5. Learn the fundamentals of the language of anatomy, including: landmarks, body regions, directional terms, planes, relative positions, quadrants/regions, and cavities.
6. List and describe the function of the 11 organ systems of the body, including a list of the organs/components of each system.

Digestive System- Oral cavity, salivary glands, pharynx, small and large Intestine, pancreas, stomach, liver, gallbladder, esophagus
Oral cavity-receptacle for food, works with associated structures such as teeth and tongue to break up food and pass food and liquids to pharynx
Salivary glands- provide buffers and lubrication; produce enzymes that begin digestion
pharynx- Conducts solid food and liquids to esophagus; chamber shared with respiratory tract
Esophagus-delivers food to the stomach
Stomach- Secretes acid and enzymes
small Intestine- Secretes digestive enzymes, buffers, and hormones; absorbs nutrients
Liver-Secretes bile, regulates nutrients, composition of blood
Gallbladder- stores and concentrates bile for release into small intestine
Pancreas- secretes digestive enzymes and buffers; contains endocrine cells
large intestine- removes water from fecal material; stores waste

Endocrine System-Kidneys, adrenal gland, thyroid glad, thymus gland, pituitary gland, peritoneal gland, pancreas, gonads(testes, ovaries) , pineal gland, parathyroid glands, thymus, suprarenal
Pineal gland- May control timing of reproduction and set daily biological rhythms
Pituitary gland- controls other endocrine glands, regulates growth and fluid balance
Thyroid gland- Controls tissue metabolic rate, regulates calcium levels
Parathyroid glands- Regulates calcium levels (with thyroid)
Thymus- Controls maturation of lymphocytes
suprarenal glands- Adjust water balance, tissue metabolism, cardiovascular and respiratory activity
Kidneys- control RBC production and elevate blood pressure
Pancreas- Regulates blood glucose levels
Gonads
Testes-supports male sexual characteristics and reproduction
Ovaries- Supports female sexual characteristics and functions

Respiratory System-lungs, Nasal cavities and Paranasal sinuses, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs, alveoli
Nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses- filter, warm, humidify air; detect smells
pharynx- conducts air to larynx, a chamber shared with the digestive tract
Larynx- Protects opening to trachea and contains vocal cords
Trachea- filters air, traps particles in mucus, conducts air to lungs, cartilages keep airway open
Bronchi- same functions as trachea; diameter decreases as branching occurs.
Lungs- Responsible for air movement during movement of ribs and diaphragm; include airways and alveoli
alveoli- blind pockets at the end of the smallest branches of the bronchioles; sites of gas exchange between air and blood

Muscular- skeletal Muscles, axial muscles and appendicular muscles, tendons, aponeuroses
Skeletal Muscles- Provide skeletal movement; control entrances to digestive and respiratory tracts and exits to digestive and urinary tracts; produce heat, support skeleton; protect soft tissue.
Axial muscles- Support and position axial skeleton

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