

Name _____

Date _____

Fetal Pig Dissection Pre-Lab

Go to: <http://www.whitman.edu/biology/vpd/main.html>



1. Click on Study Guide – Anatomical Reference.

Label the above picture using: Umbilical Cord, Anterior, Posterior, Dorsal, Ventral

2. Click on Study Guide - Sexing your Pig

Briefly explain how you tell if your pig is male or female. _____

3. Click on Study Guide – Digestive System, then click on the pig's head.

Name the structures commonly known as nostrils. _____

Name the structures commonly known as taste buds. _____

The first incision made on the virtual pig is at the corners of the mouth. What gland are they exposing? _____

Describe the 2 palates that are found in the mouth. _____

When you look into the pharynx of the pig, what three structures will you be able to see?

Now **Click the START** button to go back to the beginning of the Digestive System and click on the pigs abdominal section.

When making the first abdominal incision, cutting barely into the skin will expose what structures? _____

Cutting deeper will allow you to see the _____

What organ structures can initially be seen once the peritoneal membrane has been cut away? _____

What must you do in order to see the stomach? _____

What happens in the small intestine? _____

What happens in the large intestine? _____

Even though the large intestine is larger in diameter, it is actually much _____ than the small intestine.

Where will you find the gall bladder (use the picture to help you describe it's location)? _____

Once the liver is removed, what muscle can be seen? _____

The string has been added to help see what structure? _____

Once the stomach is cut open, what 2 structures can be seen? _____

The spleen can be found just to the left of the stomach. What is the function of the spleen? _____

Describe where you will find the rectum and pancreas. _____

What are the mesenteries? _____

4. Click on Study Guide – Excretory System

Underneath the digestive organs you will find the kidneys. What is the function of the kidneys? _____

Through what structures is the urine transported to the bladder? _____

5. Click on Study Guide – Circulatory System

Click on the pig.

Rotate the view to see the pig's lungs and heart from the side and from the front.

Why is the thymus gland so large in the fetal pig? _____

What structure is the moving yellow dot illustrating? _____

What is its function? _____

6. Click on Study Guide – Reproductive System

Click on Female.

In addition holding the eggs, what else do the ovaries produce? _____

What are the oviducts called in humans? _____

Click on “jump to male”.

What is tightly packed into the testes? _____

What is its function? _____

Besides sperm, what else is produced in the testes? _____

7. Click on Study Guide – Respiratory System

List the structures found in the upper respiratory tract. _____

List the structures found in the lower respiratory tract. _____

What structures can be seen when the lung is carefully split lengthwise? _____

8. Click on Study Guide – Nervous System

Click on the lumbar section

What structure is exposed when the vertebrae are removed? _____

Click the start button and select the cervical section

Why are the muscles in the pig's neck so thick in the neck? _____

Click the start button and select the cranial section

Once the skull pieces have been removed, what membrane can be seen?

What is the major difference between the human brain and most mammal's brains? _____
