

1
EXERCISE

REVIEW SHEET

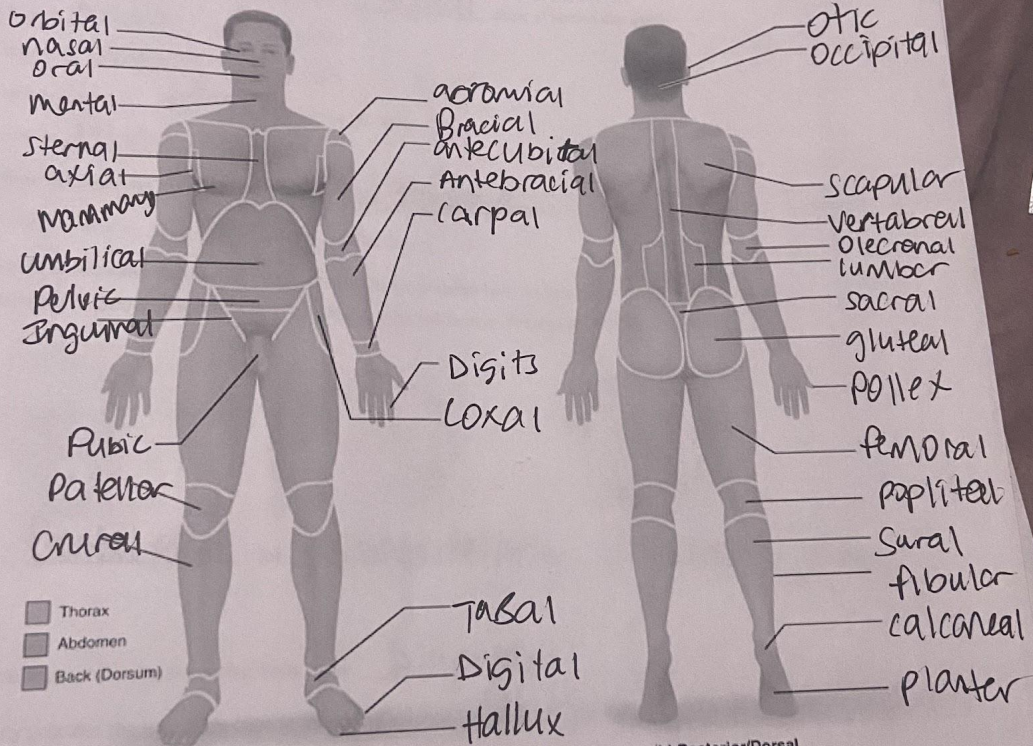
Instructors may assign a portion of the Review Sheet questions using Mastering A&P™

The Language of Anatomy

Name Semaj Bolden Lab Time/Date 09/2021

Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. Standing position with feet shoulder width apart, arms hanging down, palms forward
- 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. imaginary surface or line through an organ or body wall

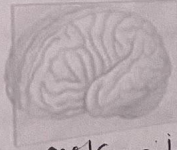
4. Several incomplete statements appear below. Correctly complete each statement by choosing the appropriate anatomical term from the choices. Use each term only once.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| anterior | inferior | posterior | superior |
| distal | lateral | proximal | transverse |
| frontal | medial | sagittal | |

- The thoracic cavity is 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 sagittal plane of section was used.
 - The nose is medial to the cheekbones.
 - The thumb is lateral to the ring finger.
 - The vertebral cavity is inferior to the cranial cavity.
 - The knee is distal 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 plane



(b) midsagittal plane



transverse plane

Body Cavities

- Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. Diaphragm
- Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? abdominal/pelvic cavity
- 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 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
- 2. urinary bladder hypogastric
- 3. stomach (largest portion) epigastric
- 4. cecum right iliac

10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. By compartmentalizing organs to prevent infection

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

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

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
- A/B 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing
- B 3. contained within the nose
- C 4. contains the tongue
- E 5. surrounds a joint

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. Right iliac

Assume that the pain is referred to the surface of the body above the organ.

16. + Which body cavity would be opened to perform a hysterectomy? pelvic

17. + Which smaller body cavity would be opened to perform a total knee joint replacement? synovial

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

2 EXERCISE

REVIEW SHEET

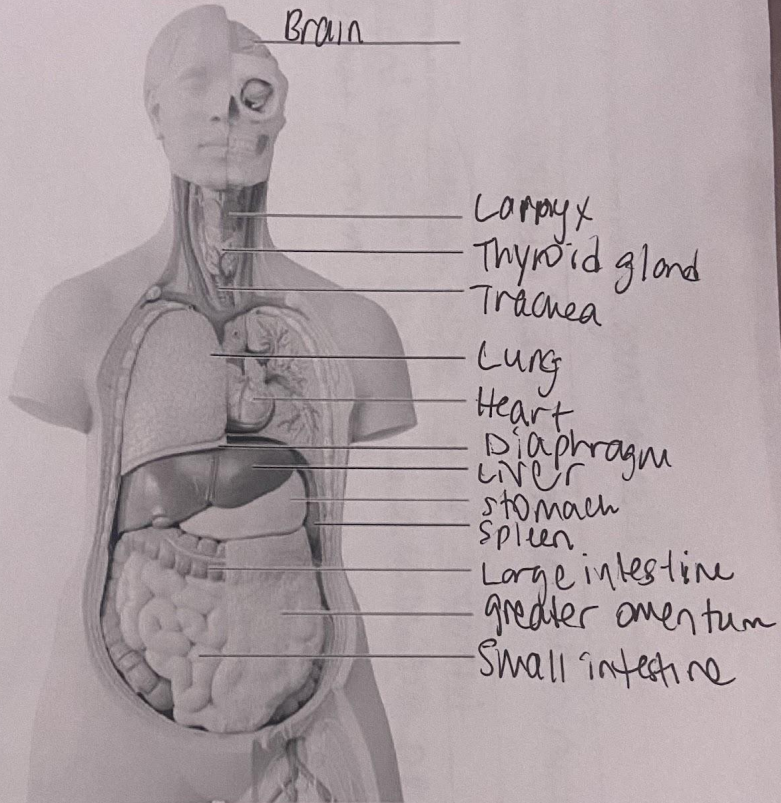
Organ Systems Overview

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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.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| <u>Lymphatic</u> | 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels | <u>Integumentary</u> | 6. epidermis, dermis, cutaneous sense organs |
| <u>Skeletal</u> | 2. bones, cartilages, tendons | <u>Reproductive</u> | 8. testis, prostate |
| <u>Endocrine</u> | 3. pancreas, pituitary gland | <u>Digestive</u> | 7. liver, large intestine, rectum |
| <u>Respiratory</u> | 4. trachea, bronchi, lungs | <u>Urinary</u> | 8. kidneys, ureter, urethra |

12. bones, cartilages, tendons
endocrine pancreas, pituitary gland
respiratory trachea, bronchi, lungs

Reproductive testis, prostate
Digestive 7 liver, large intestine, rectum
Urinary 8 kidneys, ureter, urethra

- Name the cells that are produced by the testes and ovaries. gametes cells
- List the four primary tissue types. epithelial, connective, muscular, nervous
- Explain why an artery is an organ. They are made up of different tissues and muscles, an organ is a collection of tissues that perform a function.