

Instructors may assign a portion of the Review Sheet questions using **Mastering A&P™**

1 REVIEW SHEET

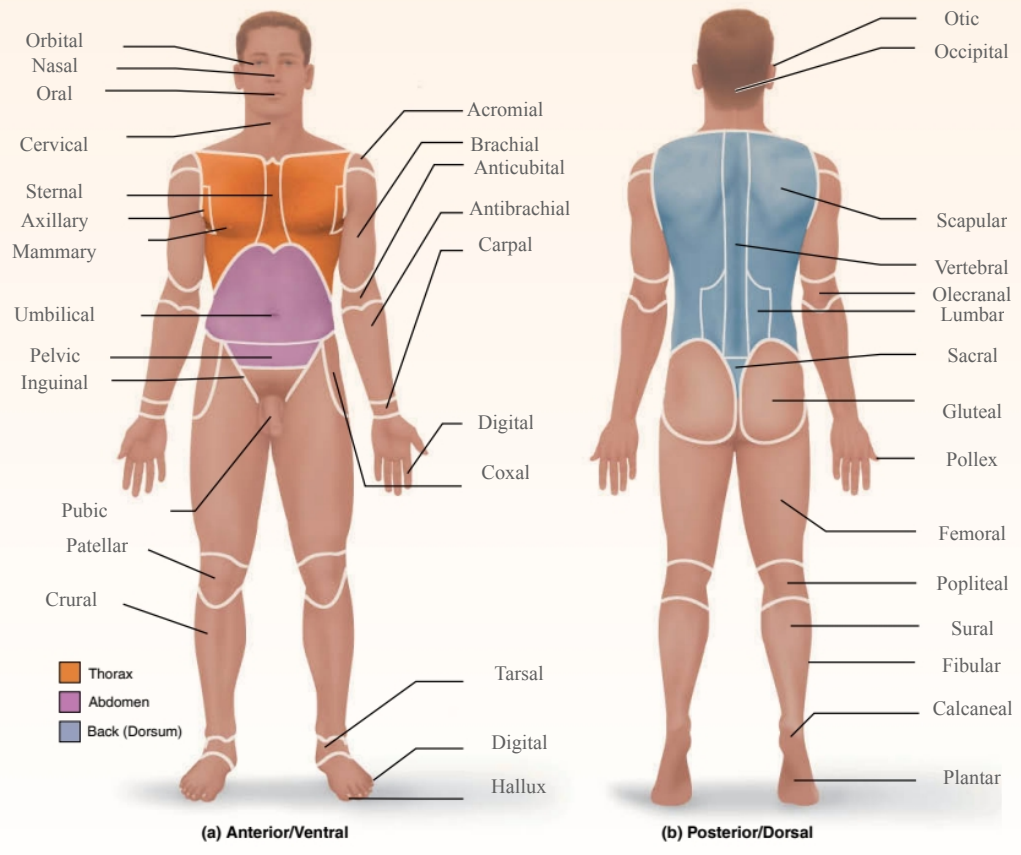
EXERCISE The Language of Anatomy

Name Trevor Wright Lab Time/Date _____

Regional Terms

The standard human anatomical position is the body standing up straight and facing forward, with arms by the sides of the body and palms facing forward. The legs are straight and the feet are slightly apart from one another and turned outward slightly.

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. A section or cut of an imaginary surface or line made through the body wall.

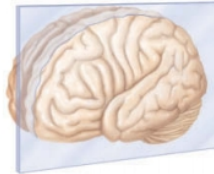
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

- The thoracic cavity is inferior 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 sagittal plane of section was used.
 - The nose is lateral to the cheekbones.
 - The thumb is medial to the ring finger.
 - The vertebral cavity is distal to the cranial cavity.
 - The knee is superior to the thigh.
 - The plane that separates the head from the neck is the transverse plane.
 - The popliteal region is posterior 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



(b) sagittal



(c) transverse

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 Cavity

8. For the body cavities listed, name one organ located in each cavity.

- cranial cavity Brain
- vertebral cavity Spinal Cord

3. thoracic cavity _____ Lungs _____
4. abdominal cavity _____ Stomach _____
5. pelvic cavity _____ Bladder _____
6. mediastinum _____ Heart _____
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
1. spleen _____ Left Hypochondriac Region _____
2. urinary bladder _____ Pubic (Hypogastric) Region _____
3. stomach (largest portion) _____ Epigastric Region _____
4. cecum _____ Right Inguinal (Iliac) Region _____
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. _____ They produce a thin lubricating fluid that lines the organs. _____
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? _____ The pericardium and Pleura _____
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? _____ The peritoneum serous _____
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. _____ Superficial (external) Right Inguinal (Iliac) Region _____
16. **+** Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? _____ Pelvic Cavity _____
17. **+** Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? _____ Patellar _____
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 _____