

CHAPTER 1 QUESTIONS

1. Thousands of human and veterinary medical discoveries can be attributed directly to research using animals. Dietary diseases such as rickets has been studied and a vitamin deficiency was found to be the cause. What vitamin deficiency causes rickets?

- a. Vitamin E deficiency?
- b. Vitamin D deficiency?
- c. Vitamin C deficiency?
- d. Vitamin A deficiency?

2. Animals were not used in research until the last 20 or 30 years.

- a. True
- b. False

3. Most laboratory animals do not have the same systems present in the human body and are relatively more simple.

- a. True
- b. False

4. Cells make up the complex specialized organs which enable the animal to live normally, however, the cells themselves have no life.

- a. True
- b. False

5. An animal is a complex organism made up of many organs, each performing a specific function for growth, the normal maintenance of life, and reproduction.

- a. True
- b. False

6. Certain research animals may have one or more physiological systems which are similar to those of human, and it is this area that research work can produce valuable information.

- a. True
- b. False

7. The skeleton provides protection for vital organs such as the brain, heart and lungs.

- a. True
- b. False

8. The following vertebrates belong to the class Mammalia:

- a. Frogs, salamanders, and toads
- b. Gerbils, dogs, and swine
- c. Chickens, quail, and pigeons
- d. Snakes, tortoises and lizards

9. An animal with a vitamin C deficiency could be used as an animal model for scurvy.

- a. True
- b. False

10. Scientific terms may be composed by these three parts: Prefix, Root, and Trafix.

- a. True
- b. False