Body Organization and Terminology

Anatomy is a descriptive science, therefore, anyone studying it must understand the terms used in the descriptions. This worksheet will help you learn a few common terms. Use any reference text(s), websites, coloring sheets, and models needed to help complete this activity.

I. Use the following terms to label the levels of organization in a human depicted in the diagram below: atomic, cellular, organ, organism, molecular, system, tissue

1. ____________  2. ____________

II. Match the organ systems listed below with the images above by writing the letters from the images next to the corresponding system name.

- Cardiovascular
- Lymphatic
- Respiratory
- Digestive
- Muscular
- Skeletal
- Endocrine
- Nervous
- Urinary
- Integumentary
- Reproductive

III. What are the names of the four primary tissues?

1. ____________  2. ____________  3. ____________  4. ____________

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IV. Discuss at least one example of how several organ systems work together to perform a necessary life function.

V. Define homeostasis:

VI. What role does negative feedback play in homeostasis?

VII. Stand in the anatomical position. Describe it.

VIII. Write in the definition of each directional term listed below.

Superior (cranial, cephalic):
Inferior (caudal):
Anterior (ventral):
Posterior (dorsal):
Medial:
Lateral:
Internal (deep):
External (superficial):
Proximal:
Distal:
Visceral:
Parietal:
Intermediate:
IX. Complete the following statements by writing the correct directional term.

a. The thorax is ________ to the abdomen.
b. The heart is ________ to the lungs.
c. The hand is ________ to the elbow.
d. The navel is on the ________ surface.
e. The skin is ________ to the muscles.
f. The legs are ________ to the trunk.
g. The buttocks are ________ to the pelvis.
h. The ears are on the ________ surface.
i. The knee is ________ to the foot.
j. The brain is ________ to the cranium.
k. The wrist is ________ to the hand.
l. The breastbone is ________ to the spine.
m. The breastbone is ________ to the spine.
n. The lungs are ________ to the stomach.
o. The thumb is ________ to the other digits.
p. The heart is ________ to the sternum.
q. The diaphragm is ________ to the thorax.
r. The elbow is on the ________ end of the humerus.
s. The hip is on the ________ end of the femur.
t. The inside thigh is called the ________ aspect of the femoral region.

X. Fill in the blanks with the correct term identifying each body region from the figure below.

Key:
- Orange = Thorax
- Purple = Abdomen
- Green = Back (Dorsum)

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XI. Correctly label the three planes of dissection by writing the corresponding letter.

frontal (coronal) ____
median (sagittal) ____
transverse (cross) ____

XII. Identify the plane that would be needed to show the following:

I. The structural relationship between the muscles and bones in the middle of the forearm _________

2. The three cavities of the thorax _______________

3. The structural arrangement of the bladder, rectum, and reproductive organs in the pelvic cavity ___

4. The layer and relative thicknesses of the wall of the intestine ____________

5. The structure of the bony plate (nasal septum) that separates the nasal cavity into two parts _____

XIII. Provide the anatomical term for each of the common terms or regions listed below.

Skull __________________________ Armpit __________________________
Shoulder blade____________________ Hand __________________________
Back of knee______________________ Navel __________________________
Surface of hand ___________________ Neck __________________________
Surface of foot____________________ Arm __________________________
Small of back ____________________ Upper leg _______________________
XIV. Fill in the blanks with the correct term identifying each body cavity in the figures below.

Key:

Yellow:

Red:
**XV. Identify the body cavity in which each of the following organs is found and identify the body system to which the organ belongs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organ</th>
<th>Cavity</th>
<th>System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uterine tube</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small intestine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spleen</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**XVI. Fill in the blanks with the correct term identifying each abdominal region in the figures below.**

![Abdominal Region Diagram](image_url)