

Anatomy First Semester Final Exam Study Guide

Anatomical Terminology

- 1) Know the following anatomical positions:
 - a. Proximal
 - b. Superior
 - c. Anterior
 - d. Superficial
 - e. Medial
 - f. Intermediate
 - g. Inferior
 - h. Lateral
 - i. Posterior
 - j. Deep
 - k. Distal
- 2) Define the following terms:
 - a. Anatomy
 - b. Physiology
 - c. Homeostasis
 - d. Negative Feedback
- 3) Know the following systems and what life function they provide:
 - a. Nervous system
 - b. Muscular system
 - c. Respiratory system
 - d. Integumentary system
- 4) What system regulates water, electrolyte, and acid-base balance of the blood?
- 5) Which 2 systems is the ovary a part of?

Cells & Tissues

- 6) Know the functions/descriptions of the following tissue types:
 - a. Connective tissue
 - b. Muscle tissue
 - c. Epithelial tissue
 - d. Nervous tissue
- 7) What is usable cell fuel called?
- 8) What does it mean to have a body pH above 7? Below 7?

- 9) List the functions of the following:
- Nucleic acids
 - Lipids
 - Proteins
 - Salts
- 10) What are the 2 ways that tissue repair/wound healing occurs?

Skeletal System

- 11) What are the functions of the skeletal system?
- 12) What is the shaft of a long bone called?
- 13) What are the differences between the male pelvis and female pelvis?
- 14) Which bones make up the knee joint?
- 15) Why are the floating ribs called floating ribs?
- 16) Which fracture is the most common in children and why?
- 17) What is the name of the large opening in the occipital bone that the spinal cord passes through?
- 18) Where does blood cell formulation occur?
- 19) In adult long bones, where is hyaline cartilage located?
- 20) What are the characteristics of compound fractures?

Muscular System

- 21) What is acetylcholine?
- 22) List the ways that skeletal muscles are named.
- 23) Which muscle tissue(s) is/are involuntary?
- 24) List the functions of the muscular system.
- 25) Where is myosin found in the muscle?
- 26) Define a motor unit.
- 27) How is an action potential generated?
- 28) Place the following terms in order from smallest to largest: fiber, myofilament, fascicle, myofibril.
- 29) How does a muscle cell return to its resting state?
- 30) What is the name of the largest muscle of the butt?

Nervous System

- 31) Define the following:
- Efferent neuron
 - Afferent neuron
 - Interneuron
 - Satellite cell
 - Synapse
 - Neurotransmitter

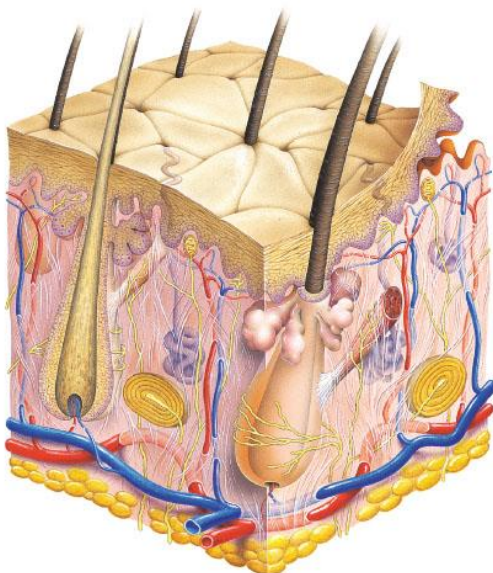
- 32) List the parts of a reflex arc.
- 33) What are the three major parts of the brain stem?
- 34) Define the following:
- Fissure
 - Gyrus
 - Sulcus
- 35) What portion of the brain controls temperature, hormone activity and thirst?
- 36) What portion of the brain controls heart rate, respiratory rate, and blood pressure during sleep?
- 37) List the sequence of nerves as they exit the spinal cord from superior to inferior.
- 38) What is another name for afferent nerves?
- 39) Which part of the nervous system controls the "fight or flight" response?
- 40) Which lobe of the cerebrum is the primary motor area?
- 41) What is the name of the fluid that surrounds the brain/spinal cord?
- 42) What is the name of the structure that allows the two hemispheres of the brain to communicate with one another?

Special Senses

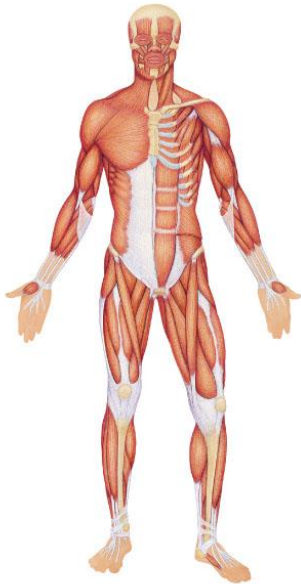
- 43) What part of the eye is referred to as the "white of the eye"?
- 44) What is the clear, protective portion of the eye called?
- 45) What is the middle coat of the eye called?
- 46) List in order, the parts that light passes through as it enters the eye.
- 47) List the primary taste sensations.

Diagrams

The Skin: Label the following- *hair follicle, hair shaft, sebaceous oil gland, sweat gland, epidermis, hypodermis, dermis, endodermis*



Muscles: Label the following- *sternocleidomastoid, deltoid, pectoralis major, rectus abdominis, tibialis anterior, frontalis, biceps brachii, flexor carpi, gastrocnemius, gluteus maximus, latissimus dorsi, trapezius*



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Bones: Label the following- *humerus, radius, sternum, mandible, pelvis, femur, tibia, patella, scapula, sacrum, lumbar vertebrae, fibula*



(a) Anterior view

(b) Posterior view

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