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Chapter 02

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

____ 1. Describe the body when it is in anatomical position.
a. body is lying down, face upward
b. arms are folded across the chest
c. body is erect, and eyes are looking forward
d. palms are facing backward
e. toes point outward

____ 2. What is the term that refers to the neck?
a. sacral
b. coccygeal
c. cervical
d. thoracic
e. lumbar

____ 3. What is the upper right abdominopelvic region (beneath the ribs) called?
a. right lumbar
b. epigastric
c. right inguinal
d. right hypochondriac
e. umbilical

____ 4. Which of the following refers to a horizontal plane?
a. abduction
b. anterior
c. superior
d. inferior
e. transverse

____ 5. What is the process called for the body's defense against injury, infection, or allergy?
a. inflammation
b. metabolism
c. homeostasis
d. adhesion
e. adduction

____ 6. 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

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____ 7. Which of the following refers to the region located above the stomach?
a. quadrant
b. epigastric
c. umbilical
d. iliac
e. hypochondriac

____ 8. *Anterior* is a term synonymous with:
a. posterior
b. supine
c. lateral
d. cephalic
e. front

____ 9. In terms of body position, the opposite of cranial is:
a. superior
b. caudal
c. lateral
d. medial
e. visceral

____ 10. What is the navel region of the abdomen called?
a. iliac
b. pelvis
c. umbilicus
d. hypochondriac
e. groin

____ 11. Name the position a patient is in when lying flat on the back with arms at the side during a medical examination.
a. knee-chest position
b. Sims position
c. prone position
d. Fowler position
e. supine position

____ 12. What region of the body is used to describe pain that occurs above the stomach?
a. umbilical region
b. thoracic region
c. lumbar region
d. cervical region
e. epigastric region

____ 13. A *histologist* is a specialist in the study of:
a. cells
b. tissues
c. organs
d. systems

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e. organisms

____ 14. What is the quadrant that contains most of the stomach?
a. right upper quadrant (RUQ)
b. left upper quadrant (LUQ)
c. right lower quadrant (RLQ)
d. left lower quadrant (LLQ)
e. middle lateral quadrant (MLQ)

____ 15. The abbreviation *Sx* means:
a. scan
b. sign
c. symptom
d. social
e. serial

____ 16. The abbreviation *Tx* means:
a. treatment
b. terminal
c. touch
d. tail
e. toxic

____ 17. The abbreviation *bx* means:
a. before exit
b. barium x-ray
c. breast examination
d. biopsy
e. blood in excrement

____ 18. What is the imaging procedure that displays continuous motion images of internal structures?
a. fluoroscopy
b. echography
c. magnetic resonance imaging
d. digital radiography
e. subtraction radiography

____ 19. Select the technique that uses radio waves and a strong magnetic field to produce images of internal structures.
a. computed tomography (CT) scan
b. ultrasonography (US)
c. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
d. positron emission tomography (PET)
e. Doppler

____ 20. What is the abdominopelvic region located in the lower right near the groin called?
a. right hypochondriac
b. right lumbar
c. right iliac

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d. umbilical
e. hypogastric

____ 21. The plane that divides the body into equal right and left sides is the:
a. median plane
b. frontal plane
c. transverse plane
d. coronal plane
e. horizontal plane

____ 22. What is the formation of scar tissue (during the healing process) that binds anatomical surfaces together called?
a. ablation
b. claudication
c. infarction
d. occlusion
e. adhesion

____ 23. The suffix *-plasia* means:
a. tumor, hernia
b. poison
c. expansion, dilation
d. formation, growth
e. disease

____ 24. The suffix *-ad* means:
a. from
b. around
c. near
d. toward
e. over

____ 25. *Distal* is a directional term that means:
a. closest to the point of attachment
b. farthest from the point of attachment
c. toward the back
d. toward the front
e. nearest the point of attachment

____ 26. A tumor in the inguinal area is located in the:
a. stomach
b. neck
c. pelvis
d. groin
e. spine

____ 27. What is the lighted instrument used to view the interior of organs and cavities called?
a. endoscope
b. microscope

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c. ultrasound
d. fluoroscope
e. tomography

____ 28. Identify the body cavity in which the lungs are located.
a. spinal
b. cranial
c. abdominal
d. pelvic
e. thoracic

____ 29. Which directional term means *below or lower; toward the tail*?
a. distal
b. caudal
c. parietal
d. cephalic
e. abduction

____ 30. The horizontal plane is also known as the:
a. midsagittal plane
b. frontal plane
c. transverse plane
d. coronal plane
e. median plane

____ 31. What directional term describes the *position of the mouth relative to the nose*?
a. proximal
b. distal
c. lateral
d. superior
e. inferior

____ 32. Where is the right lung in reference to the heart?
a. proximal
b. distal
c. lateral
d. ventral
e. dorsal

____ 33. Groups of cells working together are known as the:
a. cellular level
b. tissue level
c. organ level
d. system level
e. organism level

____ 34. What directional term describes movement of the arm from the side of the body to shoulder height?
a. parietal
b. inferior

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c. superficial
d. abduction
e. external

____ 35. What is the best position to put the patient in when they are having difficulty breathing?
a. Fowler
b. prone
c. supine
d. Sims
e. dorsal recumbent

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

____ 36. *Parietal* refers to the outer wall of a cavity.

____ 37. CT scans usually produce sharper images of soft tissue than images obtained using MRI.

____ 38. MRI uses a magnetic field rather than an x-ray to produce an image.

____ 39. A cytometer is an instrument for measuring cells.

____ 40. *Hist/o/lysis* refers to the formation of bone.

____ 41. *Anterior* and *ventral* refer to the front of the body.

____ 42. *Nucleus* refers to a tumor.

____ 43. The sacral region is the upper back.

____ 44. An endoscope is the visual examination of an interior organ (of the body).

____ 45. Contrast media facilitate imaging of structures that are otherwise difficult to visualize on x-ray films.

Matching

Match the combining forms with their meanings.

a. anter/o
b. caud/o
c. cervic/o
d. cyt/o
e. dist/o
f. dors/o
g. gastr/o
h. hist/o
i. infer/o
j. inguin/o
k. later/o
l. lumb/o
m. proxim/o
n. thorac/o
o. umbilic/o

____ 46. groin

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____ 47. loins (lower back)

____ 48. near, nearest

____ 49. stomach

____ 50. tissue

____ 51. lower, below

____ 52. chest

____ 53. neck; cervix uteri (neck of the uterus)

____ 54. side, to one side

____ 55. tail

____ 56. back (back of body)

____ 57. cell

____ 58. umbilicus, navel

____ 59. anterior, front

____ 60. far, farthest

Match the medical words with their definitions.

a. anterior
b. AP
c. cytologist
d. endoscopy
e. fluoroscopy
f. histologist
g. inferior
h. inflammation
i. lateral
j. medial
k. nuclear scan
l. posterior
m. radiologist
n. radiopharmaceutical
o. sepsis
p. superior
q. tomography
r. toxic
s. US
t. ventral

____ 61. medical specialist concerned with electromagnetic radiation, ultrasound, and other imaging techniques

____ 62. radiograph that produces a film representing a detailed cross-section, or slice, of tissue or an organ at a predetermined depth

____ 63. image produced using high-frequency sound waves of an internal organ or tissue

____ 64. visual examination of a cavity or canal using a special lighted instrument

____ 65. drug that contains a radioactive substance that travels to a specific organ that will be scanned

____ 66. body's protective response to irritation, infection, or allergy

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____ 67. inflammatory response of the body to infection

____ 68. radiograph that employs a fluorescent screen instead of a photographic plate to produce images

____ 69. imaging technique that uses a radionuclide introduced into the body by ingestion, inhalation, or injection

____ 70. specialist in the study of cells

____ 71. specialist in the study of tissue

____ 72. refers to the lower part of a structure or below a structure

____ 73. refers to the upper part of a structure or above a structure

____ 74. refers to the side of a structure

____ 75. refers to the front (of the body)

____ 76. refers to the back (of the body)

____ 77. refers to the middle of a structure

____ 78. refers to the anteroposterior position

____ 79. pertains to a poison

____ 80. belly or belly side (of the body)

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Chapter 02
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

TRUE/FALSE

36. ANS: T
37. ANS: F

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38. ANS: T
39. ANS: T
40. ANS: F
41. ANS: T
42. ANS: F
43. ANS: F
44. ANS: F
45. ANS: T

MATCHING

46. ANS: J
47. ANS: L
48. ANS: M
49. ANS: G
50. ANS: H
51. ANS: I
52. ANS: N
53. ANS: C
54. ANS: K
55. ANS: B
56. ANS: F
57. ANS: D
58. ANS: O
59. ANS: A
60. ANS: E

61. ANS: M
62. ANS: Q
63. ANS: S
64. ANS: D
65. ANS: N
66. ANS: H
67. ANS: O
68. ANS: E
69. ANS: K
70. ANS: C
71. ANS: F
72. ANS: G
73. ANS: P
74. ANS: I
75. ANS: A
76. ANS: L
77. ANS: J
78. ANS: B
79. ANS: R

80. ANS: T

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