

# 1

## REVIEW SHEET

EXERCISE

# The Language of Anatomy

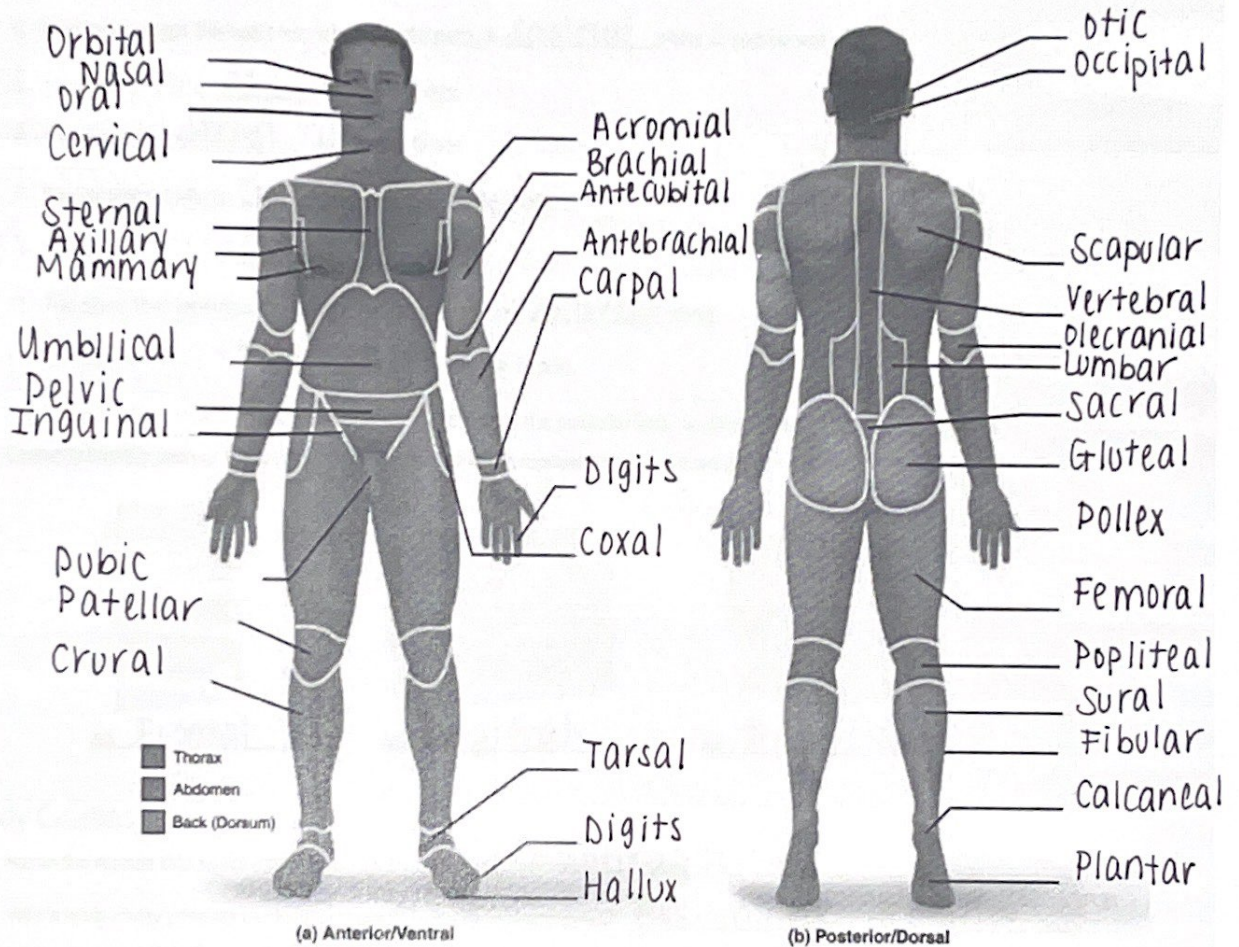
Instructors may assign a portion of the Review Sheet questions using Mastering A&P™

Name Valentina Sanchez

Lab Time/Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Regional Terms

- Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. The human body is erect with the feet only slightly apart, head and toes pointed forward and arms hanging at the sides with palms facing forward.
- Use the regional terms to correctly label the body regions indicated on the figures below.





## Directional Terms, Planes, and Sections

3. Define *plane*. An imaginary surface or line

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

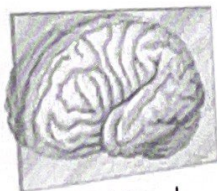
anterior	inferior	posterior	superior
distal	lateral	proximal	transverse
frontal	medial	sagittal	

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_ plane.

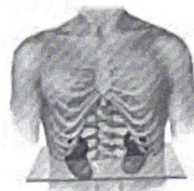
5. Correctly identify each of the body planes by writing the appropriate term on the answer line below the drawing.



(a) Frontal



(b) sagittal



(c) Transversal

## Body Cavities

- Name the muscle that subdivides the ventral body cavity. Diaphragm
- Which body cavity provides the least protection to its internal structures? Abdominopelvic 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 Stomach
5. pelvic cavity Cecum
6. mediastinum Heart
9. Name the abdominopelvic region where each of the listed organs is located.
- spleen Left hypochondric Region
  - urinary bladder Hypogastric Region
  - stomach (largest portion) Epigastric Region
  - cecum Right inguinal Region
10. Explain how serous membranes protect organs from infection. Serous membranes protect organs from infection by compartmentizing the organs.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? Pleural and Pericardial
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      oral cavity 4. contains the tongue  
A 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing      synovial cavity 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. Epigastric 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? Synovial 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

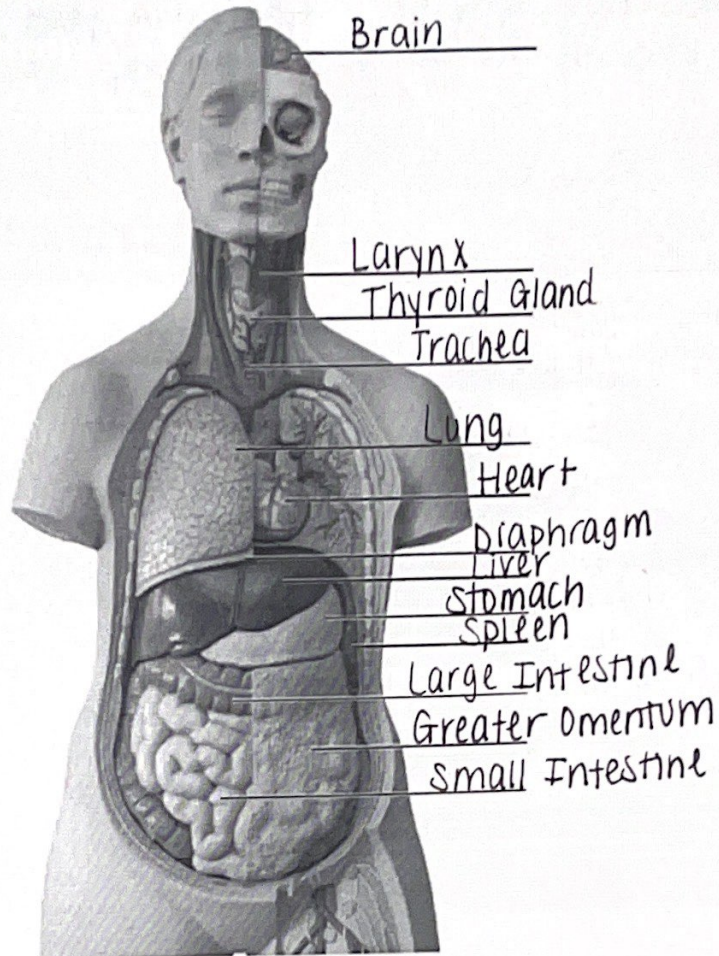


# 2 REVIEW SHEET

## EXERCISE Organ Systems Overview

Name Valentina Sanchez Lab Time/Date \_\_\_\_\_

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.

Lymphatic 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. Gametes
4. List the four primary tissue types. Nervous, connective, muscular, epithelial
5. Explain why an artery is an organ. An artery is an organ because it's a structure composed by two or more tissue types that perform a specific function for the body. Artery are lined with endothelial tissues and have few layers of smooth muscles