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REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

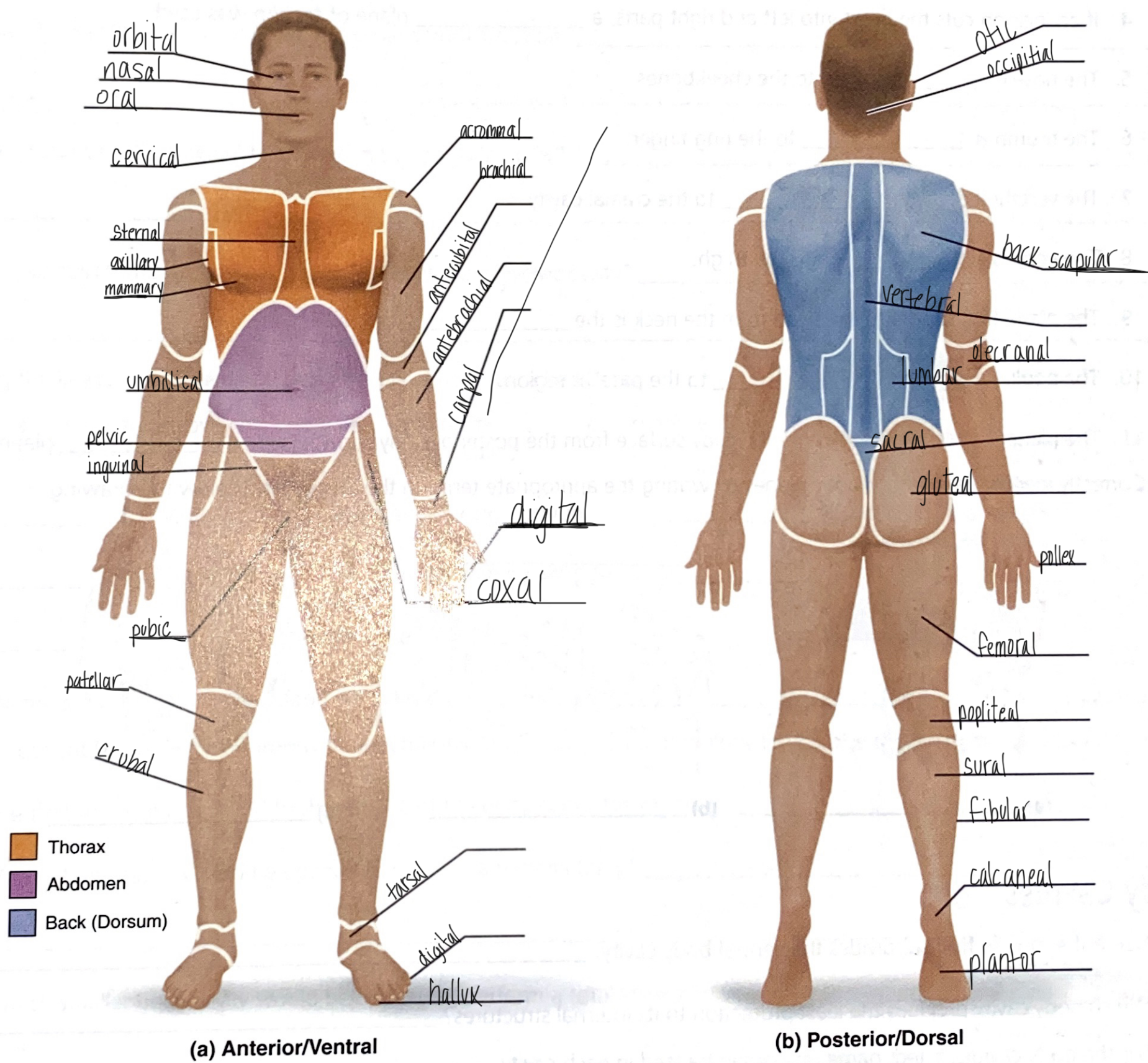
The Language of Anatomy

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Lab Time/Date 02/10/21

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. It's when the body is erect w/ the feet slightly apart w/ head & toes are forward.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

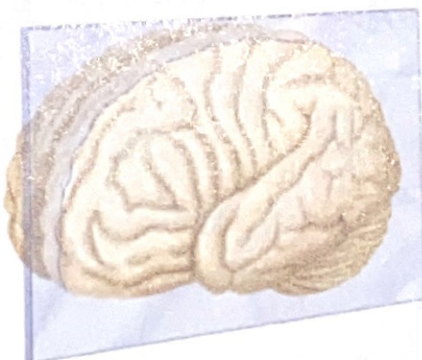
3. Define *plane*. _____
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

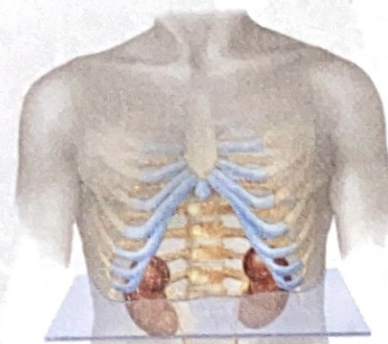
- The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
 - The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
 - The wrist is proximal to the hand.
 - If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a transverse plane of section was used.
 - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
 - The thumb is lateral to the ring finger.
 - The vertebral cavity is posterior to the cranial cavity.
 - The knee is distal to the thigh.
 - The plane that separates the head from the neck is the sagittal plane.
 - The popliteal region is inferior to the patellar region.
 - The plane that separates the anterior body surface from the posterior body surface is the frontal plane.
5. Correctly identify each of the body planes by writing the appropriate term on the answer line below the drawing.



(a) frontal plane



(b) medial sagittal plane



(c) horizontal plane

Body Cavities

6. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. Diaphragm
7. Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? Abdominal
8. For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.
- cranial cavity the brain
 - vertebral cavity the spinal cord

3. thoracic cavity lungs, heart
4. abdominal cavity liver, stomach, intestines
5. pelvic cavity bladder, rectum
6. mediastinum lies between the sternum and spinal columns between lungs.
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
- spleen left hypochondriac region
 - urinary bladder Pubic hypogastric region
 - stomach (largest portion) Epigastric region
 - cecum right inguinal region.
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. by producing a thin lubricating fluid that prevents friction from spreading.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? the pleurae are found in the thoracic cavity.
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? the peritoneum is found in the abdominopelvic cavity
13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.
- Key: a. middle ear cavity e. oral cavity e. synovial cavity
 b. nasal cavity d. orbital cavity
- d 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position c 4. contains the tongue
- a 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing e 5. surrounds a joint
- b 3. contained within the nose
14. **+** Name the body region that blood is usually drawn from. antecubital
15. **+** A patient has been diagnosed with appendicitis. Use anatomical terminology to describe the location of the person's pain.
 Assume that the pain is referred to the surface of the body above the organ. right inguinal region
16. **+** Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? the abdominopelvic cavity
17. **+** Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? synovial joint cavity
18. **+** An abdominal hernia results when weakened muscles allow the protrusion of abdominal structures. In the case of an umbilical hernia, parts of a serous membrane and the small intestine form the bulge. Which serous membrane is involved?
peritoneum