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

EXERCISE 1

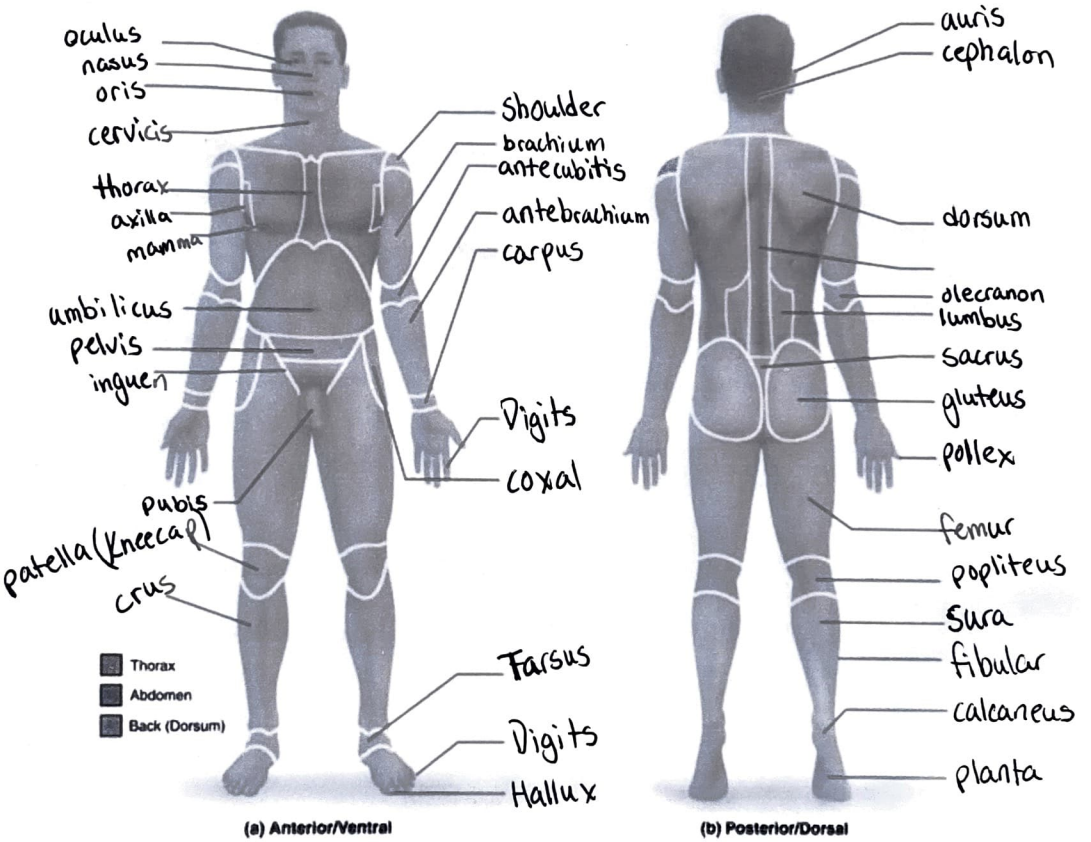
REVIEW SHEET

The Language of Anatomy

Name Zaren Richardson Lab Time/Date 6pm 08/25/21

Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The human anatomical position is standing upright, feet shoulder width apart, with palms facing forward.
2. Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.



(a) Anterior/Ventral (b) Posterior/Dorsal

Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

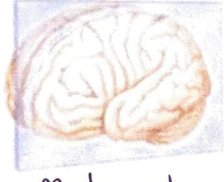
3. Define *plane*. When the section is made through the body wall or through an organ it is made along an imaginary surface or line called a plane.
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

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

1. The thoracic cavity is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.
2. The trachea (windpipe) is anterior to the vertebral column.
3. The wrist is ~~superior~~ to the hand. proximal
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 posterior to the cranial cavity.
8. The knee is ~~distal~~ to the thigh. distal
9. The plane that separates the head from the neck is the transverse plane.
10. The popliteal region is _____ 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) Median plane

(c) Transverse plane

Body Cavities

6. Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. the 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 the brain
   2. vertebral cavity Spinal cord

3. thoracic cavity ~~Heart~~ 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 Upper Quadrant~~ Left hypochondriac region
   2. urinary bladder Pubic region
   3. stomach (largest portion) ~~Left Upper Quadrant~~ Epigastric region
   4. cecum ~~Right Lower Quadrant~~ Right inguinal region

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. Serous membranes protect organs from infection by producing a lubricating fluid.

11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? The pericardium is the serous membrane found in the thoracic cavity.

12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? The peritoneum is the serous membrane found in the abdominopelvic cavity.

13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.

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

orbital 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position
mid ear 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing
nasal 3. contained within the nose
oral 4. contains the tongue
synovial 5. surrounds a joint

14. Name the body region that blood is usually drawn from. The ~~antecubital~~ antecubitis
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 abdomen
16. Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? The body cavity that would be opened to perform a hysterectomy would be the pelvic cavity.
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 serous membrane involved would be the peritoneum.

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

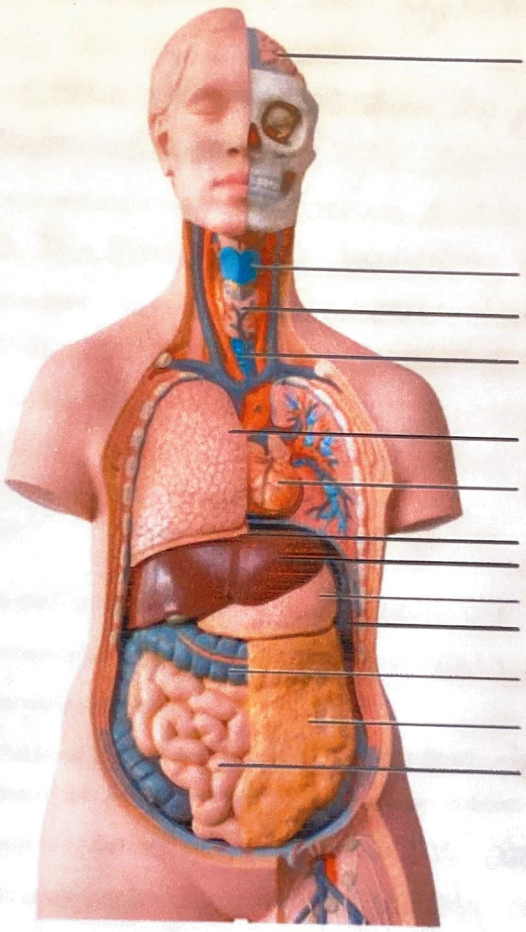
EXERCISE 2

REVIEW SHEET

Organ Systems Overview

Name Zaren Richardson Lab Time/Date 6pm 8/25/21

1. Label each of the organs at the end of the supplied leader lines.



2. Name the *organ system* to which each of the following sets of organs or body structures belongs.

Lymphoid 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels

Skeletal 2. bones, cartilages, tendons

Endocrine 3. pancreas, pituitary gland

Respiratory 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs

Integumentary 5. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs

Reproductive 6. testis, prostate

Digestive 7. liver, large intestine, rectum

Urinary 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra

3. Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. The cells produced by the testes and ovaries are gametes.

4. List the four primary tissue types. The four primary tissue types are connective tissue, epithelical tissue, muscle tissue, and nervous tissue.

5. Explain why an artery is an organ. An artery is an organ because its made up of different tissues to perform a function