



“Wheel of Fortune”

Anatomy Vocabulary Review

1. Print the attached page: 7-8th Grade Anatomy & Physiology Vocabulary page.
2. One student gets to be “Vanna” and writes out the blanks on the board for the “Phrase that Pays” along with the whole alphabet in block letters. (No one else sees the answers.)
3. Another student, the first ASKER reads the DEFINITION of the first Anatomy & Physiology term (“Aqueous Humor”) from the “7-8th Grade A & P” page to the next person in the row.
4. If the ANSWERER answers correctly, s/he gets to pick a letter from the block letters on the board. Vanna crosses off the letter chosen and fills in the corresponding blank, OR announces that there “aren’t any” of that letter in the puzzle. The answerer may try to guess the Phrase if s/he chooses before moving on to the next person’s turn. (If the ANSWERER answers INCORRECTLY, s/he doesn’t get to pick a letter of course.)
5. The **ASKER hands the “7-8th Grade A & P” page to the ANSWERER who becomes the NEW ASKER** and reads the next DEFINITION (or the same one if s/he got it wrong) to the next student. Continue to ask the SAME question UNTIL it is guessed correctly.
6. Continue until all A & P vocabulary words are covered.
7. If all words are covered and the Phrase is not guessed yet, start over from the beginning of the A & P list (re-review).
8. If the “Phrase that Pays” is guessed before the whole A & P list is asked, use one of the alternative Phrases until the A & P list has been used at least once.

The Phrase that Pays:

IT ONLY TAKES A SECOND TO PROTECT OR LOSE YOUR SIGHT.

Alternate Phrases:

YOU HAVE ONLY ONE PAIR OF EYES FOREVER.

FRIENDS DON’T LET FRIENDS GO BLIND.

Anatomy & Physiology Vocabulary

from http://www.preventblindness.org/vlc/how_we_see.htm

Anterior Chamber: space in front portion of the eye between the cornea and the iris and lens, which is filled with aqueous humor

Aqueous Humor: a clear, watery fluid that fills the front part of the eye between the cornea, lens and iris.

Binocular Vision: coordinated use of the two eyes to see a single fused 3D image

Choroid: the middle layer of the eyeball which contains veins and arteries that furnishes nourishment to the eye, especially the retina.

Conjunctiva: a mucous membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the front part of the eyeball.

Cornea: the transparent outer portion of the eyeball that transmits light to the retina.

Ciliary Body: a ring of tissue between the iris and the choroid consisting of muscles and blood vessels that changes the shape of the lens and manufactures aqueous humor

Fovea: A tiny spot located in the macula that is the area of clearest vision on the retina.

Iris: the colored, circular part of the eye in front of the lens. It controls the size of the pupil.

Lens: the transparent disc in the middle of the eye behind the pupil that brings rays of light into focus on the retina.

Macula: is a small area of the retina located near the optic nerve at the back of the eye. It is responsible for our central, most acute vision.

Optic Disk: head of optic nerve, the meeting of all retinal nerve fibers in the retina

Optic Nerve: the important nerve that carries messages from the retina to the brain.

Pupil: the circular opening at the center of the iris that controls the amount of light into the eye.

Retina: the inner layer of the eye containing light-sensitive cells that connects with the brain through the optic nerve. It also contains retinal blood vessels which feed the retina and which can be affected by diabetes.

Sclera: the white part of the eye that is a tough coating which, along with the cornea, forms the external protective coat of the eye.

Vision Loss: the absence of [vision](#) where it existed before, which can happen either [acutely](#) (that is, abruptly) or [chronically](#) (that is, over a long period of time).

Vitreous Body: a colorless mass of soft, gelatin-like material that fills the eyeball behind the lens.