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 28) Covering, protection, and thermoregulation are functions of which organ system of the human body?
- A) integumentary
 - B) muscular
 - C) skeletal
 - D) nervous
 - E) endocrine

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

29) The thymus is associated with which organ system?

- A) nervous
- B) lymphatic
- C) digestive
- D) urinary
- E) endocrine

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

30) Which of the following is characteristic of the endocrine system?

- A) It releases chemical messengers called neurotransmitters.
- B) It produces a more rapid response to body changes than the nervous system.
- C) It can produce effects that last for days or longer.
- D) It can produce an effect that involves only one tissue at a time.
- E) It is an important thermoregulatory system.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

31) What is/are the primary function(s) of the skeletal system?

- A) protection from environment
- B) internal transport of materials
- C) support, protection, and mineral storage
- D) delivery of air for gas exchange
- E) locomotion and heat production

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

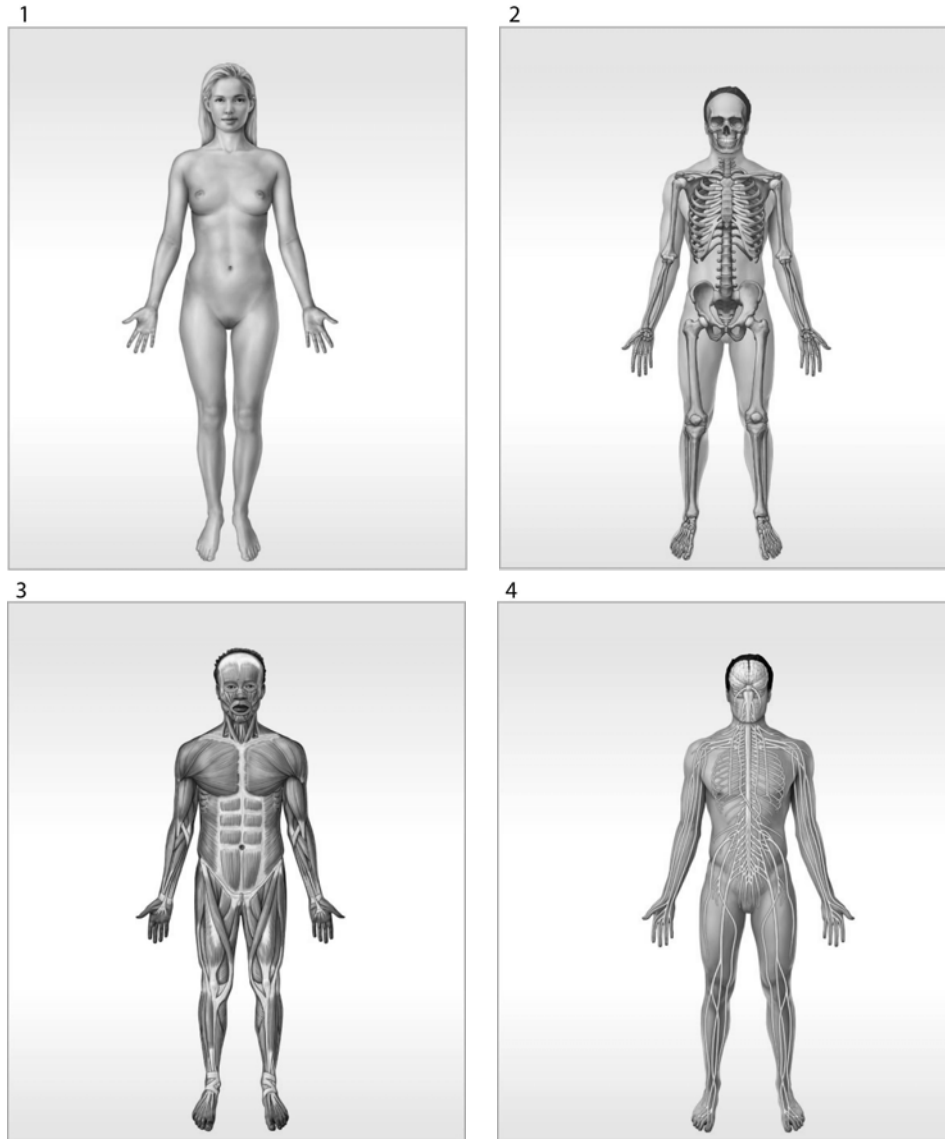


Figure 1-1 The Organ Systems of the Human Body

Use Figure 1-1 to answer the following question(s):

- 32) Which organ system is labeled #1?
- A) nervous system
 - B) reproductive system
 - C) integumentary system
 - D) lymphatic system
 - E) muscular system

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

33) What is(are) the function(s) of the organ system labeled #3?

- A) help control body temperature
- B) provides support; produces heat
- C) provides support; protects tissues; stores minerals
- D) directs immediate responses to stimuli
- E) defends against infection and disease

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

34) Lungs are to the respiratory system as the spleen is to the

- A) lymphatic system.
- B) urinary system.
- C) digestive system.
- D) cardiovascular system.
- E) muscular system.

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

35) A structure that senses change is called a(n) _____.

- A) stimulus
- B) receptor
- C) effector
- D) integration center
- E) control center

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

36) The tendency for physiological systems to stabilize internal conditions with respect to the external environment is called _____.

- A) integration
- B) internal regulation
- C) responsiveness
- D) homeostasis
- E) external regulation

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

37) Which component of a homeostatic regulation is characterized by activity that opposes or enhances the stimulus?

- A) balance
- B) control center
- C) integration center
- D) positive feedback loop
- E) effector

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

- 38) It's the middle of winter and a typically healthy person starts to exit a building without a coat, but re-enters the building to retrieve her coat. This regulation mechanism is an example of
- A) negative feedback.
 - B) positive feedback.
 - C) homeostatic regulation.
 - D) diagnostic regulation.
 - E) a behavioral change and is not related to the internal environment.

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

- 39) The prevention of change, by ignoring minor variations and maintaining a normal range rather than a fixed value, is characteristic of
- A) positive feedback.
 - B) stimulus reinforcement.
 - C) negative feedback.
 - D) effector control.
 - E) both positive and negative feedback loops.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 40) The increasingly forceful labor contractions that lead to childbirth are an example of which type of mechanism?
- A) receptor activation
 - B) effector shutdown
 - C) negative feedback
 - D) positive feedback
 - E) thermoregulation

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 41) An initial stimulus produces a response that reinforces the stimulus in _____.
- A) positive feedback
 - B) homeostasis
 - C) negative feedback
 - D) regulation
 - E) integration

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

42) Which of the following describes a mechanism that brings the internal environment back to normal?

- A) integration
- B) regulation
- C) positive feedback
- D) negative feedback
- E) homeostasis

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

43) Which of the following is an example of negative feedback?

- A) An increase in normal body temperature triggers heat loss through enhanced blood flow to the skin and increased sweating.
- B) An increase in ambient room temperature triggers the thermostat to turn on the heater.
- C) A severe cut triggers accelerated blood clotting until the bleeding stops.
- D) Increased blood sugar stimulates the release of a hormone from the pancreas that stimulates the liver to release blood sugar.
- E) An increase in body temperature triggers a neural response that initiates physiological changes to increase body temperature.

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

44) Regarding components of negative feedback in thermoregulation, what is the correlative of the skeletal muscles?

- A) effector
- B) control center
- C) receptor
- D) integrator
- E) stimulus

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

45) A person who is lying on his or her stomach is said to be in the

- A) supine position.
- B) prone position.
- C) transverse position.
- D) frontal position.
- E) sagittal position.

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

46) Which directional term indicates the back of the body?

- A) lateral
- B) proximal
- C) dorsal
- D) ventral
- E) medial

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

47) Which of the following anatomical landmarks corresponds to the groin?

- A) inguinal
- B) cephalon
- C) gluteus
- D) lumbus
- E) thoracis

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

48) Which of the following regions corresponds to the foot?

- A) cervicis
- B) brachium
- C) antebrachium
- D) femur
- E) pes

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

49) A person lying face up in the anatomical position is said to be in the _____ position.

- A) coronal
- B) supine
- C) prone
- D) sagittal
- E) lateral

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

50) The forearm is called the _____.

- A) acromial
- B) olecranon
- C) antebrachium
- D) lumbus
- E) brachium

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

51) Which term refers to the posterior of the knee?

- A) popliteus
- B) patella
- C) antecubitis
- D) inguinal
- E) lumbus

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

52) The term _____ refers to the wrist.

- A) pes
- B) tarsus
- C) manus
- D) palmar
- E) carpus

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

53) Describe the regional term "antecubitis."

- A) back of knee
- B) midline of back
- C) eye
- D) front of elbow
- E) forearm

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

54) A cut parallel to the long axis of the body would produce a(n) _____ section.

- A) coronal
- B) sagittal
- C) frontal
- D) transverse
- E) horizontal

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

55) Using anatomical terms of direction, supply the word that would make the sentence correct.

The stomach is _____ to the lungs.

- A) ventral
- B) dorsal
- C) superior
- D) inferior
- E) deep

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

56) Which of the following is medial to the breast?

- A) sternum
- B) shoulder
- C) elbow
- D) digits
- E) knee

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

57) The wrist is _____ to the elbow.

- A) proximal
- B) distal
- C) lateral
- D) medial
- E) deep

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

58) The navel is _____ to the chin.

- A) anterior
- B) superior
- C) posterior
- D) inferior
- E) medial

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

59) In the terminology of planes and sections, which example includes two terms with identical meanings?

- A) frontal/coronal
- B) coronal/horizontal
- C) equatorial/coronal
- D) sagittal/midsagittal
- E) caudal/cranial

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

60) Anterior is to _____ as posterior is to dorsal.

- A) cranial
- B) ventral
- C) caudal
- D) inferior
- E) medial

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

61) A cut passing parallel to the long axis of the body that divides it into **unequal** left and right halves is known as which type of sectional plane?

- A) frontal
- B) coronal
- C) transverse
- D) sagittal
- E) horizontal

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

62) A diagnostic technique that employs a radiopaque dye injected into blood vessels is called a(n)

- A) digital subtractive angiography (DSA).
- B) radiograph.
- C) CT scan.
- D) MRI.
- E) ultrasound.

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

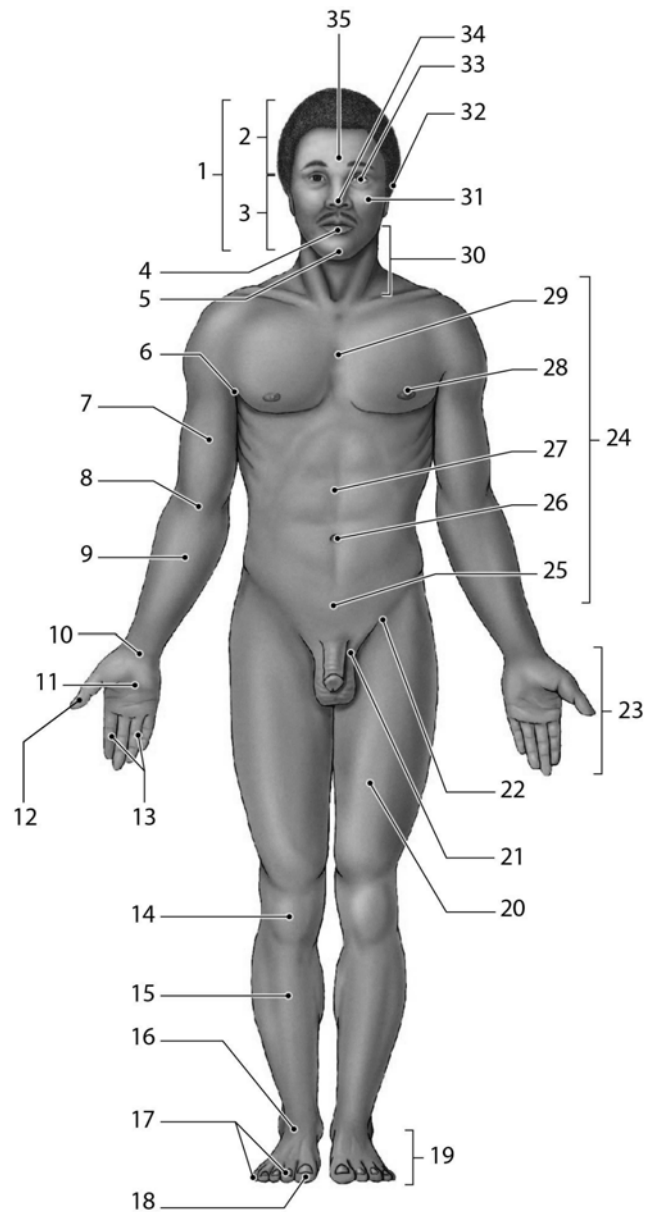


Figure 1-2 Anatomical Landmarks

Use Figure 1-2 to answer the following question(s):

63) Which number identifies the cephalon?

- A) 24
- B) 30
- C) 23
- D) 10
- E) 1

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

64) Which of the following structures is located superior to the nasus?

- A) 35
- B) 4
- C) 32
- D) 5
- E) 30

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

65) Which number identifies the tarsal region?

- A) 16
- B) 29
- C) 10
- D) 20
- E) 9

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

66) The leg region (#15) is also known by its anatomical term, _____.

- A) tarsal
- B) pedal
- C) patellar
- D) crural
- E) carpal

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

67) The pollex is located in which region?

- A) 18
- B) 23
- C) 12
- D) 14
- E) 16

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

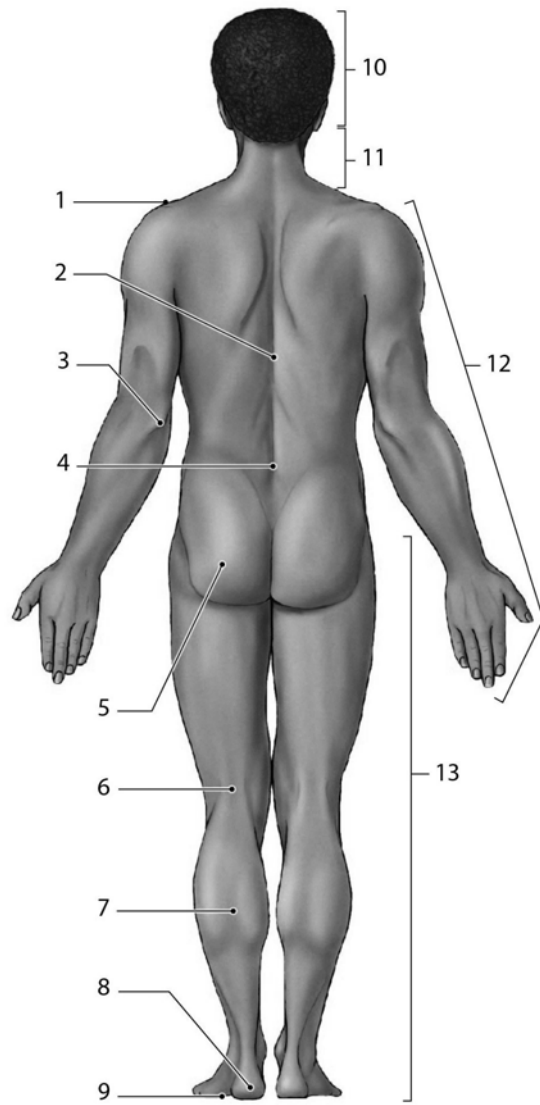


Figure 1-3 Anatomical Landmarks

Use Figure 1-3 to answer the following question(s):

- 68) Which number identifies the olecranal region of the body?
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 12
 - E) 13

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

69) Which number identifies the acromial region?

- A) 3
- B) 13
- C) 2
- D) 12
- E) 1

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

70) The kneecap is patellar, whereas the back of the knee is _____.

- A) crural
- B) pedal
- C) manual
- D) popliteal
- E) pubic

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

71) What is the anatomical term for the calf?

- A) crural
- B) plantar
- C) calcaneal
- D) sural
- E) tarsal

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

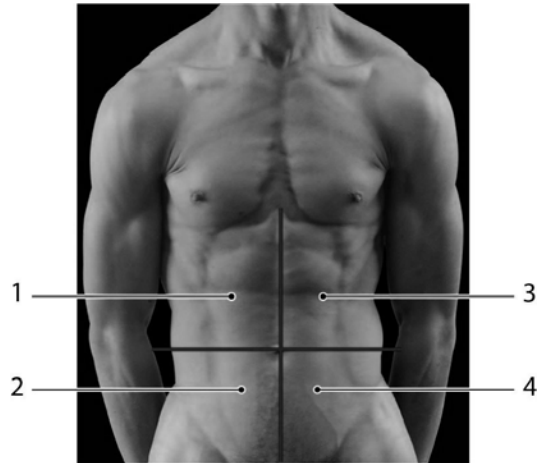


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Figure 1-4 Abdominopelvic Quadrants

Use Figure 1-4 to answer the following question(s):

72) Tenderness in which region(s) may be an indication of gallbladder or liver problems?

- A) 2
- B) 4
- C) 1
- D) 3 & 4
- E) 3

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

73) The appendix is typically located in which region(s)?

- A) 2
- B) 4
- C) 1
- D) 3
- E) 1 & 3

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

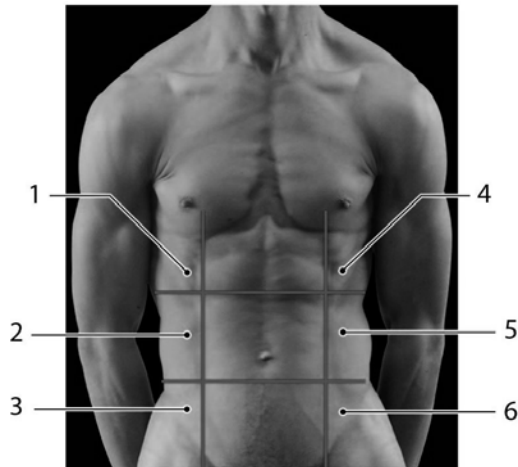


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Figure 1-5 Abdominopelvic Regions

Use Figure 1-5 to answer the following question(s):

74) Which of the following is the hypogastric region?

- A) 3
- B) 6
- C) 9
- D) 4
- E) 8

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

75) The majority of the stomach and the liver, together, are typically located in which region?

- A) 5
- B) 4
- C) 1
- D) 7
- E) 6

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

76) The spleen is normally found in which abdominopelvic region?

- A) hypogastric
- B) left inguinal region
- C) right hypochondriac
- D) right lumbar region
- E) left hypochondriac

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

77) Choose the directional term to make the following sentence correct.

The knee is _____ to the foot.

- A) lateral
- B) medial
- C) superficial
- D) distal
- E) proximal

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

78) The arm is to brachium as the cheek is to _____.

- A) cranial
- B) facial
- C) cervical
- D) ocular
- E) buccal

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

79) Mary, who is six months pregnant, goes to her obstetrician for a test to check the development of her fetus. She uses a device that employs sound waves to produce an image of the fetus.

This technique is known as

- A) an X-ray.
- B) a CT scan.
- C) an MRI.
- D) an ultrasound.
- E) radiography.

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

80) The heart is surrounded by the _____ membrane.

- A) pericardial
- B) peritoneal
- C) visceral
- D) serous
- E) pleural

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 81) The membrane covering the surface of the stomach is named the
- A) parietal pleura.
 - B) visceral pleura.
 - C) pericardial sac.
 - D) visceral peritoneum.
 - E) serous membrane.

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 82) The membrane covering the surface of the lung is referred to as the
- A) visceral pericardium.
 - B) parietal peritoneum.
 - C) visceral pleura.
 - D) serous membrane.
 - E) mediastinum.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

- 83) The heart, lungs, and small intestine would collectively be found in the
- A) dorsal body cavity.
 - B) peritoneal cavity.
 - C) pleural cavity.
 - D) ventral body cavity.
 - E) abdominopelvic cavity.

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 84) The diaphragm separates the _____ cavity from the _____ cavity.
- A) pleural; mediastinum
 - B) thoracic; abdominopelvic
 - C) pericardial; pleural
 - D) abdominal; pelvic
 - E) pericardial sac; pericardial

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 85) The main function of a serous membrane is to
- A) reduce friction.
 - B) protect organs.
 - C) allow blood to pass.
 - D) hold organs together.
 - E) fill empty spaces.

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 86) The peritoneal cavity contains the
- A) heart.
 - B) small intestine.
 - C) lungs.
 - D) diaphragm.
 - E) thymus.

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 87) The inner surface of the abdominal body wall is lined by which serous membrane?
- A) visceral pleura
 - B) visceral pericardium
 - C) visceral peritoneum
 - D) parietal pleura
 - E) parietal peritoneum

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

- 88) The mediastinum separates _____ from the _____.
- A) the pleural cavity; coelom
 - B) the thoracic cavity; peritoneal cavity
 - C) one pleural cavity; other pleural cavity
 - D) the abdominal cavity; pelvic cavity
 - E) the pericardial sac; pericardial cavity

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Essay Questions

- 89) It is a warm day and you feel a little chilled. On checking your temperature, you find that your body temperature is 1.5 degrees below normal. Suggest some possible reasons for this situation.

Answer: There are several reasons why your body temperature may have dropped. Your body may be losing heat faster than it is being produced. This, however, is more likely to occur on a cool day. Various chemical factors, such as hormones, may have caused a decrease in your metabolic rate, and thus your body is not producing as much heat as it normally would. Alternatively, you may be suffering from an infection that has temporarily changed the set point of the body's "thermostat." This would seem to be the most likely explanation considering the circumstances given in the question.

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis