

Unit 2 – Human Body

(relating to Gogelová, p. 37–58)

1. Pronunciation:

- 1.1. Pronounce the following words carefully:
 - 1.1.1. Tongue
 - 1.1.2. Thyroid gland
 - 1.1.3. Vertebral/spinal column
 - 1.1.4. Coccygeal vertebrae
 - 1.1.5. Trachea
 - 1.1.6. Oesophagus
 - 1.1.7. Sweat glands
 - 1.1.8. Splenius muscle
 - 1.1.9. Epiphysis (e. cerebri)
 - 1.1.10. Urethra
 - 1.1.11. Thymus
 - 1.1.12. Bronchi
 - 1.1.13. Peritoneum
 - 1.1.14. Cerebrospinal fluid
 - 1.1.15. Parasympathetic nerves
 - 1.1.16. Olecranon
- 1.2. Create sentences to explain where the words above can be found within the body.
Example: The tongue is inside the mouth.
- 1.3. Which words are stressed on the second, third, fourth, or fifth syllable? Make 4 groups and pronounce the words.
Reproductive, epiphysis, intestine, excretory, acetabulum, malleolus, cerebrospinal (fluid), parasympathetic (nerves), supination, trochanter, mastication, peritoneum, temporomandibular (joint), homeostasis

Stress on the 2nd syllable	Stress on the 3rd syllable	Stress on the 4th syllable	Stress on the 5th syllable

2. Reshuffle the following words to create a correct sentence (the capital letter always marks the beginning of the sentence):

- 2.1. aspect – lies – thyroid – The – neck – gland – anterior – on – the – of – the
- 2.2. PCL – deep – knee – within – is – The – located – joint – the
- 2.3. names – Lacking – individual – numbered – are – metatarsals – line – from – medial – the – the
- 2.4. If – mandible – protract – your – you – you – forward – extend – it
- 2.5. peroneus – Both – plantar – muscles – flexors – are
- 2.6. longitudinal – arches – as – The – categorized – transverse – are – and
- 2.7. The – precedes – ileum – duodenum – jejunum – the – adjacent – and – stomach – to – is
- 2.8. The – stacked – individual – other – on – bones – of – spine – each – the – top – are – the
- 2.9. The – on – almost – lies – top – heart – thymus – of – and – traces – along – up – trachea – the
- 2.10. Parasympathetic – don't – typically – conscious – nerves – require – thought – give rise – to – a – reaction – to

3. Provide a synonym for the words below and their common Czech equivalents:

- 3.1. Thorax
- 3.2. Thoracic cage
- 3.3. Belly button
- 3.4. Knee pit
- 3.5. Genitals
- 3.6. Pineal gland
- 3.7. Hip socket
- 3.8. Glenohumeral joint
- 3.9. Tailbone
- 3.10. Pituitary gland
- 3.11. Breastbone
- 3.12. Clavicle
- 3.13. Larynx

4. Correct the mistake in each sentence. In each sentence, there is only 1 mistake, either a logical one or an inconsistent usage of language.

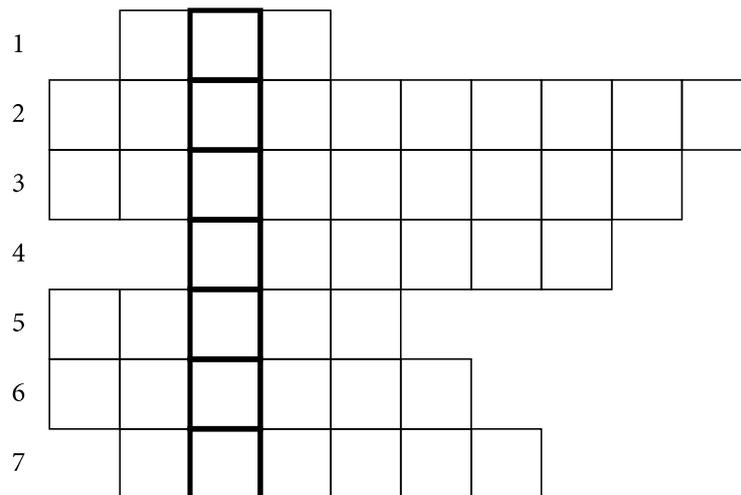
- 4.1. The wrist is proximal to the elbow.
- 4.2. The ribs join the spinal column anteriorly.
- 4.3. The spinal nerve exits the spinal column through intervertebral disc between adjacent vertebrae.
- 4.4. The cerebrum is divided into two halves which are referred to like cerebral hemispheres.
- 4.5. ICM stays for intercostal muscle.
- 4.6. Intercostals, sternocleidomastoids and scalene muscles are considered afferent breathing muscles.
- 4.7. The intervertebral discs are slightly thicker in the anterior respect in the cervical and lumbar spines.
- 4.8. The first metatarsal bone is the longest.

- 4.9. The ankle is contained of the distal end of the tibia, the distal end of the fibula and the dome of the talus.
- 4.10. The bile secretes liver.
- 4.11. The spinal cord is enclosing within the vertebrae.
- 4.12. Nearsightedness is a visionary problem.
- 4.13. The parietal lat makes up about 20% of the cerebral cortex.
- 4.14. Skeletal muscles vary considerably for size, shape, and arrangement of their fibers.

5. Which nouns do the following adjectives relate to? Which nouns do the adjectives collocate with, i.e. which nouns do they often combine with?

- 5.1. Tarsal (in skeleton)
- 5.2. Popliteal
- 5.3. Inguinal
- 5.4. Brachial
- 5.5. Cervical (in skeleton)
- 5.6. Cranial
- 5.7. Mammary
- 5.8. Axillary
- 5.9. Calcaneal
- 5.10. Antebrachial

6. Complete the crossword:



1. the lower part of the face that moves if you open your mouth
2. a covering that protects the most distal part of a finger
3. the partition separating the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity
4. the front of the neck below the chin and above the collarbone
5. the fold or hollow on either side of the front of the body where the thigh joins the abdomen
6. the hollow place under the arm where the arm joins the trunk
7. the piece of skin that can close over each eye

7. Connect the related words:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7.1. thumb | knuckle |
| 7.2. fist | ventricles |
| 7.3. ligament | ribcage |
| 7.4. chest | spinal cord |
| 7.5. joint capsule | intervertebral junctions |
| 7.6. neural canal | thin membrane |
| 7.7. hinge joint | phalangeal joints |
| 7.8. fascia | fibre |
| 7.9. cerebrospinal fluid | fingers |
| 7.10. arachnoid | synovial fluid |
| 7.11. facet joint | the meninges |

8. Give the antonym (i.e. the opposite meaning):

- 8.1. Proximal
- 8.2. Anterior (ventral)
- 8.3. Deep
- 8.4. Superior
- 8.5. Internal
- 8.6. Lateral
- 8.7. Supine

9. Which organ systems do the following organs pertain to?

- 9.1. Veins
- 9.2. Urethra
- 9.3. Sweat glands
- 9.4. Wind pipe
- 9.5. Pituitary gland
- 9.6. Greater trochanter
- 9.7. Talus

- 9.8. Grey matter
- 9.9. Voice box
- 9.10. Quadriceps
- 9.11. Ventricles (2x)
- 9.12. Shoulder girdle
- 9.13. Urinary bladder
- 9.14. Air sacs
- 9.15. Sebaceous glands

10. Fill in the missing letters:

- 10.1. .BTU.ATOR
- 10.2. BRAIN..EM
- 10.3. ..CET JOINT
- 10.4. I..SE..TION OF THE MUSCLE
- 10.5. SY..O..IAL CAVITY
- 10.6. IS..HIAL TU..RO..SITY
- 10.7. IL..C CR..T
- 10.8. .HY..OID GLA..
- 10.9. IN...VERT..RAL DISK/DISC
- 10.10. VA..MOT.R CEN.RE
- 10.11. P...R..ACTION OF THE S.A..ULA
- 10.12. A..ESSO.Y BRE..HING MUSCLES
- 10.13. QU..S
- 10.14. BO.Y PR..INENCE
- 10.15. GLE..ID ..SSA OF THE ..APULA

11. Answer the questions:

- 11.1. What happens with the radius and the ulna during pronation?
- 11.2. Where are the forearms facing in the anatomically neutral position?

- 11.3. What is the defining feature of the ulna superiorly?
- 11.4. What is the outward movement of the sole of the foot called when it moves away from the mid-line of the body?
- 11.5. What happens with the scapulae when the shoulder blades are squeezed together?
- 11.6. Which bone does the medial malleolus pertain to?
- 11.7. Name the phalanges of the thumb.
- 11.8. Which organ serves both respiratory and digestive functions, i.e. is a part of both the respiratory and digestive tracts?
- 11.9. Name a dome-shaped muscular partition in the trunk.
- 11.10. What are the “ball“ and “socket“ of the hip joint? Is the “ball“ the same as the greater trochanter?
- 11.11. Name the muscles the greater/great trochanter is attached to.
- 11.12. Which roles does the parasympathetic system have? Name at least five of them.
- 11.13. Is it true that the spinal cord extends from the medulla oblongata to the space between the first and the second lumbar vertebrae inside the vertebral column?
- 11.14. What is the part of the head called at the outer edges of the eyebrows?
- 11.15. Is it true that the ACL is a band of connective tissue coursing from the femur to the tibia?

12. Choose the correct answers if a correct answer exists. Each question may have one or more correct answers.

- 12.1. Which of these can describe a body that is divided along the frontal plane?
 - a. Anterior / posterior
 - b. Prone / supine
 - c. Frontal / backal
 - d. Proximal / distal

- 12.2. The cerebral cortex is part of the
- Central nervous system
 - Peripheral nervous system
 - Central intelligence system
 - Peripheral intelligence system
- 12.3. The medial collateral ligament (MCL) is found in the
- Elbow
 - Wrist
 - Vertebrae
 - Knee
- 12.4. The sternum is also known as the
- Keybone
 - Collarbone
 - Breastbone
 - Middlebone
- 12.5. Who has a urethra?
- Men
 - Women
 - Children under the age of 18
 - Newborns
- 12.6. Which of the following regions is/are found in the upper body?
- Metatarsal
 - Axillary
 - Popliteal
 - Groin
- 12.7. Phalanges can be found
- In the hands
 - In the feet
 - In the intestines
 - In the brain

- 12.8. Of these, the most common basketball injury is
- Ankle inversion
 - Knee varus
 - Ankle eversion
 - Shoulder subluxation
- 12.9. Which of the following are hinge joints?
- Hips
 - Elbow
 - Wrist
 - Knee
- 12.10. Which of the following are organ systems?
- Reproductive
 - Pituitary
 - Integumentary
 - Skeletal