Anatomical Terminology Worksheet 1

Objectives
- Define anatomical position
- Use directional terms to locate the position of one body part relative to another
- Explain the three kinds of body planes used to study human anatomy
- Name the location of the major body cavities and subcavities, and indicate important organs in each
- Use regional terms to locate specific body areas

1. When an individual is said to be in anatomical position, what does that mean?

Directional Terminology
2. Practice using directional terms by describing the following relationships:
   
   A. The trachea (windpipe) is __________________________ to the esophagus (throat).
   B. Hair is __________________________ to muscle.
   C. The thumb is __________________________ to the ring finger.
   D. The heart is __________________________ to the lungs.
   E. The ear is __________________________ to the eye.
   F. The abdomen is __________________________ to the thorax (chest).
   G. Thigh muscles are __________________________ to the femur (thigh bone).
   H. Skin is __________________________ to skeletal muscles.
   I. The shoulder is __________________________ to the elbow.
   J. The hand is __________________________ to the elbow.
   K. The rib cage is __________________________ to the brachium (upper arm).
3. Using the images above, identify all the surface landmarks from Table 1-1 by anatomical name.

4. Use the common name provided to identify the correct anatomical term.

A. Foot
B. Forearm
C. Armpit
D. Sole
E. Lower Back
F. Hand
G. Arm (Upper)
H. Buttock
I. Neck
J. Chest
5. Identify the body cavities listed below on the figure above.

6. On the lines below, identify major organs found within each cavity.

A. Ventral body cavities:
   I. Thoracic ____________________________
   II. Pericardial ____________________________
   III. Pleural ____________________________
   IV. Abdominal ____________________________
   V. Pelvic ____________________________
   VI. Peritoneal ____________________________
7. On the lines below, match the body cavities that would have to be opened for the listed surgical procedure (more than one choice may apply):
   A. Abdominopelvic
   B. Thoracic
   C. Pleural
   D. Peritoneal
   E. Pericardial

I. ___________________________ Removal of a diseased lobe of the lung
II. ___________________________ Removal of the spleen
III. ___________________________ Operation on the liver
IV. ___________________________ Triple bypass surgery on the heart
V. ___________________________ Removal of a segment of the large intestine

8. On the images above, sketch a plane that correctly illustrates each plane of section.