

**READING NOTES CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN ANATOMY  
AND PHYSIOLOGY**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Period \_\_\_\_ Due date \_\_\_\_\_

**Introduction**

As humans transitioned from hunter-gatherer to more agricultural in nature, that came with a price, and we continue to battle this today as we become more and more global. Early humans were more isolated from other bands, so infectious diseases didn't spread as quickly. The people ate wild plants, which provided chemicals that combated \_\_\_\_\_. With agriculture came exposure to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Urbanization brought more \_\_\_\_\_ disease and \_\_\_\_\_ as people became sedentary and altered their diets (remember this shift started 6,000 to 10,000 years ago, so today's situation is nothing new to our species).

The rise of medical science has paralleled this shift. At first, healers relied heavily on \_\_\_\_\_. Then they began to discover useful ways of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the human body. They found that certain \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ could treat coughs, headaches, and other common problems. These were the forerunners of modern drugs.

Modern medical science began seeking answers to questions and developed techniques for making accurate observations and performing careful experiments to expand our knowledge of the human body. This new knowledge led to the realization that we needed a new, specialized language. Early medical providers devised many terms to \_\_\_\_\_ body parts, describe their \_\_\_\_\_, and explain their \_\_\_\_\_. Most of these terms originated from \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Study of corpses was forbidden during the Middle ages, but dissection of dead bodies became a key part of medical education in the \_\_\_\_\_ century. It is most vital today for our understanding of the body and will be a central focus of this class.

**Rather than giving us all the answers, science eliminates \_\_\_\_\_.**  
It allows us to test, reject, and sometimes accept hypotheses.

**Anatomy** is Greek for \_\_\_\_\_. **Physiology** is Greek for \_\_\_\_\_. The two together serve to drive every question we have in this course and will be the essential two questions as we study each system of the body: what is it (name that particular structure) and what does it do.

**Organization of the human body: body cavities and membranes (p. 20)**

Refer to your checklist and define/provide an example for the items listed there.

**Anatomical terminology: relative position & body sections (p. 28 - 30)**

Refer to your checklist and define/provide an example for the items listed there.

**Study guide references: use the diagrams on pages 32 – 33, 39 – 45 to answer questions regarding to locations/regions of structures.**