

# Physiology: homeostasis + cell membrane

## Homeostasis

I am sorry. I could not write a lot of questions for these 2 lectures

1 – All of the above are correct about chemical regulation except:

- a – act exactly or locally
- b – Response slowly
- c – Lasts for long time
- d – Called also hormonal regulation

Answer: a

2 – The baroreceptor reflex of arterial blood pressure example of:

- A – Hormonal regulation
- B – Nervous regulation
- C – Autoregulation
- D – None of the above

Answer: B

3 – all the sentence describe the autoregulation except :

- A – Depend on nervous and hormonal
- B – Amplitude of regulation is smaller than other 2 types
- C – Extension of effects is smaller than other 2 types

D – None of the above

Answer: A

4 – The feedback which produces effect opposite to the action control system

A – Negative feedback

B – Positive feedback

5 – The feedback which controlled system increases the action of control system and prevents small changes to become too large:

A – Positive feedback

B – Negative feedback

## Cell membrane

1 – The site of all the reactions of life and the genetic material;

A – Nucleus

B – Cytoplasm

C – Cell membrane

D – Cell

Answer: B

2 – The selectively permeable means:

- A – Cell membrane is main component of cell
- B – The nucleus present in the cell membrane
- C – Cell membrane allows some substances across more easily than others

Answer : C

3 – The membrane structure consist of EXCEPT OF :

- A – Proteins
- B – Two layers
- C – Carbohydrate
- D – Phospholipids

Answer: C

4 – The small polar can pass the cell membrane quickly?

- False
- True

Answer: false

5 – The cholesterol increase fluidity as temp decrease

- True
- False

Answer: true

6 –the integral proteins work as targets

False  
True

Answer: false

7- The cytoskeleton change the shape of the cells

True  
False

Answer: TRUE

DONE  
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