

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 3
TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

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

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 4
TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

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

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 4
TOP: Physiology

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

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 4
TOP: Physiology

5. One of the basic principles of the standardized terminology is the avoidance of _____, or terms that are based on a person's name.
- homonyms
 - antonyms
 - eponyms
 - synonyms

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5
TOP: Language of Science and Medicine

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

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: p. 5 TOP: Characteristics of Life

7. 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. 6
TOP: Levels of Organization

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

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

9. 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
TOP: Tissue Level

REF: p. 7

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

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Organ Level

REF: p. 7

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

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Systems

REF: p. 8

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

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 12

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

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 12

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

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 13

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

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

REF: p. 14

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

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

REF: p. 15

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

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

REF: p. 14

18. The abdominal region in which the appendix is found is the:
- hypogastric.
 - right iliac.
 - right lumbar.
 - right hypochondriac.
- ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions
19. *Popliteal* refers to the:
- calf.
 - ankle.
 - cheek.
 - area behind the knee.
- ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 16
TOP: Latin-based Descriptive Terms for Body Regions
20. A plane through the body that divides the body into right and left sides is called:
- sagittal.
 - frontal.
 - coronal.
 - transverse.
- ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 16
TOP: Body Planes and Sections
21. The abdominal quadrants are located with what structure as their midpoint?
- Umbilicus
 - Pubic bone
 - Xiphoid process
 - Iliac crest
- ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13
TOP: Abdominopelvic Quadrants
22. 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 REF: p. 8
TOP: Anatomical Position
23. Two major cavities of the human body are:
- ventral/dorsal.
 - inferior/superior.
 - visceral/parietal.
 - axial/appendicular.
- ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Body Cavities
24. The dorsal cavity contains all of the following except the:
- brain.
 - spinal column.
 - spinal cord.
 - thyroid gland.
- ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 12
TOP: Body Cavities
25. 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. 10
TOP: Body Planes and Sections
26. The plane that divides the body into upper and lower parts is the _____ plane.
- sagittal
 - frontal
 - transverse
 - superficial
- ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 11
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

27. 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. 17, Connect It
TOP: Body Type and Disease

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

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 17, Connect It
TOP: Body Type and Disease

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

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13
TOP: Body Cavities

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

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5
TOP: Characteristics of Life

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

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 3
TOP: Science and Society

32. *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 REF: p. 6
TOP: Chemical Level: Basis for Life

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

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

34. 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 REF: p. 7
TOP: Tissue Level

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

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Organ Level

36. Blood production is a function of which system?
- Reproductive
 - Respiratory
 - Skeletal
 - Lymphatic
- ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: System Level
37. The dorsal cavity contains the:
- brain and spinal cord.
 - heart and lungs.
 - reproductive organs.
 - digestive organs.
- ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 12
TOP: Body Cavities
38. The ventral cavity contains the:
- thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities.
 - heart and lungs only.
 - digestive and reproductive organs.
 - brain and spinal cord.
- ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 12
TOP: Body Cavities
39. The axial portion of the body consists of the:
- arms, neck, and legs.
 - neck, torso, and arms.
 - torso, arms, legs, and head.
 - head, neck, and torso.
- ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Body Regions
40. The abdominopelvic cavity contains all of the following except the:
- stomach.
 - pancreas.
 - heart.
 - reproductive organs.
- ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13
TOP: Body Cavities
41. Visceral peritoneum would cover which of the following organs?
- Heart
 - Intestines
 - Lungs
 - Spinal cord
- ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13
TOP: Body Cavities
42. A sagittal section divides the body into _____ portions.
- upper and lower
 - right and left
 - front and back
 - proximal and distal
- ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
TOP: Body Planes and Sections
43. A frontal section divides the body into _____ portions.
- upper and lower
 - right and left
 - front and back
 - cortex and medullary
- ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
TOP: Body Planes and Sections
44. *Axilla* is a term referring to which body region?
- Anterior elbow
 - Armpit
 - Posterior knee
 - Groin
- ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Latin-based Descriptive Terms for Body Regions

45. The _____ tissue is not a major tissue of the body.
- cutaneous
 - epithelial
 - connective
 - nervous
- ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Tissue Level
46. “Apple-shaped” and “pear-shaped” usually describe subtypes of what major body type?
- Mesomorph
 - Ectomorph
 - Endomorph
 - Polymorph
- ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 17, Connect It
TOP: Body Type and Disease
47. An organ is one organizational level higher than a(n):
- system.
 - cell.
 - organelle.
 - tissue.
- ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Organ Level
48. Which of the following does not describe anatomical position?
- Head pointing forward
 - Body standing erect
 - Arms extended from the shoulders, palms up
 - All of the above describe the body in the anatomical position.
- ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Anatomical Position
49. Someone studying gross anatomy would not study which of the following?
- The location of the heart and chambers of the heart
 - Muscles of the arms and legs
 - The nucleus of the cell
 - All of the above would be studied.
- ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 4
TOP: Anatomy
50. The parietal pleura covers the:
- lungs.
 - heart.
 - walls of the thoracic cavity.
 - Both A and B are correct.
- ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13
TOP: Body Cavities
51. The hollow part of an organ or body structure is called the _____ of the organ.
- cortical part
 - lumen
 - medullary part
 - apical part
- ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
52. The narrowest part of an organ or body structure is called the _____ of the organ.
- cortical part
 - lumen
 - medullary part
 - apical part
- ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
53. Which of the following is not a directional term of the body?
- Apical
 - Proximal
 - Superficial
 - Deep
- ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

54. 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. 9

TOP: Directional Terms

55. 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: Abdominopelvic Regions

56. 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. 8

TOP: Anatomical Position

57. 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. 17, Connect It

TOP: Body Type and Disease

58. 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. 9

TOP: Directional Terms

59. The study of microscopic anatomy might include:

- a. systemic anatomy.
- b. cytology.
- c. histology.
- d. both B and C.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 4

TOP: Anatomy

60. 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

REF: p. 7

TOP: Levels of Organization

61. How many main tissue types are found in the human body?

- a. 4
- b. 8
- c. 11
- d. 6

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Levels of Organization

62. 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. 12

TOP: Body Cavities

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

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Directional Terms

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

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

65. Withdrawing from a painful stimulus is an example of:
a. excretion.
b. growth.
c. responsiveness.
d. secretion.

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: p. 5 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. 8, Table 1-2 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 2. ANS: E | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 8, Table 1-2 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 3. ANS: G | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 8, Table 1-2 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 4. ANS: F | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 8, Table 1-2 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 5. ANS: I | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 8, Table 1-2 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 6. ANS: J | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 8, Table 1-2 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 7. ANS: A | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 8, Table 1-2 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 8. ANS: D | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 8, Table 1-2 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 9. ANS: B | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 8, Table 1-2 |
| TOP: Body Systems | | |
| 10. ANS: C | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 8, Table 1-2 |
| 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. 16, Table 1-4
	TOP: Body Regions		
12.	ANS: B	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 16, Table 1-4
	TOP: Body Regions		
13.	ANS: A	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 16, Table 1-4
	TOP: Body Regions		
14.	ANS: H	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 16, Table 1-4
	TOP: Body Regions		
15.	ANS: F	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 16, Table 1-4
	TOP: Body Regions		
16.	ANS: D	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 16, Table 1-4
	TOP: Body Regions		
17.	ANS: E	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 16, Table 1-4
	TOP: Body Regions		
18.	ANS: C	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 16, Table 1-4
	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. 9
	TOP: Directional Terms		
20.	ANS: I	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 9
	TOP: Directional Terms		
21.	ANS: D	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 9
	TOP: Directional Terms		
22.	ANS: H	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 9
	TOP: Directional Terms		
23.	ANS: B	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 9
	TOP: Directional Terms		
24.	ANS: A	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 9
	TOP: Directional Terms		
25.	ANS: C	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 9
	TOP: Directional Terms		
26.	ANS: G	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 9
	TOP: Directional Terms		
27.	ANS: F	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 9
	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. 8, Table 1-2
	TOP: Body Systems		
29.	ANS: D	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
	TOP: Body Systems		
30.	ANS: F	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
	TOP: Body Systems		
31.	ANS: B	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
	TOP: Body Systems		
32.	ANS: A	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
	TOP: Body Systems		
33.	ANS: C	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
	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. 5, Table 1-1
	TOP: Characteristics of Life		
35.	ANS: F	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 5, Table 1-1
	TOP: Characteristics of Life		
36.	ANS: I	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 5, Table 1-1
	TOP: Characteristics of Life		
37.	ANS: A	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 5, Table 1-1
	TOP: Characteristics of Life		
38.	ANS: D	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 5, Table 1-1
	TOP: Characteristics of Life		
39.	ANS: B	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 5, Table 1-1
	TOP: Characteristics of Life		
40.	ANS: C	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 5, Table 1-1
	TOP: Characteristics of Life		
41.	ANS: E	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 5, Table 1-1
	TOP: Characteristics of Life		
42.	ANS: J	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 5, Table 1-1
	TOP: Characteristics of Life		
43.	ANS: G	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 5, Table 1-1
	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. 10
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
- 45. ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
- 46. ANS: E DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
- 47. ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Terms Related to Organs
- 48. ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
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. 8
TOP: Levels of Organization
- 50. ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Levels of Organization
- 51. ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Levels of Organization
- 52. ANS: E DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Levels of Organization
- 53. ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
TOP: Levels of Organization
- 54. ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Levels of Organization
- 55. ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Levels of Organization

OTHER

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

ANS:
Answers will vary.

DIF: Application REF: p. 5 TOP: Characteristics of Life

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

ANS:
Answers will vary.

DIF: Application REF: p. 16 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. 3 TOP: Science and Society

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

ANS:
Answers will vary.

DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6 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. 8 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. 9 TOP: Anatomical Directions