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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. 28
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

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

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

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

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OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

6. One of the combining forms for the nucleus 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 & Translatable 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. 29
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Non-translatable 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. 29
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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. 29
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

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

12. The pointed extremity of a conical structure is considered the
    a. apex.
    b. fornix.
    c. antrum.
    d. body.

    ANS: A REF: p. 30
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

    ANS: D REF: p. 30
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

    ANS: B REF: p. 30
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Non-translatable 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. 30
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Non-translatable 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. 30
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Non-translatable 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. 30
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Non-translatable 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. 30
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: D REF: p. 38
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

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

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

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ANS: D REF: p. 39
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

    ANS: B REF: p. 35
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

    ANS: C REF: p. 46
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

    ANS: B REF: p. 40 OBJ: Positional | Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

25. 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. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
    TOP: Non-translatable Terms

26. 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 & Translatable Terms

27. A patient with burns on her back has lesions on the ____ aspect of her body.

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a. anterior
b. ventral
c. posterior
d. proximal

ANS: C REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

28. 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. 38 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

29. Which term describes vessels that lead toward an organ?
a. Afferent
b. Efferent
c. Medial
d. Lateral

ANS: A REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: B REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

31. 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

ANS: B REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

32. 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 & Translatable Terms

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

    ANS: B REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

    ANS: A REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
    TOP: Non-translatable Terms

35. 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. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

    ANS: B REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

37. The abdominopelvic region that is immediately superior to the umbilical region is the _____ region.
    a. hypochondriac
    b. lumbar
    c. epigastric
    d. hypogastric

    ANS: C REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

38. The abdominopelvic region that is inferior to the left lumbar region is the left _____ region.
    a. iliac
    b. hypogastric

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c. hypochondriac
d. umbilical

ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

39. 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. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: D REF: p. 48 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: C REF: p. 48 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: B REF: p. 48 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

43. The liver is in the _____ quadrant.
a. upper right
b. upper left
c. lower right
d. lower left

ANS: A REF: p. 48 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

44. The stomach and spleen are located in the _____ quadrant.
a. upper right

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

ANS: B REF: p. 48 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: D REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

46. 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. 49 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: B REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: D REF: pp. 48-49
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Abbreviations

49. 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. 30
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body

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TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

    ANS: B REF: p. 30
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

    ANS: A REF: p. 30
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Non-translatable Terms

52. An endotracheal tube is placed ____ the trachea.
    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 & Translatable Terms

53. Otoscopes are used for viewing 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 & Translatable Terms

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

    ANS: C REF: p. 40 OBJ: Positional | Directional
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

55. Warts on the sole of a patient's foot are described as being on the ____ surface of the foot.
    a. inferior

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b. superior
c. palmar
d. plantar

ANS: D REF: p. 38 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: A REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: D REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

58. 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. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Non-translatable Terms

59. The pleura provides lubrication around the
a. stomach.
b. abdominal cavity.
c. thoracic cavity.
d. lungs.

ANS: D REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: A REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

61. The plane that separates the right and left lobes of the brain is the ____ plane.

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a. frontal
b. sagittal
c. transverse
d. midsagittal

ANS: D REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

62. The inguinal region is the
a. loins.
b. back.
c. belly button.
d. groin.

ANS: D REF: p. 37 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

63. The opposite of **superior** is
a. palmate.
b. proximal.
c. inferior.
d. pronate.

ANS: C REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

64. 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 & Translatable Terms

65. 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 & Translatable Terms

66. *Celi/o* has the same meaning as
a. *gastr/o*.
b. *lapar/o*.
c. *chondr/o*.
d. *somat/o*.

ANS: B REF: p. 46

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OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

67. The plural of **hilum** is
    a. hilus.
    b. hila.
    c. hili.
    d. hilae.

    ANS: B REF: p. 30
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Spell

68. The plural of **lumen** is
    a. lumena.
    b. lumeni.
    c. lumenae.
    d. lumina.

    ANS: D REF: p. 30
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Spell

69. The singular of **viscera** is
    a. viscerus.
    b. viscus.
    c. viscer.
    d. visca.

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

70. One who studies cells is a
    a. cytologist.
    b. cystologist.
    c. histologist.
    d. pathologist.

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

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

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

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72. Hypochondriac literally translates as “pertaining to ____ the cartilage.”
    a. within
    b. through
    c. above
    d. under

    ANS: D REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

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

74. The combining form *faci/o* means
    a. face.
    b. fascia.
    c. fact.
    d. front.

    ANS: A REF: p. 35
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

75. *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 & Translatable Terms

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

    ANS: C REF: p. 48
    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
    TOP: Abbreviations

77. Which plane would divide the upper abdominopelvic quadrants from the lower abdominopelvic quadrants?
    a. Frontal
    b. Sagittal

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c. Transverse
d. Midsagittal

ANS: C REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes TOP: Non-translatable Terms

78. Which suffix means “pertaining to?”
a. -al
b. -ia
c. -some
d. -us

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

79. Medial to the inguinal region is the _____ region.
a. lumbar
b. umbilical
c. hypogastric
d. epigastric

ANS: C REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: C REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: A REF: p. 38 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: C REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

83. The term that means “away from an organ” is
a. anterior.

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b. superior.
c. afferent.
d. efferent.

ANS: D REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: A REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

85. The organ that is in the cranial cavity is the
a. brain.
b. vertebrae.
c. spinal cord.
d. trachea.

ANS: A REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the umbilical region?
   a. Hypogastric
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Lumbar
   e. Iliac

   ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

2. 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. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

3. 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. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

4. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the iliac region?
   a. Hypochondriac
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Lumbar
   e. Hypogastric

   ANS: D REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

5. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the hypogastric region?
   a. Hypochondriac
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Lumbar
   e. Hypogastric

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ANS: C REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

6. 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. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

7. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the epigastric region?
   a. Hypochondriac
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Hypogastric
   e. Iliac

   ANS: C REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

8. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the epigastric region?
   a. Hypochondriac
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Lumbar
   e. Iliac

   ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

9. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the hypogastric region?
   a. Hypochondriac
   b. Epigastric
   c. Umbilical
   d. Lumbar
   e. Iliac

   ANS: E REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

10. Which abdominopelvic region is below the ribs?
    a. Hypochondriac
    b. Epigastric
    c. Umbilical
    d. Lumbar
    e. Iliac

    ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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11. Which abdominopelvic region is medial to the iliac region?
    a. Hypochondriac
    b. Epigastric
    c. Umbilical
    d. Lumbar
    e. Hypogastric

    ANS: E REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

COMPLETION

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

   ANS: catabolism

   REF: p. 28 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

   ANS: metabolism

   REF: p. 28 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

   ANS: anabolism

   REF: p. 28 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

4. The plural of fundus is _____.

   ANS: fundi

   REF: p. 30 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Spell

5. The plural of lumen is _____.

   ANS: lumina

   REF: p. 30 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Spell

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

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ANS: muscular

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

7. The plural of viscus is _____.

ANS: viscera

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

8. The plural of apex is _____.

ANS: apices

REF: p. 30 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Spell

9. The opposite of prone is _____.

ANS: supine

REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional TOP: Spell

10. Another term for anterior is _____.

ANS: ventral

REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional TOP: Spell

11. A term for toward the side is _____.

ANS: lateral

REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

ANS: epigastric

REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

ANS: Nervous

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

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

ANS: Connective

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

15. 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. 30 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Spell

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

ANS: Lumen

REF: p. 30 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Spell

17. 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. 30 OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Spell

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

ANS: Proximal

REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

ANS: Abdominal

REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

20. Which cavity holds the lungs? _____

ANS: Thoracic

REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

ANS: Diaphragm

REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Spell

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

ANS: Transverse

REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes TOP: Spell

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

ANS: Oblique

REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes TOP: 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. 42 | p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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2. ANS: D REF: p. 41 | p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
3. ANS: C REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
4. ANS: A REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
5. ANS: J REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
6. ANS: F REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
7. ANS: G REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
8. ANS: B REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
9. ANS: E REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
10. ANS: H REF: p. 38 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
11. ANS: K REF: p. 40 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable 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. Pelvis (combining form)
f. Tissue (combining form)
g. Cell (combining form)
h. Skull (combining form)
i. Abdomen (combining form)
j. One (prefix)
k. Same (prefix)
l. Two (prefix)

12. Bi-
13. Ipsi-
14. Uni-
15. *Abdomin/o*
16. *Crani/o*
17. *Cyt/o*
18. *Hist/o*
19. *Pelv/i*
20. *Thorac/o*
21. *Umbilic/o*
22. *Ventr/o*
23. *Viscer/o*

12. ANS: L REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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13. ANS: K REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
14. ANS: J REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
15. ANS: I REF: p. 37 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
16. ANS: H REF: p. 35 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
17. ANS: G REF: p. 28
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
18. ANS: F REF: p. 33
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
19. ANS: E REF: p. 37 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
20. ANS: D REF: p. 37 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
21. ANS: C REF: p. 37 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
22. ANS: B REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
23. ANS: A REF: p. 33
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

a. Upward (combining form)
b. Near (combining form)
c. Back (combining form)
d. Middle (combining form)
e. Side (combining form)
f. Downward (combining form)
g. Far (combining form)
h. Toward (suffix)
i. Middle (prefix)
j. Above, upon (prefix)
k. Opposite, against (prefix)

24. Contra-
25. Epi-
26. Mid-
27. -ad
28. *Dist/o*
29. *Infer/o*
30. *Later/o*
31. *Medi/o*
32. *Poster/o*
33. *Proxim/o*
34. *Super/o*

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24. ANS: K REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
25. ANS: J REF: p. 33
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
26. ANS: I REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
27. ANS: H REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
28. ANS: G REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
29. ANS: F REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
30. ANS: E REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
31. ANS: D REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
32. ANS: C REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
33. ANS: B REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
34. ANS: A REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

a. Cavity 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. Away from the surface

35. Abdominal
36. Caudad
37. Cephalad
38. Cranial
39. Deep
40. Distal
41. Efferent

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42. Lateral
43. Pelvic
44. Plantar
45. Posterior
46. Cephalic
47. Prone
48. Sinistrad
49. Spinal
50. Thoracic

35. ANS: E REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
36. ANS: N REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
37. ANS: M REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
38. ANS: B REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
39. ANS: P REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
40. ANS: L REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
41. ANS: G REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
42. ANS: I REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
43. ANS: D REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
44. ANS: K REF: p. 38 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
45. ANS: O REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
46. ANS: J REF: p. 35 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
47. ANS: H REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
48. ANS: F REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
49. ANS: C REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
50. ANS: A REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

a. Abdominopelvic region superior to the umbilical region
b. Abdominopelvic region superior to the hypogastric region
c. Abdominopelvic region lateral to the umbilical region
d. Abdominopelvic region inferior to the lumbar region
e. Abdominopelvic region medial to the inguinal region
f. Abdominopelvic region superior to the lumbar region

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51. Epigastric
52. Hypochondriac
53. Hypogastric
54. Inguinal
55. Lumbar
56. Umbilical

51. ANS: A REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
52. ANS: F REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
53. ANS: E REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
54. ANS: D REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
55. ANS: C REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
56. ANS: B REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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

57. Afferent
58. Anterior
59. Dextrad
60. Medial
61. Palmar
62. Proximal
63. Superficial
64. Lateral
65. Supine

57. ANS: B REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
58. ANS: H REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
59. ANS: A REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
60. ANS: D REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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61. ANS: F REF: p. 38 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
62. ANS: G REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
63. ANS: I REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
64. ANS: E REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
65. ANS: C REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

TRUE/FALSE

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

   ANS: F REF: p. 28
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

   ANS: T REF: p. 29
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

   ANS: F REF: p. 30
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

4. Another term for organs is ***viscera***.

   ANS: T REF: p. 33
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

   ANS: F REF: p. 30
   OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

   ANS: T REF: p. 38 OBJ: Positional | Directional
   TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

   ANS: F REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
   TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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8. ***Efferent*** means away from an organ.

ANS: T REF: p. 43 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

9. ***Ipsilateral*** means on the opposite side.

ANS: F REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T REF: p. 45 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

11. The brain is in the ***spinal cavity***.

ANS: F REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

12. The mediastinum is in the ***thoracic cavity***.

ANS: T REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

13. The ***diaphragm*** is the space between the lungs.

ANS: F REF: p. 46 OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: T REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

15. Inguinal regions are the same as iliac regions.

ANS: T REF: p. 47 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

16. ***McBurney's point*** is in the RLQ.

ANS: T REF: p. 48 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: F REF: p. 48 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

18. Frontal and coronal planes are the same.

ANS: T REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes

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TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

19. The transverse plane separates the sides.

ANS: F REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: F REF: p. 49 OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: F REF: p. 49 OBJ: Body Cavity
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes TOP: Non-translatable Terms

23. The coronal plane separates the sides.

ANS: F REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: F REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T REF: p. 49 OBJ: Planes TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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