

**INTRODUCTION TO ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
WORKSHEETS**

Anatomy

- 1 Define anatomy. _____

- 2 Define cellular anatomy. _____

- 3 Define cytology. _____

- 4 Define developmental anatomy (embryology). _____

- 5 Define gross anatomy. _____

- 6 Define histological anatomy. _____

- 7 Define histology. _____

- 8 Define microscopic anatomy. _____

- 9 Define regional anatomy. _____

- 10 Define systemic anatomy. _____

- 11 Define surface anatomy. _____

Physiology

- 12 Define physiology. _____

- 13 Define cell physiology. _____

- 14 Define pathology. _____

- 15 Define systemic physiology. _____

- 16 Define special (organ) physiology. _____

Complementarity

- 17 What does complementarity of anatomy and physiology refer to? _____

Organizational Levels

- 18 List in sequence (lowest first) the six hierarchical levels of anatomy and physiology.
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____
(5) _____
(6) _____
- 19 How does the chemical level (atoms, molecules, and their interactions) relate to cells? _____

- 20 Cells are built on the _____ level and are organized into the _____ level.

- 21 What are the three components of the cell theory?
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
- 22 Tissues are built on the _____ level and are organized into the _____ level.
- 23 What are the four fundamental groups of tissues?
(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____
- 24 Organs are built on the _____ level and are organized into the _____ level.
- 25 Organ systems are built on the _____ level and are organized into the _____ level.
- 26 Match the following systems with their components:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cardiovascular system | Muscular system |
| Digestive system | Nervous system |
| Endocrine system | Respiratory system |
| Female reproductive system | Skeletal system |
| Integumentary system | Urinary system |
| Lymphatic system | |
| Male reproductive system | |

- _____ Brain, spinal cord, nerves, and receptors
- _____ Heart, blood vessels, and blood
- _____ Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra
- _____ Lymph nodes, lymphatic vessels and their fluid called lymph, tonsils, spleen, and thymus
- _____ Mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, anus, and accessory
- _____ Nasal cavity, voice box (larynx), windpipe (trachea), and lungs
- _____ Organs such as salivary gland, pancreas, liver and gallbladder
- _____ Organs which produce hormones (chemical messengers) which include pituitary, testes, ovaries, thymus, thyroid
- _____ Ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina
- _____ Skeletal muscles
- _____ Skeleton
- _____ Skin, hair, nails, sweat glands and oil glands
- _____ Testes, ductus (vas) deferens, prostate, seminal vesicles, and penis