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

EXERCISE 1

REVIEW SHEET

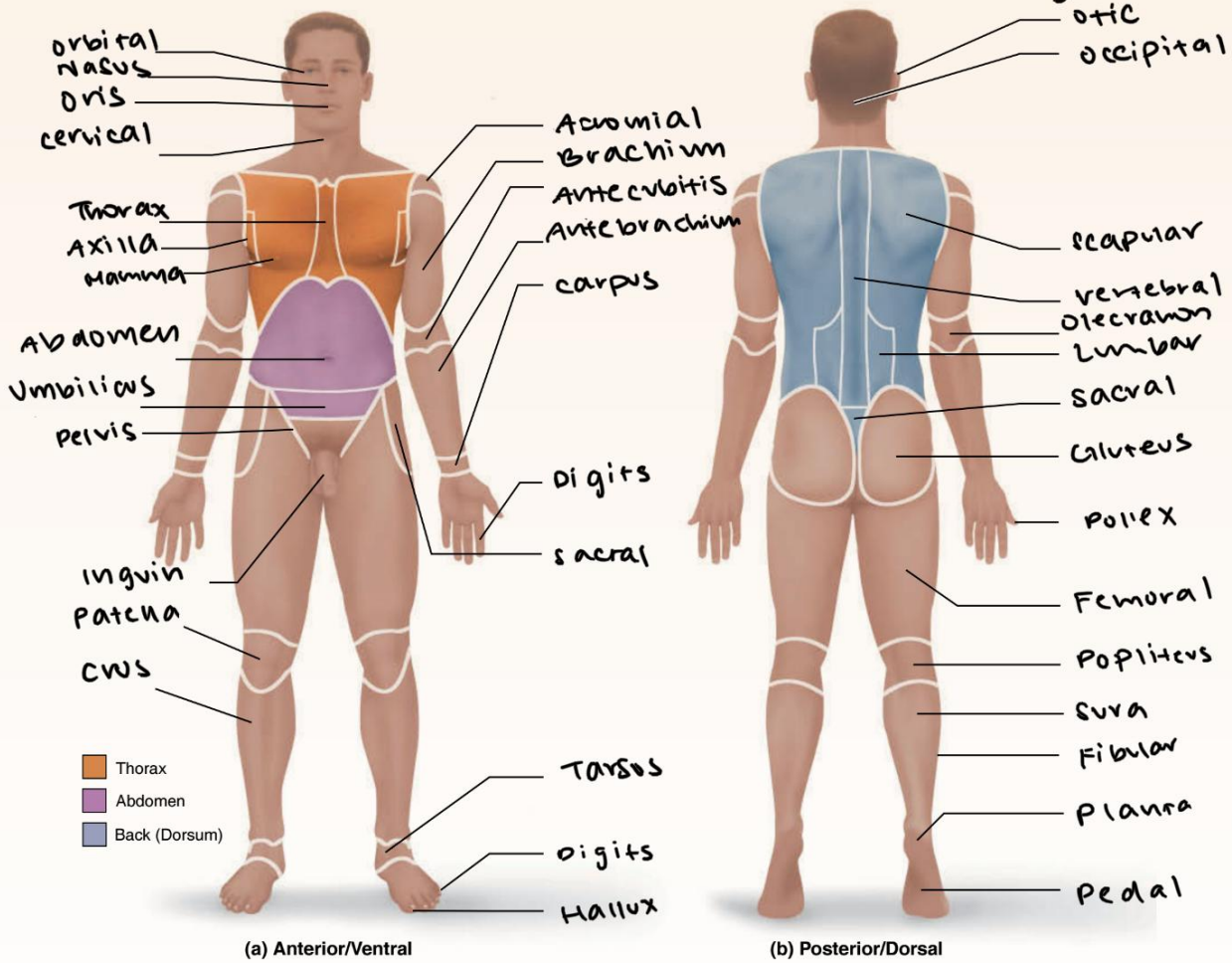
The Language of Anatomy

Name Janet Chen Lab Time/Date 06/02/21

Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The standard human anatomical position is an upright body, legs close together, feet flat, arms by sides and palms facing forward.

2. Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. an anatomical plane is a hypothetical plane that is used to transect the body to describe the location of structures or the direction of movements.

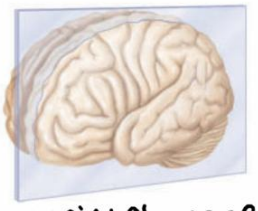
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

~~anterior~~	inferior	~~posterior~~	~~superior~~
distal	~~lateral~~	proximal	~~transverse~~
~~frontal~~	medial	sagittal	

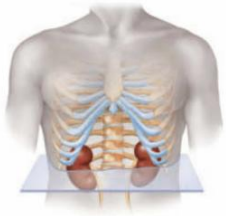
1. The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
2. The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
3. The wrist is proximal to the hand.
4. If an incision cuts the heart into left and right parts, a sagittal plane of section was used.
5. The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
6. The thumb is lateral to the ring finger.
7. The vertebral cavity is inferior to the cranial cavity.
8. The knee is distal to the thigh.
9. The plane that separates the head from the neck is the transverse plane.
10. The popliteal region is posterior to the patellar region.
11. 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) sagittal plane



(c) transverse 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 cavity

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

1. cranial cavity brain.
2. vertebral cavity spinal cord.

3. thoracic cavity Lungs.
4. abdominal cavity Liver.
5. pelvic cavity Urinary 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 Hypogastric region
   3. stomach (largest portion) Epigastric region
   4. cecum Right inguinal region

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. Serous membranes produce a thin lubricating fluid that prevents friction and infection from spreading.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? The pleura are serous membrane found in the thoracic cavity.
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? The peritoneum are serous membrane found in the abdominal pelvic cavity.
13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.

Key: a. middle ear cavity b. nasal cavity e. oral cavity d. orbital cavity e. synovial cavity

(D) orbital 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position
(A) middle cav 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing
(B) nasal 3. contained within the nose
(C) oral 4. contains the tongue
(E) synovial 5. surrounds a joint

14. Name the body region that blood is usually drawn from. Antecubital region
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. The pain would be in the right inguinal region.
16. Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? The pelvic cavity would need to be opened to perform a hysterectomy.
17. Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? The patellar cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement.
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? The peritoneum membrane would be involved.