

**Cell Structure and Function**

Identify the following structures:

• Plasma membrane

• Cytosol

• Chromosomes

• Mitochondrion

• Smooth endoplasmic reticulum

• Ribosome

• Golgi complex

• Rough endoplasmic reticulum

• Pericentriolar material

• Lysosome or peroxisome

• Nucleolus

• Nuclear envelope

• Centriole

**Integumentary System**

Identify the following structures:

• Dermis

• Sweat gland

• Tactile sensory receptor

• Hair follicle or root

• Sebaceous (oil) gland

• Hypodermis

• Stratum basale

• Stratum spinosum

• Stratum granulosum

• Stratum corneum

• Cytoskeleton

**Bone Tissue and Bone Types**

Identify the following structures:

• Cortical (compact) bone

• Cancellous (spongy) bone

• Medullary cavity

• Bone marrow

• Cartilage

• Sesamoid bone

• Irregular bone

• Short bone

• Long bone

• Flat bone

**Axial Skeleton**

Identify the following structures:

• Cranial bone

• Zygomatic bone

• Sphenoid

• Temporal bone

• Occipital bone

• Maxilla

• Ethmoid

• Hyoid

• Atlas

• Lumbar vertebra

• Thoracic vertebra

• Cervical vertebra

• True rib

• False rib

• Manubrium

• Body of the sternum

**Appendicular Skeleton**

Identify the following structures:

• Scapula

• Bone of the arm

• Carpal bones

• First proximal phalanx of the hand

• Ilium

• Pubis

• Tibia

• Femur

• Patella

• Fibula

• Metatarsal bone

• Radius

• Ulna

• Ischium

• Clavicle

**Joints**

Identify the following structures:

• Bone that makes up part of a ball-and-socket joint

• Bone that articulates with the atlas in a pivot joint

• Pubic symphysis

• Bone that articulates with the carpals in a condyloid joint

• Anterior cruciate ligament of the knee

• One of the collateral ligaments of the knee

• Bone in the wrist that is part of a gliding joint

• Ligament of the hip joint

• Ligament of the shoulder joint

• Bone that makes up part of the skull’s only synovial joint

**Smooth and Cardiac Muscle Tissue**

Identify the following structures:

• Esophagus

• Small or large intestine

• Trachea

• Bladder

• Oblique muscle layer of the stomach

• Myocardium

• Cardiac conduction system

• An artery that supplies cardiac muscle

**Muscular System**

Identify the following structures:

• Muscle that acts as the primary agonist of elbow flexion

• Muscle that acts as the primary antagonist of elbow flexion

• Bone that serves as the insertion for the biceps brachii

• One of the muscles of mastication

• Longissimus

• Levator ani

• Trapezius

• Any muscle of the rotator cuff

• Extensor digitorum of the hand

• Internal oblique

• Gluteus medius

• Any of the lateral rotators of the thigh

• Rectus femoris

• Adductor magnus

• Any muscle of the hamstrings

• Gastrocnemius

**Spinal Cord and Spinal Nerves**

Identify the following structures:

• Dorsal root ganglion of a thoracic nerve

• Ventral root of a cervical nerve

• Dorsal root of a lumbar nerve

• Sciatic nerve

• Axillary nerve

• Phrenic nerve

• Cord of the brachial plexus

• Femoral nerve

• Nerve of the cervical plexus

• Radial nerve

• Medial or lateral pectoral nerve

• Trunk of the brachial plexus

• Ulnar nerve

• Root of a sacral nerve

**Brain**

Identify the following structures:

• Medulla oblongata

• Pons

• Midbrain

• Cerebellum

• Frontal lobe of the cerebral cortex

• Precentral gyrus

• Ventricle of the brain

• Hypothalamus

• Thalamus

• Limbic system

• Basal ganglia

• Temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex

• Pituitary gland

• Central sulcus

• Occipital lobe of the cerebral cortex

**Cranial Nerves**

Identify the following structures:

• Optic nerve (II)

• Olfactory nerve (I), bulb, or tract

• Oculomotor nerve (III)

• Trochlear nerve (IV)

• Trigeminal nerve (V)

• Semilunar (trigeminal) ganglion

• Abducens nerve (VI)

• Facial nerve (VII)

• Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)

• Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)

• Vagus nerve (X)

• Accessory nerve (XI)

• Hypoglossal nerve (XII)

**Eye**

Identify the following structures:

• Sclera

• Choroid

• Retina

• Cornea

• Lens

• Lacrimal gland

• Vitreous body

• Optic disc

• Iris

• Lacrimal sac

**Ear**

Identify the following structures:

• Auricle

• External acoustic meatus

• Cochlea

• Malleus

• Incus

• Stapes

• Oval window

• Tympanic membrane

• Semicircular canal

**Cochlea**

Identify the following structures:

• Scala vestibuli

• Scala tympani

• Cochlear duct

• Vestibular membrane

• Basilar membrane

• Tectorial membrane

• Hair cell

• Supporting epithelial cell

• Hair

**Tongue**

Identify the following structures:

• Root of the tongue

• Palatine tonsils

• Lingual tonsils

• Frenulum

• Body of the tongue

• Median sulcus

• Apex of the tongue

**Papillae**

Identify the following structures:

• Circumvallate (vallate) papillae

• Filiform papillae

• Fungiform papillae

• Any papillae that contain taste buds

• Lingual tonsils

**Endocrine Organs and Functions**

Identify the following structures:

• Thyroid gland

• Any of the parathyroid glands

• Adrenal gland

• Pineal gland

• Anterior pituitary

• Posterior pituitary

• Hypothalamus

• Pancreas

• Kidney

• Ovary

**Heart**

Identify the following structures:

• Left atrium

• Right ventricle

• Heart chamber that receives deoxygenated blood from veins

• Papillary muscle

• Any of the chordae tendineae

• Right AV (tricuspid) valve

• Aortic valve

• Pulmonary valve

• Left AV (mitral or bicuspid) valve

• Interventricular septum

• Semilunar valve

• Sinoatrial (SA) node

• Atrioventricular bundle (bundle of His)

• Atrioventricular (AV) node

• Coronary artery

• Coronary vein

**Blood Vessels and Circulation**

Identify the following structures:

• Pulmonary vessel that carries deoxygenated blood

• Pulmonary trunk

• Common carotid artery

• An artery of the circle of Willis

• Axillary artery

• Brachial artery

• Radial artery

• Brachiocephalic trunk (innominate artery)

• Celiac trunk

• Superior mesenteric artery

• Inferior mesenteric artery

• Renal artery

• Common hepatic artery

• Common iliac artery

• Femoral artery

• External jugular vein

• Internal jugular vein

• One of the venous sinuses

• Subclavian vein

• Basilic vein

• Inferior vena cava

• Vein of the azygos system

• Vein of the hepatic portal system

• Superior mesenteric vein

• Inferior mesenteric vein

• Femoral vein

• Great saphenous vein

**Lymphatic System**

Identify the following structures:

• Spleen

• Thymus

• Cisterna chyli

• Thoracic duct (left lymphatic duct)

• Vessel or node that drains lymph into the right lymphatic duct

• Left or right lumbar trunk

• Subclavian trunk

• Subclavian vein

• Internal jugular vein

**Upper Respiratory System**

Identify the following structures:

• Nasal cavity

• Any of the nasal conchae

• Any of the nasal cartilages

• Nasopharynx

• Oropharynx

• Laryngopharynx

• Larynx

• Epiglottis

• Thyroid cartilage

• Cricoid cartilage

• Arytenoid cartilage

• Corniculate cartilage

• Vocal ligament

• Vocal folds

• Vestibular folds

**Lower Respiratory System**

Identify the following structures:

• Trachea

• Tracheal cartilaginous rings

• Primary bronchus

• Secondary bronchi

• Any of the tertiary bronchi

• Any of the bronchioles

• Hilum

• Middle lobe of the right lung

• Horizontal fissure of the right lung

• Oblique fissure of the left lung

• Inferior lobe of the left lung

• Any of the pulmonary arteries

• Any of the pulmonary veins

• Pulmonary trunk

**Respiration**

Identify the following structures:

• Diaphragm

• External intercostals

• Internal intercostals

• Any of the muscles that contract in forced inhalation

• Any of the muscles that contract in forced exhalation

• Common carotid artery

• Aortic arch

• Vagus nerve (CN X)

• Medulla oblongata

• Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)

**Oral Cavity**

Identify the following structures:

• Tongue

• Hard palate

• Palatine tonsil

• Uvula

• Canine (cuspid)

• Incisor

• Parotid gland

• Submandibular duct

• Superficial or deep masseter

• Epiglottis

• Sublingual gland

• Premolar (bicuspid)

• Soft palate

• Temporalis

**Esophagus and Stomach**

Identify the following structures:

• Esophagus

• Stomach

• Cardiac sphincter

• Longitudinal muscle layer of the stomach

• Oblique muscle layer of the stomach

• Circular muscle layer of the stomach

• Pyloric sphincter

• Gastroepiploic artery

• Gastric artery

**Accessory Organs of Digestion**

Identify the following structures:

• Gallbladder

• Pancreas

• Caudate lobe of the liver

• Falciform ligament

• Common hepatic duct

• Cystic duct

• Main pancreatic duct (duct of Wirsung)

• Accessory pancreatic duct (duct of Santorini)

• Duodenum

• One of the duodenal papilla

• Common bile duct

**Small and Large Intestines**

Identify the following structures:

• Duodenum

• Jejunum

• Ileum

• Taenia coli

• Transverse colon

• Sigmoid colon

• Inferior mesenteric artery

• Appendix

• Cecum

• Superior mesenteric artery

• Rectum

• Anal canal

• Ascending colon

• Descending colon

**Urinary System**

Identify the following structures:

• Kidney

• Renal artery

• Renal vein

• Any of the renal pyramids

• Ureter

• Renal pelvis

• Bladder

• Detrusor muscle

• Trigone

• Urethral orifice

• Internal urethral sphincter

• Urethra

• External urethral sphincter

**Male Reproductive System**

Identify the following structures:

• Testicle

• Prostate

• Bulbourethral gland

• Vas deferens

• Spermatic cord

• Seminal vesicle

• Ejaculatory duct

• Epididymis

• Glans penis

• Corpus cavernosum

• Corpus spongiosum

• Prostatic urethra

• Membranous urethra

• Spongy urethra

**Female Reproductive System**

Identify the following structures:

• Uterus

• Ovary

• Cervix

• Uterine duct

• Vagina

• Mammary gland

• Lactiferous ducts

• Mammary gland lobules

• Vestibule

• Prepuce

• Clitoris

• Labia minora

• Urethral orifice