Anatomy and Physiology Chapter 1 Exam Study Guide

	what is the difference between anatomy and physiology? Be able to identify between examples of each.	14. Identify the five human body cavities and the organs that each contains.
2.	Know the levels of structural organization of the human body starting at the molecular level and ending with the organism.	15. Know the locations of the major organs.16. Be familiar with the planes of the human body.
3.	What is the smallest living unit of all living things?	17. Be able to label the four major quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
4.	Can an organ be part of more than one organ system? Give an example and explain.	18. Be able to label the nine abdominopelvic quadrants.
5.	Which organ system picks up leaked fluids and returns it to the blood?	19. Know the body regions covered in class.
6.	Which muscles make up the muscular system?	20. Match each body system to its main function A. Endocrine B. Cardiovascular C. respiratory
7.	To which two systems do the ovaries and testes belong?	D. Lymphatic E. Muscular F. Reproductive G. Skeletal H. Integumentary I. Urinary J. Nervous K. Digestive Body movement of trunk and limbs; provides
8.	What are the necessary life functions for humans and many other animals?	structure and supportEliminates wastes; maintains water and chemical balance Defends and protects the body against infection
9.	Which survival need is required in order to release energy from food?	and disease Maintains homeostasis by secreting hormones Produces sperm and eggsøproduces offspring Delivers oxygen to and removes carbon dioxide
10	Be familiar with the correct order of the elements that make up a control system. (homeostasic mechanism)	from blood Makes food soluble and passes nutrients to the blood Regulates most body systems with impulses transmitted by neurons
11	. Define homeostasis, and explain its importance to survival.	Allows for support, protection, attachment of muscles, storage nutrients and produces blood Protects against pathogens and water loss; contains
12	. Know how to describe correct anatomical position.	sensory receptors Transports oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nutrients to and from all body tissues Returns tissue fluid to the blood and destroys pathogens that enter the body

13. Be familiar with the various orientation and directional terms regarding the human body.

21. _____ is the study of life.22. The wrist is _____ to the elbow.

23. The plane that divides the body into equal left			
and right halves?			
24. The upper arm is called what?			
25. The chest is to the umbilicus.			
26. The eyes are to the nose.			
27. What are the two terms to describe the front of			
the body.			
28. While standing up, the direction of caudal is			
26. While standing up, the direction of caudal is			
20 577			
29. The chin is to the nose.			
30. The index finger is to the ring finger.			
31. A person lying face up is called			
32. A person lying face down is called			
33. The skin is to the muscles.			
34. The middle toe is to the little toe.			
35. The branch of biological science that deals with			
the function of organs and systems is called			
the function of organs and systems is called			
36. The branch of biological science that deals with			
the external and internal structure of body parts			
is called			
37. What plane divides the body into anterior and			
posterior portions.			
38. Away from a point of attachment:			
39. Away from the body surface:			
40. The kidneys and urinary bladder are organs of			
what system?			
41. The pituitary gland and thyroid gland are organs			
of what system?			
42. What is a stable internal condition called?			
43. The diaphragm separates what two cavities?			
44. The small intestines and the stomach are found			
in what cavity?			
45. The heart and lungs are found in what cavity?			
46. The organs of the circulatory, digestive, and			
urinary system are found in what cavity?			
urmary system are round in what cavity?			
47. The busin and oninel and one found in what			
47. The brain and spinal cord are found in what			
cavity?			
48. Write the structure that the following regions			
correspond to (this is not all of the regions!)			
Abdominal:			
Acromial:			
Antecubital:			
Axillary:			
Axinary. Brachial:			
Buccal:			
Calcaneus:			
Cervical:			
Cranial:			
Femoral:			
Gluteal:			
Hallux:			

Inguinal:
Lumbar:
Manus:
Olecranon:
Oral:
Orbital:
Otic:
Palmar:
Patellar:
Plantar:
Pollex:
Popliteal:
Sternal:
Tarsal: