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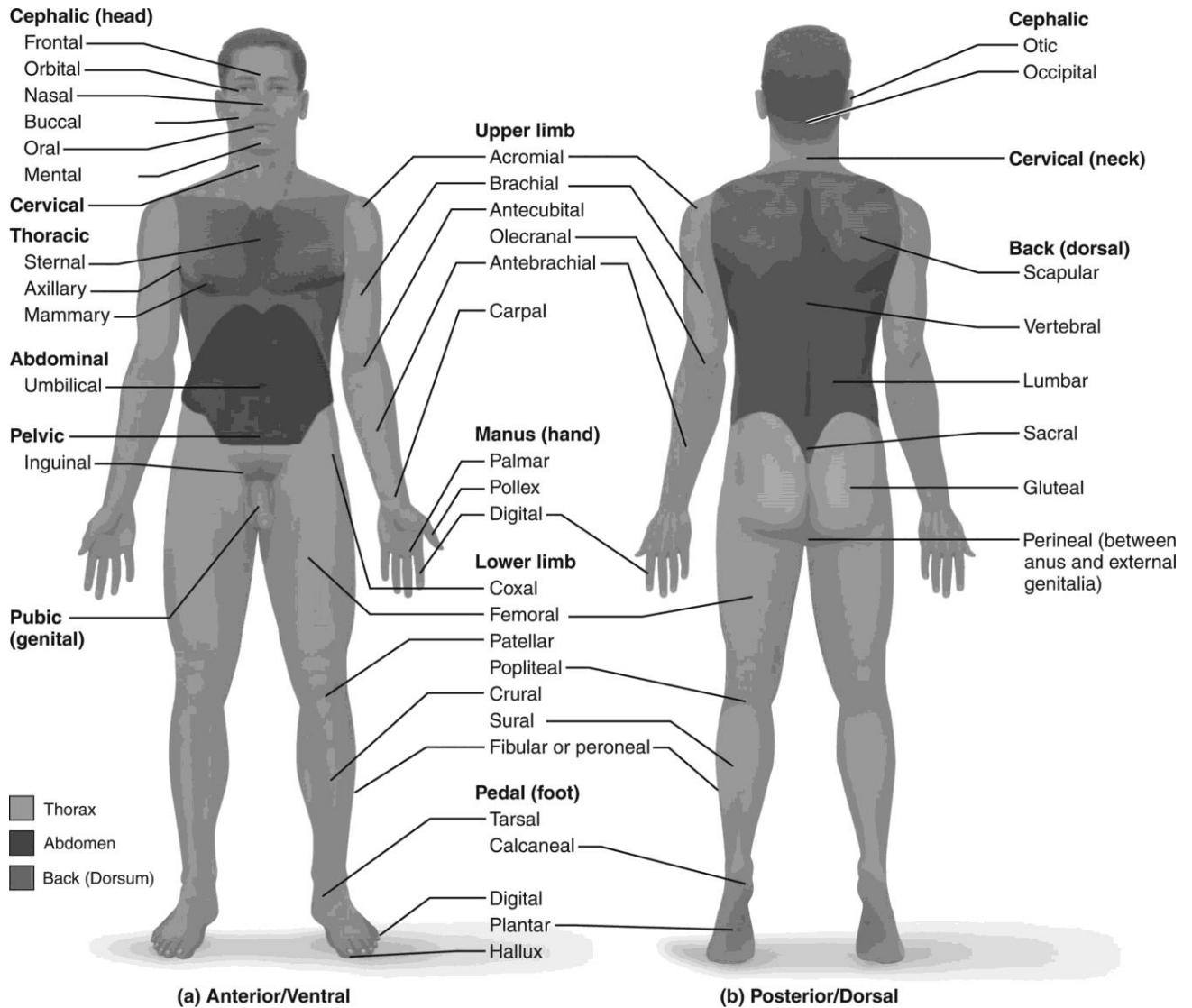
REVIEW SHEET EXERCISE

1

The Language of Anatomy

Regional Terms

1. Describe completely the standard human anatomical position. *Standing erect, feet together, head and toes pointed forward, arms hanging at sides with palms 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 imaginary surface or line through the body and its organs.

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

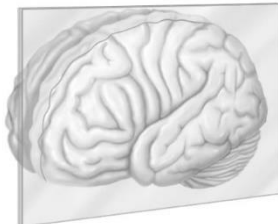
anterior inferior posterior superior
distal lateral proximal transverse
frontal medial sagittal

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 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.



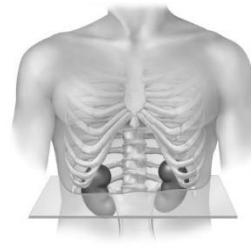
(a)

frontal



(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.
1. cranial cavity brain
 2. vertebral cavity spinal cord
 3. thoracic cavity heart, lung
 4. abdominal cavity stomach, liver, intestines
 5. pelvic cavity bladder, ovaries, uterus
 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. Serous membranes compartmentalize various organs to prevent infection in one organ from spreading to another.
11. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the thoracic cavity? visceral and parietal pleura
visceral and parietal pericardium
12. Which serous membrane(s) is/are found in the abdominopelvic cavity? visceral and parietal peritoneum
13. Using the key choices, identify the small body cavities described below.
- Key: a. middle ear cavity c. oral cavity e. synovial cavity
 b. nasal cavity d. orbital cavity
- d; orbital 1. holds the eyes in an anterior-facing position c; oral cavity 4. contains the tongue
- a; middle ear 2. houses three tiny bones involved in hearing e; synovial 5. surrounds a joint
- b; nasal 3. contained within the nose