Map the Body

Read a lab report using anatomical locations and planes.

HS-AP1-6 "Identify anatomical terms (including anatomical orientation, regions, planes) on a diagram, model, or through dissection."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline orientation terms, circle body-region terms, and number the plane names in the order they first appear. Use your marks to tell location terms from terms that describe how the body is divided.

The Lab Report

1. A rescue team sends a patient to a teaching lab after a fall. Before anyone records an injury, the class imagines the patient in anatomical position: standing upright, facing forward, arms at the sides, palms facing forward. This shared starting point matters even if the patient is lying on a table. Anterior means toward the front of the body, and posterior means toward the back. Superior means closer to the head; inferior means closer to the feet. Medial means toward the body's midline, while lateral means away from it. These terms describe location, not how serious an injury is.

2. At the lab, students use region names to make reports more precise. The brachial region is the upper arm, between shoulder and elbow; the antebrachial region is the forearm, between elbow and wrist. The carpal region is the wrist. On the leg, the femoral region is the thigh, between hip and knee; the crural region is the lower leg, between knee and ankle. The patellar region covers the front of the knee, while the popliteal region covers its back. A region name identifies an area, so two marks in the same region may still have different positions.

3. The lab also plans scans by naming imaginary flat slices called anatomical planes. A sagittal plane divides the body into left and right portions. A midsagittal plane runs exactly along the midline, making equal left and right halves. A frontal plane divides front from back, and a transverse plane divides upper from lower. These names describe the direction of a slice, not the size of the scanner. For example, a scan through the chest could follow a transverse plane, while another could follow a frontal plane. The team records both the region and the plane so another worker can picture the intended view.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. A mark is on the side of a patient's left wrist farthest from the body's midline. Name its region and describe its position using an orientation term.

2. One mark is between the elbow and wrist. Another is between the shoulder and elbow. Name each region and identify which mark is inferior.

3. A planned scan separates the front of the body from the back. Name its plane. Does this plane divide the body into left and right portions?

4. A planned slice follows the exact midline and makes equal left and right halves. Name its plane and explain how its division differs from a transverse plane.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

In the box, sketch a person in anatomical position. Draw the midline and a horizontal trace of a transverse plane across the abdomen, place one labeled mark in the femoral region and one in the crural region, then write one sentence comparing the marks with an orientation term.

ANSWER KEY

Map the Body

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline orientation terms, circle body-region terms, and number the plane names in the order they first appear. Use your marks to tell location terms from terms that describe how the body is divided. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	A mark is on the side of a patient's left wrist farthest from the body's midline. Name its region and describe its position using an orientation term.	**The mark is in the carpal region and is lateral.**
2	One mark is between the elbow and wrist. Another is between the shoulder and elbow. Name each region and identify which mark is inferior.	**The elbow-to-wrist mark is antebrachial, and the shoulder-to-elbow mark is brachial. The antebrachial mark is inferior.**
3	A planned scan separates the front of the body from the back. Name its plane. Does this plane divide the body into left and right portions?	**It is a frontal plane. No, a frontal plane divides front from back.**
4	A planned slice follows the exact midline and makes equal left and right halves. Name its plane and explain how its division differs from a transverse plane.	**It is a midsagittal plane. A transverse plane divides upper from lower instead of left from right.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Sketch: A person stands facing forward with arms at the sides and palms forward. A vertical midline runs through the body's center, and a horizontal line across the abdomen is labeled transverse plane. One mark on the thigh is labeled femoral; another on the lower leg is labeled crural. Written sentence: The femoral mark is superior to the crural mark.

Accept sketches with marks anywhere within the correct regions. The transverse plane's trace should cross the body horizontally, and the comparison must fit the marks' positions.