

Chapter 01: Organization of the Body

Patton: Anatomy and Physiology, 9th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following describes anatomy?
 - a. Using devices to investigate parameters such as heart rate and blood pressure
 - b. Investigating human structure via dissections and other methods
 - c. Studying the unusual manner in which an organism responds to painful stimuli
 - d. Examining the physiology of life

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5
TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

2. *Systemic anatomy* is a term that refers to:
 - a. physiological investigation at a microscopic level.
 - b. anatomical investigation that begins in the head and neck and concludes at the feet.
 - c. anatomical investigation that uses an approach of studying the body by systems—groups of organs having a common function.
 - d. anatomical investigation at the molecular level.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5
TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

3. Physiology can be subdivided according to the _____ studied.
 - a. type of organism
 - b. organizational level
 - c. systemic function
 - d. All of the above are correct.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5
TOP: Physiology

4. Physiology:
 - a. recognizes the unchanging (as opposed to the dynamic) nature of things.
 - b. investigates the body's structure.
 - c. is concerned with organisms and does not deal with different levels of organization such as cells and systems.
 - d. is the science that examines the function of living organisms and their parts.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5
TOP: Physiology

5. *Metabolism* refers to:
 - a. the chemical basis of life.
 - b. the sum of all the physical and chemical reactions occurring in the body.
 - c. an organization of similar cells specialized to perform a certain function.
 - d. a subdivision of physiology.

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: p. 6 TOP: Characteristics of Life

6. From smallest to largest, the levels of organization of the body are:
- organism, chemical, tissue, cellular, organ, system, organelle.
 - chemical, microscopic, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism.
 - organism, system, organ, tissue, cellular, organelle, chemical.
 - chemical, organelle, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Levels of Organization

7. The smallest living units of structure and function in the body are:
- molecules.
 - cells.
 - organelles.
 - atoms.

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8
TOP: Levels of Organization

8. An organization of many similar cells that are specialized to perform a certain function is called a(n):
- tissue.
 - organism.
 - system.
 - organ.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8
TOP: Tissue Level

9. An organ is one organizational step lower than a(n):
- system.
 - cell.
 - organelle.
 - tissue.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8
TOP: Organ Level

10. The reproductive system includes all of the following except the:
- testes.
 - ovaries.
 - ureter.
 - penis.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Body Systems

11. The lungs are located in the:
- thoracic cavity.
 - mediastinum.
 - abdominal cavity.
 - cranial cavity.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10

TOP: Body Cavities

12. The mediastinum contains all of the following except the:
- trachea.
 - venae cavae.
 - right lung.
 - esophagus.

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 10

TOP: Body Cavities

13. The gallbladder lies in the:
- abdominal cavity.
 - pelvic cavity.
 - dorsal cavity.
 - mediastinum.

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 11

TOP: Body Cavities

14. The number of abdominal regions is:
- three.
 - five.
 - seven.
 - nine.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 13

TOP: Abdominal Regions

15. The abdominal region in which the urinary bladder is found is the:
- hypogastric.
 - epigastric.
 - right lumbar.
 - left iliac.

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 14

TOP: Abdominal Regions

16. A surgeon removing a gallbladder should know to find it in the _____ region.
- right lumbar
 - right hypochondriac
 - hypogastric
 - umbilical

ANS: B

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 14

TOP: Abdominal Regions

17. The abdominal region in which the appendix is found is the:
- hypogastric.
 - right iliac.
 - right lumbar.
 - right hypochondriac.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Abdominal Regions

REF: p. 14

18. *Popliteal* refers to the:
- calf.
 - ankle.
 - cheek.
 - area behind the knee.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Descriptive Terms for Body Regions

REF: p. 13

19. A plane through the body that divides the body into right and left sides is called:
- sagittal.
 - frontal.
 - coronal.
 - transverse.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

REF: p. 16

20. The abdominal quadrants are located with what structure as their midpoint?
- Umbilicus
 - Pubic bone
 - Xiphoid process
 - Iliac crest

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Abdominopelvic Quadrants

REF: p. 14

21. Humans have similar right and left sides of the body, at least superficially. This is an example of:
- anatomical position.
 - anterior symmetry.
 - ipsilateral position.
 - bilateral symmetry.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomical Position

REF: p. 9

22. Two major cavities of the human body are:
- ventral/dorsal.
 - inferior/superior.
 - visceral/parietal.
 - axial/appendicular.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 10

23. The dorsal cavity contains all of the following except the:
- brain.
 - spinal column.
 - spinal cord.

d. thyroid gland.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 11

TOP: Body Cavities

24. A plane through the body that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions is:
- sagittal.
 - median.
 - coronal.
 - transverse.

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 16

TOP: Body Planes and Sections

25. The plane that divides the body into upper and lower parts is the _____ plane.
- sagittal
 - frontal
 - transverse
 - superficial

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 16

TOP: Body Planes and Sections

26. A somatotype characterized by having a muscular physique is called a(n):
- endomorph.
 - mesomorph.
 - ectomorph.
 - None of the above is correct.

ANS: B

DIF: Application

REF: p. 18

TOP: Body Type and Disease

27. A somatotype characterized by a thin, fragile physique is a(n):
- ectomorph.
 - mesomorph.
 - endomorph.

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 18

TOP: Body Type and Disease

28. The abdominopelvic cavity contains all of the following except the:
- kidneys.
 - gallbladder.
 - right lung.
 - urinary bladder.

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 11

TOP: Body Cavities

29. Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of life?
- Digestion
 - Balance
 - Conductivity
 - Circulation

e. Reproduction

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Characteristics of Life

REF: p. 6

30. An idea that is supported by repeated experiments and observation is called a:
- fact.
 - theory.
 - concept.
 - hypothesis.

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Science and Society

REF: p. 4

31. *Molecules* are:
- atoms combined to form larger chemical aggregates.
 - electrons orbiting nuclei.
 - a complex of electrons arranged in concentric shells.
 - composed of cellular organelles.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Chemical Level: Basis for Life

REF: p. 7

32. Mitochondria, Golgi apparatus, and endoplasmic reticulum are examples of:
- molecules.
 - cytoplasm.
 - organelles.
 - plasma membranes.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Levels of Organization

REF: p. 8

33. When many similar cells specialize to perform a certain function, it is referred to as a(n):
- tissue.
 - organelle.
 - organ system complex.
 - organism.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Tissue Level

REF: p. 8

34. Several kinds of tissues working together are termed a(n):
- plasma membrane.
 - organ.
 - organism.
 - organ system.

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Organ Level

REF: p. 8

35. Blood production is a function of which system?
- Reproductive
 - Respiratory

- c. Skeletal
- d. Lymphatic

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Support and Movement

REF: p. 9

36. The dorsal body cavity contains the:
- a. brain and spinal cord.
 - b. heart and lungs.
 - c. reproductive organs.
 - d. digestive organs.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 11

37. The ventral body cavity contains the:
- a. thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities.
 - b. heart and lungs only.
 - c. digestive and reproductive organs.
 - d. brain and spinal cord.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 10

38. The axial portion of the body consists of the:
- a. arms, neck, and legs.
 - b. neck, torso, and arms.
 - c. torso, arms, legs, and head.
 - d. head, neck, and torso.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Regions

REF: p. 12

39. The abdominopelvic cavity contains all of the following except the:
- a. stomach.
 - b. pancreas.
 - c. heart.
 - d. reproductive organs.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 11

40. Visceral peritoneum would cover which of the following organs?
- a. Heart
 - b. Intestines
 - c. Lungs
 - d. Spinal cord

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 11

41. A sagittal section divides the body into _____ portions.
- a. upper and lower

- b. right and left
- c. front and back
- d. proximal and distal

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

REF: p. 16

42. A frontal section divides the body into _____ portions.
- a. upper and lower
 - b. right and left
 - c. front and back
 - d. cortex and medullary

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

REF: p. 16

43. *Axilla* is a term referring to which body region?
- a. Anterior elbow
 - b. Armpit
 - c. Posterior knee
 - d. Groin

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Descriptive Terms for Body Regions

REF: p. 13

44. The _____ tissue is not a major tissue of the body.
- a. cutaneous
 - b. epithelial
 - c. connective
 - d. nervous

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Tissue Level

REF: p. 8

45. “Apple-shaped” and “pear-shaped” usually describe subtypes of what major body type?
- a. Mesomorph
 - b. Ectomorph
 - c. Endomorph
 - d. Polymorph

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Type and Disease

REF: p. 18

46. An organ is one organizational step higher than a(n):
- a. system.
 - b. cell.
 - c. organelle.
 - d. tissue.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Organ Level

REF: p. 8

47. Which of the following does not describe anatomical position?

- a. Head pointing forward
- b. Body standing erect
- c. Arms extended from the shoulders, palms up
- d. All of the above describe the body in the anatomical position.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Anatomical Position

48. Someone studying gross anatomy would not study which of the following?
- a. The location of the heart and chambers of the heart
 - b. Muscles of the arms and legs
 - c. The nucleus of the cell
 - d. All of the above would be studied.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5
TOP: Anatomy

49. The parietal pleura covers the:
- a. lungs.
 - b. heart.
 - c. walls of the thoracic cavity.
 - d. Both A and B are correct.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 11
TOP: Body Cavities

50. The hollow part of an organ or body structure is called the _____ of the organ.
- a. cortical part
 - b. lumen
 - c. medullary part
 - d. apical part

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

51. The narrowest part of an organ or body structure is called the _____ of the organ.
- a. cortical part
 - b. lumen
 - c. medullary part
 - d. apical part

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

52. Which of the following is not a directional term of the body?
- a. Apical
 - b. Proximal
 - c. Superficial
 - d. Deep

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

53. What is the anatomical direction term that means *nearer the surface*?

- a. Deep
- b. Distal
- c. Proximal
- d. Superficial

ANS: D DIF: Application REF: p. 15 TOP: Directional Terms

54. An x-ray technician has been asked to make x-ray films of the liver. Which of the abdominopelvic regions must be included?

- a. Right hypochondriac, epigastric, and left hypochondriac
- b. Right hypochondriac, right lumbar, and right iliac
- c. Right iliac, hypogastric, and left iliac
- d. Right lumbar, umbilical, and left lumbar

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: p. 13 TOP: Abdominal Regions

55. As a nurse, you are assisting a physician with the examination of a patient. The physician asks you to tell the patient, who is lying on the examination table, to assume the anatomical position. How would you instruct the patient to assume this position?

- a. Have the patient stand up and place his arms at his sides, palms facing forward, with hands and feet facing forward.
- b. Have the patient stand up and place his arms at his sides, palms facing posteriorly, with hands and feet facing forward.
- c. Have the patient stand up and place his arms behind him, palms facing to the side, with feet facing forward.
- d. Have the patient stand up and place his arms at his sides, palms facing down, with feet facing forward.

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: p. 9 TOP: Anatomical Position

56. During a routine physical examination, a patient with an endomorphic somatotype with a large waistline and overall “apple shape” should be advised that such a distribution of fat may lead to what conditions?

- a. Heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, and colitis
- b. Heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, and diabetes
- c. Heart disease, stroke, low blood pressure, and colitis
- d. Prostate cancer, low blood pressure, and diabetes

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: p. 18 TOP: Body Type and Disease

57. If your reference point is “farthest from the trunk of the body” versus “nearest to the trunk of the body,” where does the knee lie in relation to the ankle?

- a. Distal
- b. Proximal
- c. Superficial
- d. Superior

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: p. 15 TOP: Directional Terms

58. The study of microscopic anatomy might include:

- a. systemic anatomy.

- b. cytology.
- c. histology.
- d. both B and C.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

REF: p. 5

59. The structure that is called the “powerhouse” of the cell is the:
- a. cytoplasm.
 - b. endoplasmic reticulum.
 - c. mitochondria.
 - d. Golgi apparatus.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Levels of Organization

REF: p. 8

60. How many main tissue types are found in the human body?
- a. 4
 - b. 8
 - c. 11
 - d. 6

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Levels of Organization

REF: p. 8

61. The mediastinum is located in the _____ cavity.
- a. dorsal
 - b. abdominal
 - c. ventral
 - d. Both B and C are correct.

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: p. 10

TOP: Body Cavities

62. Another term for *posterior* is:
- a. ventral.
 - b. dorsal.
 - c. inferior.
 - d. proximal.

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Directional Terms

REF: p. 14

63. The term most nearly opposite *cortical* would be:
- a. peripheral.
 - b. apical.
 - c. medullary.
 - d. basal.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

REF: p. 15

64. Withdrawing from a painful stimulus is an example of:
- a. excretion.

- b. growth.
- c. responsiveness.
- d. secretion.

ANS: C

DIF: Application REF: p. 6

TOP: Characteristics of Life

MATCHING

Match each organ to its corresponding system.

- a. Respiratory
- b. Digestive
- c. Urinary
- d. Reproductive
- e. Endocrine
- f. Cardiovascular
- g. Integumentary
- h. Muscular
- i. Skeletal
- j. Nervous

- 1. Tendons
- 2. Pituitary gland
- 3. Skin
- 4. Capillaries
- 5. Ligaments
- 6. Spinal cord
- 7. Bronchial tree
- 8. Testes and ovaries
- 9. Large and small intestines
- 10. Ureters

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. ANS: H | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 2. ANS: E | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 3. ANS: G | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 4. ANS: F | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 5. ANS: I | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 6. ANS: J | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 7. ANS: A | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 8. ANS: D | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 9. ANS: B | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 10. ANS: C | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |

TOP: Body Systems

Match each term to its associated region.

- a. Abdominal
 - b. Brachial
 - c. Cervical
 - d. Coxal
 - e. Cutaneous
 - f. Digital
 - g. Femoral
 - h. Lumbar
11. Thigh
 12. Arm
 13. Anterior torso
 14. Lower back between ribs and pelvis
 15. Fingers and toes
 16. Hip
 17. Skin
 18. Neck

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 11. ANS: G | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 13 |
| TOP: Body Regions | | |
| 12. ANS: B | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 13 |
| TOP: Body Regions | | |
| 13. ANS: A | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 13 |
| TOP: Body Regions | | |
| 14. ANS: H | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 13 |
| TOP: Body Regions | | |
| 15. ANS: F | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 13 |
| TOP: Body Regions | | |
| 16. ANS: D | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 13 |
| TOP: Body Regions | | |
| 17. ANS: E | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 13 |
| TOP: Body Regions | | |
| 18. ANS: C | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 13 |
| TOP: Body Regions | | |

Match each term to its correct corresponding statement.

- a. Superior
 - b. Inferior
 - c. Anterior
 - d. Posterior
 - e. Medial
 - f. Lateral
 - g. Proximal
 - h. Distal
 - i. Superficial
19. The great toe is _____ to the little toe.

20. The skin is _____ to the muscles beneath it.
21. The vertebrae are located on the _____ aspect of the body.
22. The hand is _____ to the shoulder.
23. The abdomen is _____ to the head.
24. The lungs are _____ to the intestines.
25. The nose is located on the _____ surface of the head.
26. The knee is _____ to the ankle.
27. The ear is on the _____ aspect of the head.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 19. | ANS: E | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 15 |
| | TOP: Directional Terms | | |
| 20. | ANS: I | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 14 |
| | TOP: Directional Terms | | |
| 21. | ANS: D | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 15 |
| | TOP: Directional Terms | | |
| 22. | ANS: H | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 14 |
| | TOP: Directional Terms | | |
| 23. | ANS: B | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 14 |
| | TOP: Directional Terms | | |
| 24. | ANS: A | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 14 |
| | TOP: Directional Terms | | |
| 25. | ANS: C | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 14 |
| | TOP: Directional Terms | | |
| 26. | ANS: G | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 15 |
| | TOP: Directional Terms | | |
| 27. | ANS: F | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 14 |
| | TOP: Directional Terms | | |

Match each set of functions with its corresponding system or systems.

- a. Reproduction and development
 - b. Processing, regulation, and maintenance
 - c. Outer protection
 - d. Support and movement
 - e. Communication, control, and integration
 - f. Transportation and defense
28. Nervous system
 29. Muscular system and skeletal system
 30. Circulatory system and lymphatic system
 31. Respiratory system, digestive system, and endocrine system
 32. Reproductive system
 33. Integumentary system

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 28. | ANS: E | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| | TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 29. | ANS: D | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| | TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 30. | ANS: F | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |
| | TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 31. | ANS: B | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 9 |

- TOP: Body Systems
32. ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Body Systems
33. ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Body Systems

Match each characteristic of life with the correct descriptive phrase.

- a. Conductivity
 - b. Excretion
 - c. Growth
 - d. Circulation
 - e. Respiration
 - f. Responsiveness
 - g. Digestion
 - h. Absorption
 - i. Secretion
 - j. Reproduction
34. Movement of digested nutrients through the wall of the digestive tract into body fluids for transport to the cell
35. Permits an organism to sense, monitor, and respond to changes in the external environment
36. Production and release of specialized substances to support diverse body functions
37. Responsiveness and this characteristic are highly developed in nerve cells
38. Movement of body fluids and other substances from one part of the body to another
39. Removal of waste produced by many body functions
40. Comes about as a result of a normal increase in size or number of cells
41. Exchange of gases between the organism and the environment
42. Formation of new individuals
43. Process by which complex food substances are broken down into simple substances that can be absorbed by the cells

34. ANS: H DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Characteristics of Life
35. ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Characteristics of Life
36. ANS: I DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Characteristics of Life
37. ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Characteristics of Life
38. ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Characteristics of Life
39. ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Characteristics of Life
40. ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Characteristics of Life
41. ANS: E DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Characteristics of Life
42. ANS: J DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Characteristics of Life
43. ANS: G DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6

TOP: Characteristics of Life

Match each term related to an organ to its definition or explanation.

- a. Medullary
- b. Basal
- c. Apical
- d. Cortical
- e. Lumen

- 44. Base or widest part of the organ
- 45. Outer region or layer of an organ
- 46. Hollow part of an organ or tube of the body
- 47. Inner region of an organ
- 48. Narrow part or point of an organ

- 44. ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
- 45. ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
- 46. ANS: E DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
- 47. ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
- 48. ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

Match each level of organization with its description.

- a. Chemical
- b. Organelle
- c. Cellular
- d. Tissue
- e. Organ
- f. System
- g. Organism

- 49. Highest level of organization
- 50. Includes mitochondria
- 51. Composed of the smallest structure that possesses the basic characteristics of living matter
- 52. Level at which the tissues work together to perform a specific function
- 53. Composed of macromolecules
- 54. Cells working together to perform a specific function
- 55. Level at which a group of organs work together to perform specific complex functions

- 49. ANS: G DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Levels of Organization
- 50. ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8
TOP: Levels of Organization
- 51. ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Levels of Organization
- 52. ANS: E DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8

- TOP: Levels of Organization
53. ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Levels of Organization
54. ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8
TOP: Levels of Organization
55. ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8
TOP: Levels of Organization

OTHER

1. In simple terms, what are the characteristics of life?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Application REF: p. 6 TOP: Characteristics of Life

2. Discuss the principle of complementarity of structure and function.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Application REF: p. 17 TOP: Interaction of Structure and Function

3. Explain one way in which culture has affected science. Explain one way in which science has affected culture.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Application REF: p. 4 TOP: Science and Society

4. Describe the levels of organization from chemical to system.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8 TOP: Levels of Organization

5. Describe anatomical position. Give examples of structures that are ipsilateral and contralateral to each other.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Application REF: p. 9 TOP: Anatomical Position

6. List the directional terms, and use them to describe the relationship between two structures in the body.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Application REF: p. 14

TOP: Directional Terms