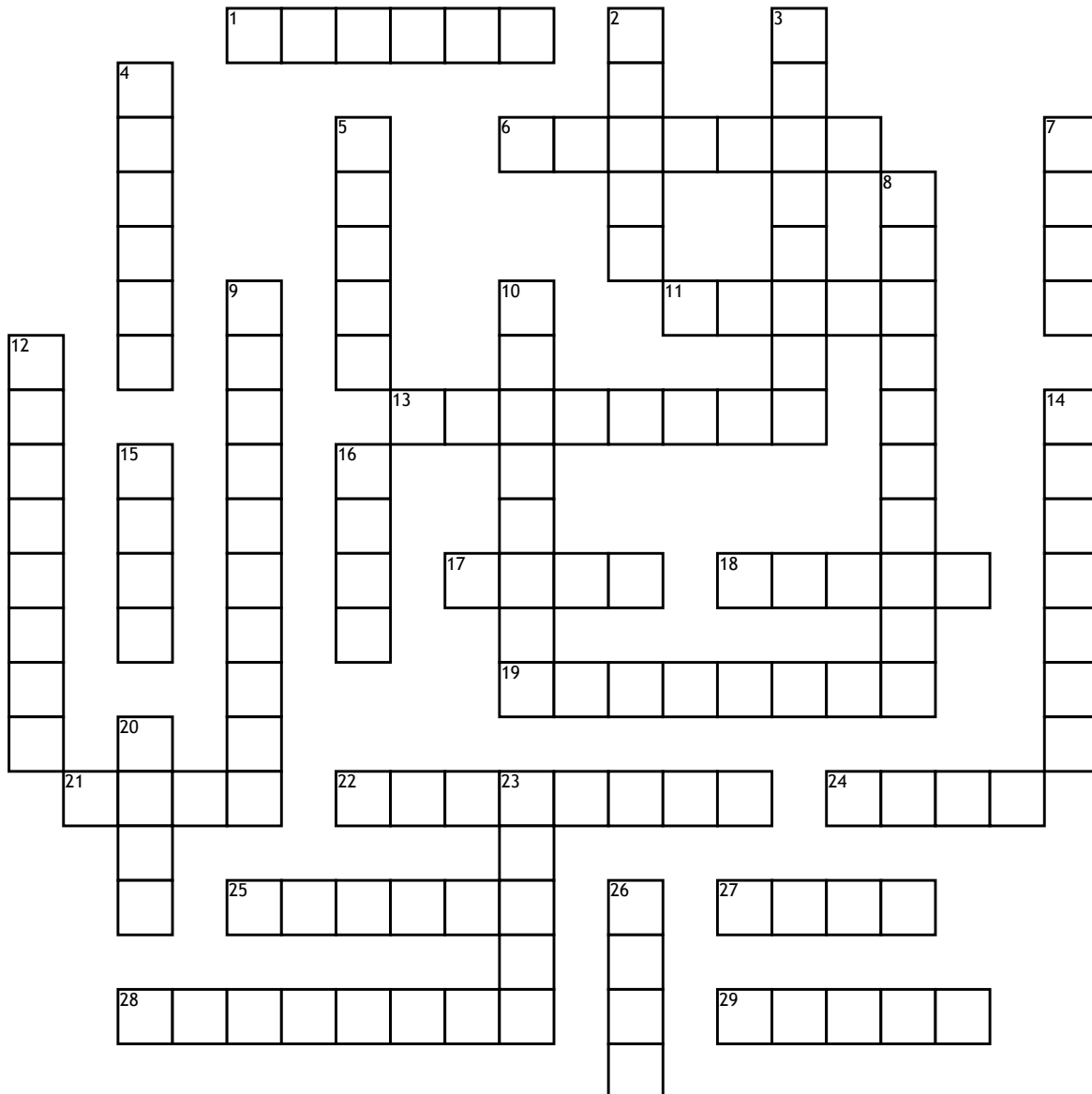


General Anatomy CHP6



Across

1. pelvic cavity, contains portions of the large and small intestines, the rectum, the urinary bladder, and the reproductive
 6. anatomical position, the body standing erect with face forward, feet together, arms hanging at the sides, and palms
 11. anterior, toward the
 13. epithelial tissue, type of tissue that forms the covering of all body
 17. connective tissue, the major support material of the
 18. cranial, cavity space that houses the
 19. planes, three imaginary lines used to divide the body into
 21. appendicular, pertaining to the body region that consists of the arms and
 22. organelle, specialized part of a cell that performs a specific
 24. anatomy, study of the shape and structure of the human

25. proximal, closer to the trunk of the body; opposite of

27. posterior, toward the
 28. abdominopelvic cavity, part of the ventral cavity that contains the abdominal and pelvic
 29. midsagittal plane, imaginary line that divides the patient's face into equal right and left

Down

2. muscle tissue, tissue with the ability to lengthen or shorten to provide movement to body
 3. horizontal plane, plane that divides the body into superior (upper) and inferior (lower)
 4. parietal, pertaining to the walls of a body
 5. axial, referring to the body region that comprises the head, neck, and
 7. nucleus, "control center" of the
 8. nerve tissue, responsible for coordinating and controlling body

9. abdominal cavity, contains the stomach, liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, and most of the
 10. frontal plane, vertical plane that divides the body into anterior (front) and posterior (back)
 12. distal, farther away from the trunk of the body; opposite of
 14. (NIDCR), National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research the federal government's lead agency for scientific research on oral, dental, and craniofacial
 15. medial, toward or nearer to the midline of the
 16. dorsal cavity, cavity located in the back of the
 20. cytoplasm, gel-like fluid inside the
 23. differentiation, term for the specialization function of
 26. physiology, study of the functions of the human