

Biology-B18; Essentials of Human Anatomy and Physiology

Student Learning Outcomes or AUO	Measure	PLO	ILO	GE
1. Use proper anatomical terminology to describe body parts, cavities, position, directions, surfaces, and planes.	Lab assignment, quiz or exam		II III	
2. Define homeostasis and explain its importance including negative feedback and its role in maintaining homeostasis and normal body function.	Lab assignment, quiz or exam		II III	
3. Describe the arrangement of electrons, neutrons, and protons in an atom and the role that electrons play in chemical bonding. Distinguish between organic and inorganic compounds. Describe the basic structure and function of the 4 biological macromolecules that compose all life.	Lab assignment, quiz or exam		II III	
4. Identify and describe all major cellular organelles and their primary functions. Briefly describe the structure of the plasma membrane and explain how various transport processes account for the directional movement of specific substances across it. Describe the process of the cell cycle and mitosis and explain the importance of mitotic cell division.	Lab assignment, quiz or exam		II III	
5. Name the four major tissue types and their chief subcategories and explain how they differ structurally and functionally. Give the chief locations of the various tissue types in the body.	Lab assignment, quiz or exam		II III	
6. List the general functions of each membrane type and give its location in the body. Compare the structure (tissue makeup) of the major types of membranes.	Lab assignment, quiz or exam		II III	
7. Name and identify all major organ systems of the human body and their general functions in relationship to structure (anatomy) and function	Lab assignment, quiz or exam		II III	

(physiology) of all major organs and organ systems. Name and locate on models the major organs that compose each organ system and briefly describe the major functions of each. Trace the pathway/flow of information or material through selected organ systems. Understand and describe selected homeostatic imbalances.

8. Work both independently and collaboratively within a clinical team to conduct laboratory exercises and solve problems.

9. Demonstrate knowledge of how to use basic laboratory equipment, computer software, and microscopes.

10. Demonstrate a working knowledge of the safety features of the biology laboratory by practicing safe science when doing laboratory exercises.

11. Retrieve, evaluate, and use information regarding the human body and medicine to make informed decisions about issues relevant to their everyday lives and the world.

Lab assignment, quiz or exam		II III IV
Lab assignment, quiz or exam		III
Lab assignment, quiz or exam		I III IV
Lab assignment, quiz or exam		I II III IV

PLOs: Biology-B18 is not part of a program.

ILOs:

- I. Think critically and evaluate sources and information for validity and usefulness.**
- II. Communicate effectively in both written and oral forms.**
- III. Demonstrate competency in a field of knowledge or with job-related skills.**
- IV. Engage productively in all levels of society – interpersonal, community, the state and nation, and the world.**

GELOs: B.1; Natural Sciences – Life Science

Courses in the natural sciences are those that examine the physical universe, its life forms, and its natural phenomena.

Further, courses in the natural sciences help the student develop an appreciation and understanding of the scientific method. Courses in the natural sciences, math and logic help students apply logical, qualitative and quantitative reasoning in solving problems or analyzing arguments.

Sociology Course Example:

SOCI B2: Problems of Modern Society

Student Learning Outcomes	Measure	PLO	ILO	GE
1. Define the objective and subjective components of social problems and demonstrate the ability to examine those problems from the perspective of the three major sociological theories.	Pre Post Test	PLO 1	I	D.2.2
	Essay		II	
				III
2. Evaluate and apply sociological concepts to the analysis of social problems including health care, substance abuse, deviance, social institutions, race/ethnicity, gender, youth/aging, demography, environment, technology, war/conflict, and social change.	Post Test	PLO 1	I	D.2.2
	Essay	PLO 2	II	D.2.3
		PLO 3	III	
3. Relate the knowledge of the basic elements of the scientific method including the various research methodologies used to collect, analyze, and interpret the data/observations	Pre Post Test	PLO 1	I	D.2.1
	Essay	PLO 2	II	
		PLO 3	III	

appropriate to the examination of social problems.

PLOs:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the perspectives, theories, methods and core concepts of the sociology.
2. Explain the complex interplay between individual, culture, and social structure contributing to the historical development of the discipline of sociology.
3. Demonstrate the ability to utilize the sociological perspective to critically analyze and describe the diverse intersections of social categories, including race, ethnicity, class, gender, sexuality, age, religion, and nationality.

ILOs:

- I. **Think critically and evaluate sources and information for validity and usefulness.**
- II. **Communicate effectively in both written and oral forms.**
- III. **Demonstrate competency in a field of knowledge or with job-related skills.**
- IV. **Engage productively in all levels of society – interpersonal, community, the state and nation, and the world.**

GELOs:

Use the GE categories from the catalog if this is a GE course. Areas A-E
General Education Learning Outcomes for Sociology

D.2. Foundations in the Social Sciences

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the perspectives, theories, methods, and core concepts of the social sciences.
2. Explain the major problems and issues in the disciplines in their contemporary, historical and geographical contexts.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of and an ability to describe the contributions and perspectives of women, ethnic and other minorities, and Western and non-Western peoples.