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Chapter 2: Body Structure

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. Which term describes *scar tissue formation during the healing process that binds anatomical surfaces together?*
A. ablation
B. claudication
C. infarction
D. occlusion
E. adhesion

____ 2. What plane divides the body into right and left halves?
A. coronal
B. lateral
C. midsagittal
D. frontal
E. horizontal

____ 3. The science that deals with the formation, structure, and function of cells is called:
A. oncology.
B. cytology.
C. gastrology.
D. urology.
E. dermatology.

____ 4. What is the structure that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity?
A. spinal column
B. peritoneum
C. diaphragm
D. umbilicus
E. stomach

____ 5. What is the upper right abdominopelvic region (beneath the ribs)?
A. right lumbar region
B. epigastric region
C. right inguinal region
D. right hypochondriac region
E. umbilical region

____ 6. The frontal plane is also known as the:
A. median plane.
B. horizontal plane.
C. coronal plane.
D. midsagittal plane.
E. lateral plane.

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____ 7. The plane that divides the body into upper and lower halves is the:
A. ventral plane.
B. horizontal plane.
C. sagittal plane.
D. dorsal plane.
E. frontal plane.

____ 8. The most complex level of the human body is the:
A. cellular level.
B. tissue level.
C. organ level.
D. system level.
E. organism level.

____ 9. In anatomical position, the:
A. body is lying down with face upward.
B. arms are folded across the chest.
C. body is erect and the eyes are looking forward.
D. palms of the hands face the back of the body.
E. toes point inward.

____ 10. A coronal plane divides the body into:
A. equal right and left halves.
B. unequal right and left halves.
C. front side and back side.
D. upper portion and lower portion.
E. four regions.

____ 11. Which organ is located in the thoracic cavity?
A. heart
B. colon
C. pelvis
D. intestine
E. cecum

____ 12. The middle region of the abdominopelvic cavity is the:
A. hypogastric region.
B. inguinal region.
C. umbilical region.
D. lumbar region.
E. hypochondriac region.

____ 13. The cranial and spinal cavities are subdivisions of the:
A. ventral cavity.
B. pelvic cavity.
C. dorsal cavity.
D. thoracic cavity.
E. coronal cavity.

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____ 14. *Anterior* is a term synonymous with:
A. posterior.
B. supine.
C. lateral.
D. cephalic.
E. front.

____ 15. A *histologist* is a specialist in the study of:
A. cells.
B. tissues.
C. organs.
D. systems.
E. organisms.

____ 16. The plane that divides the body into superior and inferior portions is the:
A. transverse plane.
B. coronal plane.
C. sagittal plane.
D. midsagittal plane.
E. median plane.

____ 17. What directional term describes the *position of the spine relative to the thorax*?
A. proximal
B. ventral
C. posterior
D. anterior
E. inferior

____ 18. In terms of body position, the opposite of cranial is:
A. superior.
B. caudal.
C. lateral.
D. medial.
E. visceral.

____ 19. The navel region of the abdomen is referred to as the:
A. iliac.
B. pelvis.
C. umbilicus.
D. hypochondriac.
E. groin.

____ 20. What is the cavity that surrounds the skull?
A. cranial
B. thoracic
C. abdominal
D. pelvic
E. spinal

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____ 21. What region of the body is used to describe pain that occurs above the stomach?
A. umbilical
B. thoracic
C. lumbar
D. cervical
E. epigastric

____ 22. Which of the following produces images of an organ or area of the body after introduction of a radiopharmaceutical tracer?
A. radiography
B. ultrasonography
C. fluoroscopy
D. x-ray
E. nuclear scan

____ 23. A surgical connection of two ducts or blood vessels is:
A. cauterization.
B. anastomosis.
C. colostomy.
D. endoscopy.
E. suture.

____ 24. Which of the following imaging techniques shows x-ray images on a monitor of internal organs in motion?
A. radiography.
B. magnetic resonance imaging.
C. nuclear scan.
D. fluoroscopy.
E. ultrasound.

____ 25. What radiographic procedure employs high-frequency sound waves to produce an image?
A. MRI
B. PET
C. ultrasonography
D. radiography
E. nuclear scan

____ 26. Blood poisoning, especially caused by bacteria or their toxins, is called:
A. adhesion.
B. anastomosis.
C. cautery.
D. septicemia.
E. sterility.

____ 27. Which condition involves fever, elevated heart and respiratory rates, and low blood pressure?
A. anastomosis
B. sepsis
C. adhesion

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D. chondroma
E. inflammation

____ 28. The directional term *proxim/al* describes a position:
A. farthest from the beginning of a structure.
B. to the side of a structure.
C. nearest to the beginning of a structure.
D. below another structure.
E. above another structure.

____ 29. Visual examination of an organ or canal with a specialized lighted instrument is called:
A. fluoroscopy.
B. scan.
C. tomography.
D. endoscopy.
E. pleuroscopy.

____ 30. The word element that means *tail* is:
A. cervic/o.
B. caud/o.
C. nucle/o.
D. chondr/o.
E. thorac/o.

____ 31. The prefix *ultra-* means:
A. across, through.
B. beneath, under.
C. excess, beyond.
D. toward.
E. away from.

____ 32. Which term refers to the neck?
A. sacral
B. coccygeal
C. cervical
D. thoracic
E. lumbar

____ 33. A noninvasive technique that uses electromagnetic energy to produce images of internal structures of the body is a(n):
A. CAT scan.
B. US.
C. MRI.
D. PET.
E. SPECT.

____ 34. A specialized lighted instrument to view the interior of organs and cavities is a(n):
A. endoscope.
B. microscope.

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C. Doppler.
D. fluoroscope.
E. otoscope.

____ 35. A *cytologist* specializes in the study of:
A. organisms.
B. tissues.
C. systems.
D. organs.
E. cells.

____ 36. What suffix means *separation*, *destruction*, or *loosening?*
A. *-logist*
B. *-toxic*
C. *-lysis*
D. *-logy*
E. *-oma*

____ 37. In the anatomical position, how is the wrist described in relationship to the fingers?
A. The wrist is *medial* to the fingers.
B. The wrist is *ventral* to the fingers.
C. The wrist is *anterior* to the fingers.
D. The wrist is *superior* to the fingers.
E. The wrist is *distal* to the fingers.

____ 38. A tumor in the inguinal area is located in the:
A. stomach.
B. neck.
C. pelvis.
D. groin.
E. spine.

____ 39. Another term for septicemia is:
A. gastritis.
B. anemia.
C. toxemia.
D. leukocytes.
E. hemorrhage.

____ 40. What is the therapeutic procedure that burns tissues by thermal heat, including electricity, or laser?
A. dermabrasion
B. cauterization
C. fulgurization
D. curettage
E. ablation

____ 41. A gastroscope is a type of:
A. microscope.
B. probe.

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C. expander.
D. endoscope.
E. enlarger.

____ 42. Which term describes a *separation*, *destruction*, or *loosening of tissue?*
A. histopathology
B. histoblast
C. histiocyte
D. histolysis
E. histoplasmin

____ 43. What organ is contained in the right upper quadrant (RUQ)?
A. liver
B. appendix
C. lung
D. ovary
E. heart

____ 44. What is the term for a *tumor composed of cartilage?*
A. gastroma
B. carcinoma
C. osteoma
D. adenoma
E. chondroma

____ 45. Adhesions can develop anywhere in the body, but form most commonly in the:
A. mouth.
B. ears.
C. spine.
D. diaphragm.
E. abdomen.

____ 46. The simplest level of the human body is the:
A. cellular level.
B. tissue level.
C. organ level.
D. system level.
E. organism level.

____ 47. The word element that means *navel* is:
A. cervic/o.
B. dist/o.
C. spin/o.
D. umbilic/o.
E. thorac/o.

____ 48. Which suffix means *specialist in the study of*?
A. -logy
B. -logist

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C. -lysis
D. -toxic
E. -ad

____ 49. What directional term describes the *position of the mouth relative to the nose*?
A. proximal
B. distal
C. lateral
D. superior
E. inferior

____ 50. Where is the right lung in reference to the heart?
A. proximal
B. distal
C. lateral
D. ventral
E. dorsal

Matching

Match the combining forms with their meanings.
A. anter/o
B. caud/o
C. cephal/o
D. cervic/o
E. chondr/o
F. cyt/o
G. dist/o
H. dors/o
I. gastr/o
J. hist/o
K. ili/o
L. infer/o
M. inguin/o
N. later/o
O. lumb/o
P. pelv/i
Q. proxim/o
R. spin/o
S. thorac/o
T. umbilic/o

____ 51. groin

____ 52. loins (lower back)

____ 53. near, nearest

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____ 54. cartilage

____ 55. cell

____ 56. tissue

____ 57. lower, below

____ 58. chest

____ 59. neck; cervix uteri (neck of the uterus)

____ 60. umbilicus, navel

____ 61. tail

____ 62. back (of body)

____ 63. pelvis

____ 64. spine

____ 65. ilium (lateral, flaring portion of the hip bone)

____ 66. head

____ 67. stomach

____ 68. anterior, front

____ 69. far, farthest

____ 70. side, to one side

Match the medical words with their definitions.

A. adhesion
B. anastomosis
C. anterior
D. C&S
E. cauterization
F. cervical
G. cytologist
H. Doppler
I. endoscopy
J. histologist
K. inferior
L. lateral
M. medial
N. nucleotoxic drugs
O. organ
P. posterior
Q. radiologist
R. radiopharmaceutical

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S. superior
T. thoracic

____ 71. Medical specialist concerned with electromagnetic radiation, ultrasound, and other imaging techniques

____ 72. Measurement of blood flow by reflecting sound waves off moving blood cells

____ 73. Visual examination of a cavity or canal using a special lighted instrument

____ 74. Term that refers to the middle of a structure

____ 75. Radioactive substance that travels to a specific organ that will be scanned

____ 76. Destruction of tissue by electricity, freezing, heat, or corrosive chemicals

____ 77. Ventral cavity that contains the heart, lungs, and associated structures

____ 78. The area of the spine known as the neck

____ 79. Medications administered to cancer patients during chemotherapy

____ 80. Specialist in the study of cells

____ 81. Specialist in the study of tissues

____ 82. Body fluid test to find germs that cause an infection and determine what kind of medicine works best to treat the infection or illness

____ 83. Term that refers to the lower part of a structure or below a structure

____ 84. Refers to the upper part of a structure or above a structure

____ 85. Refers to the side of a structure

____ 86. Refers to the front (of the body)

____ 87. Refers to the back (of the body)

____ 88. Connection between two vessels

____ 89. Groups of tissue that perform a specific function

____ 90. Band of scar tissue that binds anatomical surfaces together

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

____ 91. The body's inflammatory response to infection is known as *adhesion.*

____ 92. *Cytology* is the study of the blood.

____ 93. The abdominopelvic cavity contains the heart and the lungs.

____ 94. Something in a *lateral* position is located toward the side.

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____ 95. The tips of the fingers are *proximal* to the elbow.

____ 96. The horizontal plane is also known as the *transverse plane*.

____ 97. The pelvic cavity contains the lungs.

____ 98. *Sepsis* is the body's response to diarrhea.

____ 99. When you say, "The head is superior to the stomach," you mean it is located below the stomach.

____ 100. The directional term *adduction* indicates *movement toward the body*.

____ 101. The dorsal cavity contains the lungs.

____ 102. US is an imaging technique that scans the organs.

____ 103. *Hypogastric pain* denotes that the pain is above the stomach.

____ 104. The umbilical region is located near the navel.

____ 105. *Cytolysis* describes a condition of cellular development.

Completion
Complete each statement.

106. Use -logy (*study of*) to build a word that means *study of cells.*
_____

107. Use pelv/i (*pelvis*) to build a word that means *instrument for measuring the pelvis.*
_____

108. Use gastr/o (*stomach)* to build a word that means *visual examination of the stomach.*
_____

109. Use radi/o (*radiation, x-ray; radius* [lower arm bone on the thumb side]) to build a word that means *process of recording an x-ray.*
_____

110. Use umbilic/o (*umbilicus, navel*) to build a word that means *pertaining to the navel.*
_____

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Chapter 2: Body Structure
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: E PTS: 1
2. ANS: C PTS: 1
3. ANS: B PTS: 1
4. ANS: C PTS: 1
5. ANS: D PTS: 1
6. ANS: C PTS: 1
7. ANS: B PTS: 1
8. ANS: E PTS: 1
9. ANS: C PTS: 1
10. ANS: C PTS: 1
11. ANS: A PTS: 1
12. ANS: C PTS: 1
13. ANS: C PTS: 1
14. ANS: E PTS: 1
15. ANS: B PTS: 1
16. ANS: A PTS: 1
17. ANS: C PTS: 1
18. ANS: B PTS: 1
19. ANS: C PTS: 1
20. ANS: A PTS: 1
21. ANS: E PTS: 1
22. ANS: E PTS: 1
23. ANS: B PTS: 1
24. ANS: D PTS: 1
25. ANS: C PTS: 1
26. ANS: D PTS: 1
27. ANS: B PTS: 1
28. ANS: C PTS: 1
29. ANS: D PTS: 1
30. ANS: B PTS: 1
31. ANS: C PTS: 1
32. ANS: C PTS: 1
33. ANS: C PTS: 1
34. ANS: A PTS: 1
35. ANS: E PTS: 1
36. ANS: C PTS: 1
37. ANS: D PTS: 1
38. ANS: D PTS: 1
39. ANS: C PTS: 1
40. ANS: B PTS: 1

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41. ANS: D PTS: 1
42. ANS: D PTS: 1
43. ANS: A PTS: 1
44. ANS: E PTS: 1
45. ANS: E PTS: 1
46. ANS: A PTS: 1
47. ANS: D PTS: 1
48. ANS: B PTS: 1
49. ANS: E PTS: 1
50. ANS: C PTS: 1

MATCHING

51. ANS: M PTS: 1
52. ANS: O PTS: 1
53. ANS: Q PTS: 1
54. ANS: E PTS: 1
55. ANS: F PTS: 1
56. ANS: J PTS: 1
57. ANS: L PTS: 1
58. ANS: S PTS: 1
59. ANS: D PTS: 1
60. ANS: T PTS: 1
61. ANS: B PTS: 1
62. ANS: H PTS: 1
63. ANS: P PTS: 1
64. ANS: R PTS: 1
65. ANS: K PTS: 1
66. ANS: C PTS: 1
67. ANS: I PTS: 1
68. ANS: A PTS: 1
69. ANS: G PTS: 1
70. ANS: N PTS: 1

71. ANS: Q PTS: 1
72. ANS: H PTS: 1
73. ANS: I PTS: 1
74. ANS: M PTS: 1
75. ANS: R PTS: 1
76. ANS: E PTS: 1
77. ANS: T PTS: 1
78. ANS: F PTS: 1
79. ANS: N PTS: 1
80. ANS: G PTS: 1
81. ANS: J PTS: 1
82. ANS: D PTS: 1

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83. ANS: K PTS: 1
84. ANS: S PTS: 1
85. ANS: L PTS: 1
86. ANS: C PTS: 1
87. ANS: P PTS: 1
88. ANS: B PTS: 1
89. ANS: O PTS: 1
90. ANS: A PTS: 1

TRUE/FALSE

91. ANS: F PTS: 1
92. ANS: F PTS: 1
93. ANS: T PTS: 1
94. ANS: T PTS: 1
95. ANS: F PTS: 1
96. ANS: T PTS: 1
97. ANS: F PTS: 1
98. ANS: F PTS: 1
99. ANS: F PTS: 1
100. ANS: T PTS: 1
101. ANS: F PTS: 1
102. ANS: F PTS: 1
103. ANS: F PTS: 1
104. ANS: T PTS: 1
105. ANS: F PTS: 1

COMPLETION

106. ANS: cytology

PTS: 1
107. ANS: pelvimeter

PTS: 1
108. ANS: gastroscopy

PTS: 1
109. ANS: radiography

PTS: 1
110. ANS: umbilical

PTS: 1

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