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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The normal dynamic process of balance in the body is:
   a. catabolism.
   b. anabolism.
   c. metabolism.
   d. homeostasis.

   ANS: D REF: p. 27
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

2. The process of converting energy by breaking down substances is:
   a. anabolism.
   b. catabolism.
   c. metabolism.
   d. homeostasis.

   ANS: B REF: p. 27
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. The substance that holds organelles within a cell is the:
   a. cytoplasm.
   b. lysosome.
   c. mitochondrion.
   d. ribosome.

   ANS: A REF: p. 27
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. The structure that is the site of protein formation is the:
   a. mitochondrion.
   b. ribosome.
   c. lysosome.
   d. nucleus.

   ANS: B REF: p. 27
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. Which structure in a cell is responsible for conversion of nutrients to energy?
   a. nucleus
   b. mitochondrion
   c. ribosome
   d. cytoplasm

   ANS: B REF: p. 27

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OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

6. One of the combining forms for the control center of the cell is:
   a. chondr/o.
   b. cyt/o.
   c. lys/o.
   d. kary/o.

   ANS: D REF: p. 33
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. Tissue that has a supportive function in an organ or tissue is:
   a. superficial.
   b. deep.
   c. stromal.
   d. parenchymal.

   ANS: C REF: p. 28
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Nondecodable Terms

8. Which type of tissue acts as an internal and external covering of the body?
   a. Epithelial
   b. connective
   c. muscular
   d. nervous

   ANS: A REF: p. 28
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

9. Bone, blood, and fat are examples of what type of tissue?
   a. Epithelial
   b. connective
   c. muscular
   d. nervous

   ANS: B REF: p. 28
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Nondecodable Terms

10. *Viscera* is the healthcare term for:
    a. cells.
    b. organs.
    c. tissues.
    d. body systems.

    ANS: B REF: p. 28
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

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11. *Hist/o* is a combining form for:
    a. cell.
    b. organ.
    c. tissue.
    d. body system.

    ANS: C REF: p. 28
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. The pointed superior part of the lung is considered the:
    a. apex.
    b. fornix.
    c. antrum.
    d. body.

    ANS: A REF: p. 29
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

13. An antrum is most similar to a(n):
    a. apex.
    b. fundus.
    c. hilum.
    d. sinus.

    ANS: D REF: p. 29
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

14. The space within a tubelike structure is the:
    a. sinus.
    b. lumen.
    c. hilum.
    d. vestibule.

    ANS: B REF: p. 29
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

15. A small space at the beginning of a canal is the:
    a. hilum.
    b. sinus.
    c. vestibule.
    d. fornix.

    ANS: C REF: p. 29
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

16. What is the name of the organ part farthest from its opening?
    a. fundus
    b. hilum

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c. fornix
d. apex

ANS: A REF: p. 29
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

17. What is the term for the area where nerves and vessels enter and exit an organ?
a. Antrum
b. lumen
c. vestibule
d. hilum

ANS: D REF: p. 29
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

18. The largest or most important part of an organ is termed the:
a. body.
b. lumen.
c. apex.
d. sinus.

ANS: A REF: p. 29
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

19. *Myel/o* is a combining form for the:
a. muscles and spinal cord.
b. bone marrow and spinal cord.
c. muscle and bone marrow.
d. spinal cord and nerves.

ANS: B REF: p. 31
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

20. *Crur/o* is a combining form meaning the:
a. knee.
b. back.
c. abdomen.
d. leg.

ANS: D REF: p. 37
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

21. *Brachi/o* is a combining form for the:
a. lung.
b. arm.
c. leg.
d. neck.

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ANS: B REF: p. 37
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

22. The *sural* area of the body refers to the:
    a. head.
    b. chest.
    c. neck.
    d. calf.

    ANS: D REF: p. 38
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

23. *Cervic/o* is a combining form for the:
    a. abdomen.
    b. neck.
    c. chest.
    d. arm.

    ANS: B REF: p. 36
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

24. *Phren/o* is a combining form meaning:
    a. air or lungs.
    b. mind or air.
    c. diaphragm or mind.
    d. air or mind.

    ANS: C REF: p. 48 | p. 561
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

25. Back to front is:
    a. anteroposterior.
    b. posteroanterior.
    c. distoproximal.
    d. proximodistal.

    ANS: B REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

26. Positioning a patient to examine the abdomen would be placing the person in a ____ position.
    a. plantar
    b. proximal
    c. supine
    d. prone

    ANS: C REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

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27. If a stroke on one side of the brain affects the opposite side, you would term its effect to be on the ____ side.
    a. anterior
    b. posterior
    c. contralateral
    d. ipsilateral

    ANS: C REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

28. A patient with burns on her back has lesions on the ____ aspect of her body.
    a. anterior
    b. ventral
    c. posterior
    d. proximal

    ANS: C REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

29. When John grabbed the handle of a hot pan on his stove, he sustained burns on the ____ surface of his hand.
    a. superior
    b. palmar
    c. plantar
    d. pronate

    ANS: B REF: p. 37 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

30. Which direction describes vessels that lead toward an organ?
    a. Afferent
    b. efferent
    c. medial
    d. lateral

    ANS: A REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

31. The scrapes on the elbows of the child were described as ____ injuries.
    a. supine
    b. superficial
    c. superior
    d. supinate

    ANS: B REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

32. The part of the esophagus that is farthest from its beginning at the throat is the ____ end.
    a. dorsal
    b. distal
    c. dextrad
    d. proximal

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ANS: B REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

33. A patient with a sinistrocardia has his heart located to the ____ side of the body.
    a. front
    b. back
    c. right
    d. left

    ANS: D REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

34. A patient with bilateral pain hurts on:
    a. one side of her body.
    b. both sides of her body.
    c. the front of her body.
    d. the back of her body.

    ANS: B REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

35. A patient lying in a prone position is lying on her:
    a. belly.
    b. back.
    c. side.
    d. arm.

    ANS: A REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

36. One of the veterinarian's canine patients had a bad flea bite that was caudal to his shoulders. The physician knew that it was toward his:
    a. belly.
    b. back.
    c. head.
    d. tail.

    ANS: D REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

37. When a patient came in with numbness of her left arm and left leg, the physician noted that the leg numbness was on the ____ side.
    a. contralateral
    b. ipsilateral
    c. bilateral
    d. dextrad

    ANS: B REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

38. The abdominopelvic region that is immediately superior to the umbilical region is the _____ region.
    a. hypochondriac

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b. lumbar
c. epigastric
d. hypogastric

ANS: C REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

39. The abdominopelvic region that is inferior to the left lumbar region is the left _____ region.
a. iliac
b. hypogastric
c. hypochondriac
d. inguinal

ANS: A REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

40. The abdominopelvic region that is medial to the lumbar regions is the _____ region.
a. hypogastric
b. epigastric
c. umbilical
d. hypochondriac

ANS: C REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

41. Munro's point is located in the _____ quadrant.
a. upper right
b. upper left
c. lower right
d. lower left

ANS: D REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

42. McBurney's point is located in the _____ quadrant.
a. upper right
b. upper left
c. lower right
d. lower left

ANS: C REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

43. McBurney's point is the area in one of the abdominopelvic quadrants at which:
a. if painful, may indicate gallbladder disease.
b. if painful, may indicate appendicitis.
c. surgeons introduce instruments to examine the mediastinum.
d. surgeons introduce instruments to perform laparoscopic surgery.

ANS: B REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

44. The liver is in the _____ quadrant.

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a. upper right
b. upper left
c. lower right
d. lower left

ANS: A REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

45. The stomach and spleen are located in the _____ quadrant.
a. upper right
b. upper left
c. lower right
d. lower left

ANS: B REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

46. The plane that separates the sides is the ____ plane.
a. coronal
b. frontal
c. transverse
d. sagittal

ANS: D REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

47. The plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior sections is the ____ plane.
a. coronal
b. frontal
c. transverse
d. sagittal
e. both a and b

ANS: E REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

48. The ____ plane separates the nose from the toes.
a. frontal
b. transverse
c. midsagittal
d. sagittal

ANS: B REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

49. The *R* in *RUQ* refers to:
a. rectum.
b. required.
c. retroperitoneal.
d. right.

ANS: D REF: p. 49
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Abbreviations

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50. Patients with osteochondritis are having problems with which type of tissue?
    a. epithelial
    b. connective
    c. muscular
    d. nervous

    ANS: B REF: p. 28
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

51. A patient with a buildup of fatty deposits in the lining of the arteries has a problem with the ____ of the arteries.
    a. hilum
    b. apex
    c. vestibule
    d. lumen

    ANS: D REF: p. 29
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

52. The patient's paranasal ____ (cavities in bone) were inflamed.
    a. hila
    b. antra
    c. lumina
    d. apices

    ANS: B REF: p. 29
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

53. The x-ray films showed a blunted ____ (tip) of the right lung.
    a. apex
    b. fornix
    c. fundus
    d. body

    ANS: A REF: p. 29
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Nondecodable Terms

54. Patients with coronary heart disease have a disorder of their ____ system.
    a. respiratory
    b. endocrine
    c. cardiovascular
    d. integumentary

    ANS: C REF: p. 32
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

55. An endotracheal tube is placed ____ the trachea.

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a. above
b. under
c. within
d. outside

ANS: C REF: p. 33
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

56. Otoscopes are used to examine the:
a. ears.
b. eyes.
c. bones.
d. umbilical region.

ANS: A REF: p. 36
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

57. The combining form for the front is:
a. arthr/o.
b. antr/o.
c. anter/o.
d. atri/o.

ANS: C REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

58. Warts on the bottom of a patient's foot are described as being on the ____ surface of the foot.
a. inferior
b. superior
c. palmar
d. plantar

ANS: D REF: p. 38 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

59. A dorsal cavity of the body is the ____ cavity.
a. cranial
b. thoracic
c. pelvic
d. abdominal

ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

60. An infection of the ____ cavity is called *peritonitis*.
a. cranial
b. spinal
c. thoracic
d. abdominal

ANS: D REF: p. 48 OBJ: Body Cavity

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TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

61. A patient came in with a mass of blood in the space between the lungs. That space is termed the:
    a. pleura.
    b. mediastinum.
    c. peritoneum.
    d. diaphragm.

    ANS: B REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Nondecodable Terms

62. The pleura surrounds the:
    a. stomach.
    b. abdominal cavity.
    c. thoracic cavity.
    d. lungs.

    ANS: D REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

63. The bladder is located in the ____ cavity.
    a. pelvic
    b. thoracic
    c. abdominal
    d. cranial

    ANS: A REF: p. 48 OBJ: Body Cavity
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

64. The plane that separates the right and left lobes of the brain is the ____ plane.
    a. frontal
    b. sagittal
    c. transverse
    d. midsagittal

    ANS: D REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

65. The inguinal region is the ____.
    a. loins
    b. back
    c. bellybutton
    d. groin

    ANS: D REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

66. The opposite of superior is:
    a. palmate.
    b. proximal.
    c. inferior.
    d. pronate.

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ANS: C REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

67. A patient with a disorder of adipose tissue has a problem with which type of tissue?
a. epithelial
b. connective
c. muscular
d. nervous

ANS: B REF: p. 28
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

68. Building up substances for energy conversion is termed:
a. anabolism.
b. catabolism.
c. metabolism.
d. homeostasis.

ANS: A REF: p. 27
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

69. Paranasal sinuses are ____ the nose.
a. under
b. surrounding
c. through
d. near

ANS: D REF: p. 33
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

70. An antecubital bruise is on the front of the:
a. hand.
b. foot.
c. arm.
d. leg.

ANS: C REF: p. 37
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

71. Pain in an arm and leg on the same side of the body is termed:
a. bilateral.
b. contralateral.
c. ipsilateral.
d. homeostasis.

ANS: C REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

72. *Celi/o* has the same meaning as:

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a. gastr/o.
b. lapar/o.
c. chondr/o.
d. somat/o.

ANS: B REF: p. 51
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

73. The plural of hilum is:
a. hilus.
b. hila.
c. hili.
d. hilae.

ANS: B REF: p. 29
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

74. The plural of pleura is:
a. pleurae.
b. pleuri.
c. pleures.
d. pleurus.

ANS: A REF: p. 20
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

75. The plural of lumen is:
a. lumena.
b. lumeni.
c. lumenae.
d. lumina.

ANS: D REF: p. 29
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

76. The singular of viscera is:
a. viscerus.
b. viscus.
c. viscer.
d. visca.

ANS: B REF: p. 28
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

77. One who studies cells is a:
a. cytologist.
b. cystologist.
c. histologist.

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d. pathologist.

ANS: A REF: p. 34
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

78. The epithelial tissue in the heart is called the:
a. myocardium.
b. endocardium.
c. mediastinum.
d. pleura.

ANS: B REF: p. 28
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

79. Hypochondriac literally translates as "pertaining to ____ the cartilage."
a. within
b. through
c. above
d. below

ANS: D REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

80. *Thel/e* refers to the:
a. lung.
b. nipple.
c. testis.
d. windpipe.

ANS: B REF: p. 28 | p. 33
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

81. The combining form *cellul/o* means:
a. cell.
b. nucleus.
c. cytoplasm.
d. cell membrane.

ANS: A REF: p. 33
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

82. Which prefix means "bad, difficult, painful, abnormal"?
a. meta-
b. dis-
c. mal-
d. dys-

ANS: D REF: p. 17
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

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TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

83. *Kary/o* is a combining form for the:
    a. cytoplasm.
    b. nucleus.
    c. mitochondria.
    d. lysosomes.

    ANS: B REF: p. 33
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

84. The *Q* in *LLQ* refers to:
    a. questionable.
    b. quadriplegia.
    c. quadrant.
    d. query.

    ANS: C REF: p. 49
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Abbreviations

85. A visual examination of the abdominal cavity is a:
    a. gastroscopy.
    b. mediastinoscopy.
    c. phrenoscopy.
    d. laparoscopy.

    ANS: D REF: p. 12 | p. 51
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

86. Which plane would divide the upper abdominopelvic quadrants from the lower abdominopelvic quadrants?
    a. frontal
    b. sagittal
    c. transverse
    d. midsagittal

    ANS: C REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

87. Which suffix does NOT mean “pertaining to”?
    a. -al
    b. -ia
    c. -iac
    d. -ic

    ANS: B REF: p. 33 | p. 51
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

88. Medial to the inguinal region is the _____ region.
    a. lumbar

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b. umbilical
c. hypogastric
d. epigastric

ANS: C REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

89. Inferior to the hypochondriac region is the _____ region.
a. iliac
b. umbilical
c. lumbar
d. hypogastric

ANS: C REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

90. Another term for the surface of the palm is:
a. volar.
b. plantar.
c. sural.
d. crural.

ANS: A REF: p. 37 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

91. The mediastinum is ____ to the lungs.
a. lateral
b. superior
c. medial
d. inferior

ANS: C REF: p. 42 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

92. The term that means “away from an organ” is:
a. anterior.
b. superior.
c. afferent.
d. efferent.

ANS: D REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

93. The nipples are on the ____ surface of the body.
a. anterior
b. afferent
c. posterior
d. cephalad

ANS: A REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

94. The organ that is in the cranial cavity is the:

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a. brain.
b. vertebrae.
c. spinal cord.
d. trachea.

ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

95. *Periapical* would mean pertaining to ____ a pointed structure.
a. surrounding
b. in front of
c. through
d. within

ANS: A REF: p. 17
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the umbilical region?
   a. hypochondriac
   b. epigastric
   c. umbilical
   d. lumbar
   e. iliac

   ANS: B REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

2. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the umbilical region?
   a. hypogastric
   b. epigastric
   c. umbilical
   d. lumbar
   e. iliac

   ANS: A REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the left lumbar region?
   a. left hypochondriac
   b. epigastric
   c. umbilical
   d. left lumbar
   e. iliac

   ANS: A REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. Which abdominopelvic region is inferior to the right lumbar region?
   a. right hypochondriac
   b. epigastric
   c. umbilical
   d. right lumbar
   e. right iliac

   ANS: E REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the iliac region?
   a. hypochondriac
   b. epigastric
   c. umbilical
   d. lumbar
   e. hypogastric

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ANS: D REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

6. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the hypogastric region?
   a. hypochondriac
   b. epigastric
   c. umbilical
   d. lumbar
   e. hypogastric

   ANS: C REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. Which abdominopelvic region is inferior to the right hypochondriac region?
   a. left hypochondriac
   b. epigastric
   c. umbilical
   d. right lumbar
   e. right iliac

   ANS: D REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

8. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the epigastric region?
   a. hypochondriac
   b. epigastric
   c. umbilical
   d. hypogastric
   e. iliac

   ANS: C REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

9. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the epigastric region?
   a. hypochondriac
   b. epigastric
   c. umbilical
   d. lumbar
   e. iliac

   ANS: A REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the hypogastric region?
    a. hypochondriac
    b. epigastric
    c. umbilical
    d. lumbar
    e. iliac

    ANS: E REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

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11. Which abdominopelvic region is below the ribs?
    a. hypochondriac
    b. epigastric
    c. umbilical
    d. lumbar
    e. iliac

    ANS: A REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. Which abdominopelvic region is medial to the iliac region?
    a. hypochondriac
    b. epigastric
    c. umbilical
    d. lumbar
    e. hypogastric

    ANS: E REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

TRUE/FALSE

1. The normal dynamic process of balance needed to maintain a healthy body is hemostasis.

    ANS: F REF: p. 27
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

2. Epithelial tissue acts as an internal or external covering for organs.

    ANS: T REF: p. 28
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. The pointed extremity of a conical structure is the fornix.

    ANS: F REF: p. 29
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. Another term for organs is *viscera*.

    ANS: T REF: p. 28
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. The small space at the beginning of a canal is the lumen.

    ANS: F REF: p. 29
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

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6. A directional term for the back of the body is *dorsal*.

ANS: T REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. *Prone* means lying on one's back.

ANS: F REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

8. *Efferent* means away from an organ.

ANS: T REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

9. *Ipsilateral* means on the opposite side.

ANS: F REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. The ventral cavities are on the front of the body.

ANS: T REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

11. The brain is in the spinal cavity.

ANS: F REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. The mediastinum is in the thoracic cavity.

ANS: T REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

13. The diaphragm is the space between the lungs.

ANS: F REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Nondecodable Terms

14. The center of the abdominopelvic regions is the umbilical region.

ANS: T REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

15. Inguinal regions are the same as iliac regions.

ANS: T REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

16. McBurney's point is in the RLQ.

ANS: T REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions

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TOP: Nondecodable Terms

17. If a patient has pain localized to Munro's point, appendicitis is suspected.

ANS: F REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

18. Frontal and coronal planes are the same.

ANS: T REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

19. The transverse plane separates the sides.

ANS: F REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

20. The combining form *chondr/o* means "time."

ANS: F REF: p. 51 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

21. The areas superior to the lumbar abdominopelvic regions are the hypochondriac regions.

ANS: T REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

22. *Phren/o* is a combining form for the mediastinum.

ANS: F REF: p. 51 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

23. The transverse plane divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part.

ANS: T REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

24. The coronal plane separates the sides.

ANS: F REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

25. A midsagittal plane divides the body into equal right and left halves.

ANS: T REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

26. A frontal plane divides the body into upper and lower parts.

ANS: F REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

27. An oblique plane divides the body at a slanted angle.

ANS: T REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

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COMPLETION

1. The process of converting energy by breaking down substances is _____.

   ANS: catabolism

   REF: p. 27 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

2. The process of converting energy by continually building up and breaking down substances is _____.

   ANS: metabolism

   REF: p. 27 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

3. The process of converting energy by building up substances is _____.

   ANS: anabolism

   REF: p. 27 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

4. Which part of the cell is the control center? _____

   ANS: Nucleus

   REF: p. 27 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

5. The plural of fundus is _____.

   ANS: fundi

   REF: p. 29 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Pronounce/Spell

6. The plural of lumen is _____.

   ANS: lumina

   REF: p. 29 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
   TOP: Pronounce/Spell

7. All three types of _____ tissue share the unique property of being able to contract and relax.

   ANS: muscular

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REF: p. 28 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

8. The plural of viscus is _____.

ANS: viscera

REF: p. 28 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

9. Which type of tissue includes cells that provide transmission of information to regulate a variety of functions? _____

ANS: Nervous

REF: p. 28 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

10. Which type of tissue has an internal structural network? _____

ANS: Connective

REF: p. 28 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

11. What is the part of an organ that is a recess, exit, or entrance of a duct into a gland or of nerves and vessels into an organ? _____

ANS: Hilum

REF: p. 29 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

12. What is the term for the space within an artery, vein, intestine, or tube? _____

ANS: Lumen

REF: p. 29 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

13. What is the term for the base of an organ or the part of a hollow organ farthest from its mouth? _____

ANS: fundus

REF: p. 29 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

14. The plural of apex is _____.

ANS: apices

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REF: p. 29 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

15. The opposite of prone is _____.

ANS: supine

REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Pronounce/Spell

16. Another term for anterior is _____.

ANS: ventral

REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Pronounce/Spell

17. A term for toward the side is _____.

ANS: lateral

REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

18. What is the term for close or nearer to the point of attachment? _____

ANS: proximal

REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

19. Which cavity contains the stomach, liver, and intestines? _____

ANS: abdominal

REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

20. Which cavity holds the lungs? _____

ANS: thoracic

REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

21. What is the muscle that separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities?
_____

ANS: diaphragm

REF: p. 48 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Pronounce/Spell

22. The region superior to the umbilical region is the _____ region.

ANS: epigastric

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REF: p. 42 | p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

23. Which plane divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part? _____

ANS: transverse

REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes TOP: Pronounce/Spell

24. Which plane divides the body at a slanted angle? _____

ANS: oblique

REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes TOP: Pronounce/Spell

MATCHING

Match the following terms with their opposites.

a. anterior
b. superior
c. medial
d. ipsilateral
e. superficial
f. proximal
g. supine
h. palmar
i. dextrad
j. afferent
k. anteroposterior

1. sinistrad
2. contralateral
3. lateral
4. posterior
5. efferent
6. distal
7. prone
8. inferior
9. deep
10. plantar
11. posteroanterior

1. ANS: I REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
2. ANS: D REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
3. ANS: C REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

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4. ANS: A REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
5. ANS: J REF: pp. 43-44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
6. ANS: F REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
7. ANS: G REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
8. ANS: B REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
9. ANS: E REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
10. ANS: H REF: pp. 37-38 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
11. ANS: K REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct word part below.

a. viscera, organs (combining form)
b. Belly (combining form)
c. umbilicus, naval (combining form)
d. thorax, chest (combining form)
e. upward (combining form)
f. near (combining form)
g. back (combining form)
h. pelvis (combining form)
i. middle (combining form)
j. side (combining form)
k. downward (combining form)
l. tissue (combining form)
m. far (combining form)
n. cell (combining form)
o. skull (combining form)
p. abdomen (combining form)
q. toward (suffix)
r. one (prefix)
s. middle (prefix)
t. same (prefix)

12. viscer/o
13. ventr/o
14. umbilic/o
15. ipsi-
16. mid-
17. uni-
18. -ad
19. abdomin/o
20. crani/o
21. cyt/o

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22. dist/o
23. hist/o
24. infer/o
25. later/o
26. medi/o
27. pelv/i
28. poster/o
29. proxim/o
30. super/o
31. thorac/o

12. ANS: A REF: p. 51 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
13. ANS: B REF: p. 51 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
14. ANS: C REF: p. 51
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
15. ANS: T REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
16. ANS: S REF: p. 51 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
17. ANS: R REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
18. ANS: Q REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
19. ANS: P REF: p. 51 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
20. ANS: O REF: p. 51 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
21. ANS: N REF: p. 33
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
22. ANS: M REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
23. ANS: L REF: p. 33
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
24. ANS: K REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
25. ANS: J REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
26. ANS: I REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
27. ANS: H REF: p. 37 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
28. ANS: G REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
29. ANS: F REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

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30. ANS: E REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
31. ANS: D REF: p. 51 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

a. that contains the heart and lungs
b. cavity that contains the brain
c. cavity that contains the spinal cord
d. cavity that contains the bladder and reproductive organs
e. cavity that contains the stomach and liver
f. to the left
g. away from an organ
h. lying on one's belly
i. toward the side
j. pertaining to the head
k. pertaining to the sole of the foot
l. far or farther from the point of attachment/origin
m. toward the head
n. toward the tail
o. back of body
p. abdominopelvic region superior to the umbilical region
q. abdominopelvic region superior to the hypogastric region
r. abdominopelvic region lateral to the umbilical region
s. abdominopelvic region inferior to the lumbar region
t. abdominopelvic region medial to the inguinal region

32. abdominal
33. caudad
34. cephalad
35. cranial
36. umbilical
37. distal
38. efferent
39. epigastric
40. thoracic
41. hypogastric
42. inguinal
43. lateral
44. lumbar
45. pelvic
46. plantar
47. posterior
48. cephalic
49. prone
50. sinistrad
51. spinal

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32. ANS: E REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
33. ANS: N REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
34. ANS: M REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
35. ANS: B REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
36. ANS: Q REF: p. 49 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
37. ANS: L REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
38. ANS: G REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
39. ANS: P REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
40. ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
41. ANS: T REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
42. ANS: S REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
43. ANS: I REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
44. ANS: R REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
45. ANS: D REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
46. ANS: K REF: p. 38 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
47. ANS: O REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
48. ANS: J REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
49. ANS: H REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
50. ANS: F REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
51. ANS: C REF: p. 47 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

a. to the right
b. toward an organ
c. lying on one's back
d. toward the midline
e. to the side
f. pertaining to the palm of the hand
g. close or nearer to the point of attachment/origin
h. front side
i. toward the surface

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52. afferent
53. anterior
54. dextrad
55. medial
56. palmar
57. proximal
58. superficial
59. lateral
60. supine

52. ANS: B REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
53. ANS: H REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
54. ANS: A REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
55. ANS: D REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
56. ANS: F REF: p. 38 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
57. ANS: G REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
58. ANS: I REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
59. ANS: E REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
60. ANS: C REF: p. 44 OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

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