Study Guide Human Anatomy Physiology-Body Planes, Cavities, Directions, and Chemistry of the Body

Be prepared to take a 60 test. Questions will be either true/false, matching, or multiple choice. Bring a pencil to use on scantron.

1. Look over any notes that were provided in class (Power Points, Notes that you Copied, and Notes from a discussion). DONT WORRY ABOUT THE SYSTEMS WORKSHEETS I AM **NOT** GOING TO INCLUDE THEM ON THIS TEST.
2. Be able to name the three body planes. Describe how the body would be divided into each of the planes.
3. Be able to identify the correct directional term to complete statements. Example: Fingers are located **distal** to the wrist bones.
4. Be able to identify the cavities and which organs belong in the cavities. Know which cavities are located in other cavities.
5. Be able to identify or label a diagram of the cavities.
6. Be able to label a diagram or identify the directions of the body. Example: Distal
7. Know the structural levels of the body. Be able to identify a structural level. Diagram in notes. Example: Liver would be an organ.
8. Be able to define or identify the structural levels of a human (Atoms-Organism) Definitions are in your notes.
9. Know the 10 common substances found in living organisms and the information provided on each of them in the notes.
10. Be able to identify or define Selectively Permeable. Understand that it is a major factor that helps protect the cell and allows it to maintain homeostasis.
11. Be able to identify the three types of transport.
12. Be able to identify examples of diffusion, osmosis, and active transport. Example type of transport that requires energy is active transport.
13. Be able to distinguish between the two examples of Cellular Metabolism The two examples are Cellular Respiration and Fermentation. Look for details in notes.
14. Know the major stages of Cellular Respiration. Distinguish between them by identifying which stages are anaerobic and which stages are aerobic.
15. Know that another name for Kreb's Cycle is Citric Acid Cycle.
16. Know the formula for Cell Respiration
17. Identify the reactants and the products of Cellular Respiration.
18. Know that Fermentation only has only one stage, Glycolysis, and that it is less energy efficient than Cell Respiration.Understand what that means.
19. Know the two examples of Fermentation are Lactic Fermentation and Alcoholic Fermentation. Be able to distinguish between the two by naming the organisms that carry out each (mammals carry out Lactic Fermentation and Yeast carry out Alcoholic Fermentation) and what their products are. Look in your notes for details of products.
20. Be able to define homeostasis and identify an example.

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Answer Section

COMPLETION

1. ANS: Look over any notes that were provided in class (Power Points, Notes that you Copied, and Notes from a discussion
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   PTS: 1
2. ANS:
   Frontal (coronal) - divides body into anterior and posterior sections.
   Midsagittal - divides body into equal right and left sides.
   Transverse - divides body into superior and inferior sections.

   PTS: 1
3. ANS: Example: Fingers are located distal to the wrist bones.

   PTS: 1
4. ANS:
   Cranial Cavity-contains brain.
   Spinal Cavity-contains spinal cord.
   Ventral cavity-contains organs that are involved in maintaining homeostasis; composed of two subdivisions:
   1)Thoracic cavity-surrounded by rib cage contains heart in pericardial sac called pericardial cavity, two lungs covered by p
   membrane called pleural cavities
   2)abdominopelvic cavity-contains kidneys, stomach, liver, and gall bladder, small and large intestines, spleen, pancreas, an
   and the uterus in women; is the abdominal and pelvic cavities put together.

   PTS: 1
5. ANS: Look at diagram in notes.

   PTS: 1
6. ANS: Look at larger diagram in notes.

   PTS: 1
7. ANS: liver

   PTS: 1
8. ANS: Definitions in your notes.

   PTS: 1
9. ANS: Information in Notes.

   PTS: 1
10. ANS: Information covered in discussion.

    PTS: 1
11. ANS: diffusion, osmosis, and active transport

PTS: 1

12. ANS: Example type of transport that requires energy is active transport.

PTS: 1

13. ANS: Cellular Respiration and Fermenation.

PTS: 1

14. ANS: Glycolysis (anaerobic process), Kreb's cycle also referred to as the Cytric acid Cycle (aerobic process),and Electron Chain (aerobic process)

PTS: 1

15. ANS: Know that another name for Kreb's Cycle is Citric Acid Cycle.

PTS: 1

16. ANS:
$6O_2 + C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ + energy
(Oxygen) (glucose) (carbon dioxide) (water)

PTS: 1

17. ANS: Reactants-Glucose and Oxygen Products-Carbon Dioxide and Water

PTS: 1

18. ANS: Glycolysis

PTS: 1

19. ANS:
Lactic Fermentation-carbon dioxide, ATP, and lactic acid
Alcoholic Fermentation-carbon dioxide, ethyl alcohol and ATP.

PTS: 1

20. ANS: Sweating is an example of homeostasis.

PTS: 1