BODY PLANES
a. Median, Midsagittal – Color Red
   Divides the body into left/right halves.
b. Sagittal – Color Green
   Divides the body into unequal left and right parts and
   parallel to the median plane.
c. Frontal, Coronal – Color Blue
   Divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.
d. Transverse, Cross Horizontal – Color Yellow
   Divides the body into upper and lower parts.

ANATOMICAL DIRECTIONS
  e. Cranial, Superior – Color Orange
     These terms refer to a structure being closer to the head
     or higher than another structure in the body.
  f. Caudal, Inferior – Color Brown
     These terms refer to a structure being closer to the feet
     or lower than another structure in the body.
  g. Anterior, Ventral – Color Gray
     These terms refer to a structure being more in front than
     another structure in the body.
  h. Posterior, Dorsal – Color Purple
     These terms refer to a structure being more in back than
     another structure in the body.
  i. Medial – Color Pink
     This term refers to a structure being closer to the median
     plane than another structure in the body.
  j. Lateral – Color Dark Green
     This term refers to a structure being further away from
     the median plane than another structure in the body.
  k. Proximal – Color Dark Blue
     Employed only with reference to the limbs, term refers to
     a structure being closer to the median plane or root of
     the limb than another structure in the limb.
  l. Distal – Color Black
     Employed only with reference to the limbs, term refers to
     a structure being further away from the median plane or
     the root of the limb than another structure in the limb.

Section E: Directional Terminology
1. What is the advantage for the medical community to use a "universal" language?

2. Describe the anatomical position. Why might it be confusing if we did not use this position as a reference point?

3. Identify the correct directional term.
   a. _______________ means toward the front
   b. _______________ means further away from the point of attachment of a limb
   c. _______________ means towards the head or up
   d. _______________ means closer to the body surface
4. Use the directional terms to complete the following statements.
   a. The esophagus is ______________________ to the spinal cord.
   b. The heart is ______________________ to the diaphragm and ______________________ to the lungs.
   c. The kidneys are ______________________ to the heart.
   d. The knee is ______________________ to the hip, but ______________________ to the foot.
   e. The spine is ______________________ to the sternum.
   f. The sternum is ______________________ to the heart.
   g. The cranium is ______________________ to the scalp.
   h. The nose is ______________________ to the ears.
   i. The elbow is ______________________ to the fingers.

Section F: Body Planes
1. Identify the planes or sections on the diagram.
2. Use the terms to indicate the plane or section.
   a. Name the plane in which the entire width of the sternum may be seen.
   b. Name the plane that divides the body into mirror image halves.
   c. A plane that divides the forearm into proximal and distal portions is a ________ section.
   d. A plane parallel to the midsagittal plane is a ________ plane.
   e. A plane removing just the tip of the nose parallel to the face is a ________ section.
   f. Looking at the cut surface of the removed nose is a ________ view.
   g. Looking at the bottom of a brain removed from the cranium is a ________ view.
   h. Looking at the heart from the right side of a right ________ view.
   i. Assume a midsagittal section of the brain. When looking at the cut surface, this is a ________ view.
   j. You were told to cut an animal along two planes so that both lungs are observable in both sections. The two sections that meet this requirement are the ______________________ and ______________________.

Section G: Body Cavities
1. Label the body cavities in the diagram.
2. Why is the abdominal cavity more prone to injuries than the other cavities?
3. What separates the dorsal cavity into two subdivisions?
4. What separates the ventral cavity into two