



Anatomy & Physiology 1

RCAS Policies/Procedures:

Students will be required to follow all RCAS policies and procedures. To view the RCAS High School Student Handbook, click handbook.

Course Description:

Prerequisites: Biology 1 & Biology 2 are essential for success Grade: 11,12

This course takes a closer look at the biological structure of humans, including things such as organs, muscles, and bones. The first semester includes anatomical terminology, the study of structure and function of tissues, and the integumentary, skeletal, and muscular systems. This course also involves a laboratory component, which includes anatomical studies using microscopy and dissection and the study of physiological concepts.

Textbook:

Essentials of Human Anatomy & Physiology; 13th Edition 978-0-13-732159-9

Required Resources:

"Limited Choice" Resources: (students will be asked to choose at least one title from this list)

Student Choice:

Will student be asked to choose additional reading material from the classroom or school library?

Essential Questions:

- 1. What is the proper anatomical terminology used to describe anatomical directions, surfaces, body planes, and regions?
- 2. What are the major body cavities and the organs found in them?
- 3. What are the four major tissue types and how does their structure correlate to their functions in body organs?
- 4. How is structure of a body organ(s) related to the function it performs for a human body system?
- 5. How do feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis and normal body function?

Essential Learning Intentions:

- 1. I can use proper anatomical terminology to describe anatomical directions, surfaces, body planes, and regions.
- 2. I can locate the major body cavities and list the main organs in each body cavity
- 3. I can compare and contrast the different types of epithelium, connective tissue, muscle and nervous tissue.
- 4. I can describe how an organ's structure is directly related to its function for the human body.
- 5. I can create a model of a negative feedback mechanism and its role in maintaining homeostasis.