**Ch. 1 Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology Question Set** Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Complete on another piece of paper. Always write the question before your answer.

**Part A**

1. Distinguish between anatomy and physiology.
2. List the levels of organization within the body.
3. List and describe the ten characteristics of life.
4. Define metabolism.
5. List and describe five requirements of organisms.
6. Describe two types of pressures that may act on the outside of an organism.
7. Define homeostasis.
8. Describe the difference between the receptors, control center, and effectors in a homeostatic mechanism.
9. What is a negative feedback loop? What is an example of this type of homeostatic mechanism?
10. What is a positive feedback loop? What is an example of this type of homeostatic mechanism?
11. Explain how body temperature is controlled in the body.
12. Describe a homeostatic mechanism that helps regulate blood pressure.
13. Distinguish between axial and appendicular portions of the body.
14. Distinguish the cavities within the axial portion of the body.
15. Define viscera.
16. Describe the mediastinum and its contents.
17. List the cavities of the head and the contents of each cavity.
18. Distinguish between a parietal and visceral membrane.
19. Name the major organ systems, list the major organs that comprise each, and describe the general functions of each.
20. Overweight people who lose weight often find it difficult to keep the weight off because a set point for the body’s fat stores changes as the body perceives itself as starving. Explain how this protective mechanism might operate.
21. Put the following in order from smallest to largest: organ, molecule, organelle, atom, organ system, tissue, organism, cell, macromolecule.
22. If a patient complained of a “stomach ache” and pointed to the umbilical region as the site of discomfort, which organs located in the region might be the source of the pain?

**Part B**

1. Name the body cavity that houses each of the following organs:
	1. Stomach
	2. Heart
	3. Brain
	4. Liver
	5. Trachea
	6. Rectum
	7. Spinal cord
	8. Esophagus
	9. Spleen
	10. Urinary bladder
2. Explain what each of the following terms means in relation to other body regions:
	1. Superior
	2. Inferior
	3. Anterior
	4. Posterior
	5. Medial
	6. Lateral
	7. Proximal
	8. Distal
	9. Superficial
	10. Peripheral
	11. Deep
3. Sketch a human body, and use lines to indicate each of the following sections: sagittal, transverse, and coronal.
4. Sketch the abdominal area, and indicate the locations of the following regions: epigastric, umbilical, hypogastric, hypochondriac, lumbar, iliac.
5. Provide the common name for the region to which each of the following terms refers:
	1. Acromial
	2. Antebrachial
	3. Axillary
	4. Buccal
	5. Celiac
	6. Coxal
	7. Crural
	8. Femoral
	9. Genital
	10. Gluteal
	11. Inguinal
	12. Mental
	13. Occipital
	14. Orbital
	15. Otic
	16. Palmar
	17. Pectoral
	18. Pedal
	19. Plantar
	20. Popliteal
	21. Sacral
	22. Tarsal
	23. Umbilical
	24. Vertebral