

## Chapter 01: Organization of the Body

### Patton: Anatomy and Physiology, 10th Edition

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#### 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. 3

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. 4

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. 4

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. 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.
  - a. homonyms
  - b. antonyms
  - c. eponyms
  - d. 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

REF: p. 7

TOP: Tissue Level

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

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Organ Level

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:
- a. thoracic cavity.
  - b. mediastinum.
  - c. abdominal cavity.
  - d. cranial cavity.

ANS: A                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 12

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

ANS: C                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 12

14. The gallbladder lies in the:
- a. abdominal cavity.
  - b. pelvic cavity.
  - c. dorsal cavity.
  - d. mediastinum.

ANS: A                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 13

15. The number of abdominal regions is:
- a. three.
  - b. five.
  - c. seven.
  - d. nine.

ANS: D                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

REF: p. 14

16. The abdominal region in which the urinary bladder is found is the:
- a. hypogastric.
  - b. epigastric.
  - c. right lumbar.
  - d. 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.
- a. right lumbar
  - b. right hypochondriac
  - c. hypogastric
  - d. 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  
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

REF: p. 15

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

ANS: D                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Latin-based Descriptive Terms for Body Regions

REF: p. 16

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  
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

REF: p. 16

21. 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. 13

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  
TOP: Anatomical Position

REF: p. 8

23. Two major cavities of the human body are:
- ventral/dorsal.
  - inferior/superior.

- c. visceral/parietal.
- d. axial/appendicular.

ANS: A                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 9

24. The dorsal cavity contains all of the following except the:
- a. brain.
  - b. spinal column.
  - c. spinal cord.
  - d. thyroid gland.

ANS: D                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 12

25. A plane through the body that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions is:
- a. sagittal.
  - b. median.
  - c. coronal.
  - d. transverse.

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

REF: p. 10

26. The plane that divides the body into upper and lower parts is the \_\_\_\_\_ plane.
- a. sagittal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. superficial

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

REF: p. 11

27. A somatotype characterized by having a muscular physique is called a(n):
- a. endomorph.
  - b. mesomorph.
  - c. ectomorph.
  - d. 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):
- a. ectomorph.
  - b. mesomorph.
  - c. endomorph.

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

REF: p. 17, Connect It

29. The abdominopelvic cavity contains all of the following except the:
- a. kidneys.
  - b. gallbladder.

- c. right lung.
- d. 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?
- a. Digestion
  - b. Balance
  - c. Conductivity
  - d. Circulation
  - e. 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:
- a. fact.
  - b. theory.
  - c. concept.
  - d. hypothesis.

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

32. *Molecules* are:
- a. atoms combined to form larger chemical aggregates.
  - b. electrons orbiting nuclei.
  - c. a complex of electrons arranged in concentric shells.
  - d. 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:
- a. molecules.
  - b. cytoplasm.
  - c. organelles.
  - d. 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):
- a. tissue.
  - b. organelle.
  - c. organ system complex.
  - d. organism.

ANS: A                      DIF: Memorization                      REF: p. 7  
TOP: Tissue Level

35. Several kinds of tissues working together are termed a(n):

- a. plasma membrane.
- b. organ.
- c. organism.
- d. organ system.

ANS: B                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Organ Level

REF: p. 7

36. Blood production is a function of which system?
- a. Reproductive
  - b. Respiratory
  - c. Skeletal
  - d. Lymphatic

ANS: C                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: System Level

REF: p. 7

37. The dorsal 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. 12

38. The ventral 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. 12

39. 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. 15

40. 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. 13

41. Visceral peritoneum would cover which of the following organs?

- a. Heart
- b. Intestines
- c. Lungs
- d. Spinal cord

ANS: B

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 13

TOP: Body Cavities

42. 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

REF: p. 10

TOP: Body Planes and Sections

43. 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

REF: p. 10

TOP: Body Planes and Sections

44. *Axilla* is a term referring to which body region?

- a. Anterior elbow
- b. Armpit
- c. Posterior knee
- d. 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.

- a. cutaneous
- b. epithelial
- c. connective
- d. 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?

- a. Mesomorph
- b. Ectomorph
- c. Endomorph
- d. 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):
- a. system.
  - b. cell.
  - c. organelle.
  - d. tissue.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Organ Level

48. 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

49. 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. 4

TOP: Anatomy

50. 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. 13

TOP: Body Cavities

51. 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. 9

TOP: Terms Related to Organs

52. 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. 10

TOP: Terms Related to Organs

53. 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. 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?
- Distal
  - Proximal
  - Superficial
  - Superior

ANS: B

DIF: Application REF: p. 9

TOP: Directional Terms

59. The study of microscopic anatomy might include:
- systemic anatomy.
  - cytology.
  - histology.
  - 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:
- cytoplasm.
  - endoplasmic reticulum.
  - mitochondria.
  - 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?
- 4
  - 8
  - 11
  - 6

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Levels of Organization

62. The mediastinum is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ cavity.
- dorsal
  - abdominal
  - ventral
  - Both B and C are correct.

ANS: C

DIF: Application REF: p. 12

TOP: Body Cavities

63. Another term for *posterior* is:
- ventral.
  - dorsal.
  - inferior.
  - proximal.

ANS: B

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 9

TOP: Directional Terms

64. The term most nearly opposite *cortical* would be:
- peripheral.
  - apical.
  - medullary.
  - basal.

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

REF: p. 9

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

ANS: C                      DIF: Application      REF: p. 5

TOP: Characteristics of Life

## MATCHING

*Match each organ to its corresponding system.*

- Respiratory
  - Digestive
  - Urinary
  - Reproductive
  - Endocrine
  - Cardiovascular
  - Integumentary
  - Muscular
  - Skeletal
  - Nervous
- Tendons
  - Pituitary gland
  - Skin
  - Capillaries
  - Ligaments
  - Spinal cord
  - Bronchial tree
  - Testes and ovaries
  - Large and small intestines
  - Ureters

- ANS: H                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body Systems
- ANS: E                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body Systems
- ANS: G                      DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body Systems
- ANS: F                      DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 8, Table 1-2

REF: p. 8, Table 1-2

REF: p. 8, Table 1-2

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 TOP: Body Systems	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
29.	ANS: D TOP: Body Systems	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
30.	ANS: F TOP: Body Systems	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
31.	ANS: B TOP: Body Systems	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
32.	ANS: A TOP: Body Systems	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2
33.	ANS: C TOP: Body Systems	DIF: Memorization	REF: p. 8, Table 1-2

*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<br>TOP: Characteristics of Life | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 5, Table 1-1 |
| 35. | ANS: F<br>TOP: Characteristics of Life | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 5, Table 1-1 |
| 36. | ANS: I<br>TOP: Characteristics of Life | DIF: Memorization | REF: p. 5, Table 1-1 |
| 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