

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*?
- ablation
 - claudication
 - infarction
 - occlusion
 - adhesion
- ___ 2. What plane divides the body into right and left halves?
- Coronal
 - Lateral
 - Midsagittal
 - Frontal
 - Horizontal
- ___ 3. The science that deals with the formation, structure, and function of cells is called:
- oncology.
 - cytology.
 - gastrology.
 - urology.
 - dermatology.
- ___ 4. What is the structure that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity?
- Spinal column
 - Peritoneum
 - Diaphragm
 - Umbilicus
 - Stomach
- ___ 5. What is the upper right abdominopelvic region (beneath the ribs)?
- Right lumbar region
 - Epigastric region
 - Right inguinal region
 - Right hypochondriac region
 - Umbilical region
- ___ 6. The frontal plane is also known as the:
- median plane.
 - horizontal plane.
 - coronal plane.
 - midsagittal plane.
 - lateral plane.

- ___ 7. The plane that divides the body into upper and lower halves is the:
- ventral plane.
 - transverse plane.
 - sagittal plane.
 - dorsal plane.
 - frontal plane.
- ___ 8. The most complex level of the human body is the:
- cellular level.
 - tissue level.
 - organ level.
 - system level.
 - organism level.
- ___ 9. In anatomical position, the:
- body is lying down with face upward.
 - arms are folded across the chest.
 - body is erect and the eyes are looking forward.
 - palms of the hands face the back of the body.
 - toes point inward.
- ___ 10. A coronal plane divides the body into:
- equal right and left halves.
 - unequal right and left halves.
 - front side and back side.
 - upper portion and lower portion.
 - four regions.
- ___ 11. Which organ is located in the thoracic cavity?
- heart.
 - colon.
 - pelvis.
 - intestine.
 - cecum.
- ___ 12. The middle region of the abdominopelvic cavity is the:
- hypogastric region.
 - inguinal region.
 - umbilical region.
 - lumbar region.
 - hypochondriac region.
- ___ 13. The cranial and spinal cavities are subdivisions of the:
- ventral cavity.
 - pelvic cavity.
 - dorsal cavity.
 - thoracic cavity.
 - coronal cavity.

- ___ 14. *Anterior* is a term synonymous with:
- posterior.
 - supine.
 - lateral.
 - cephalic.
 - front.
- ___ 15. A *histologist* is a specialist in the study of:
- cells.
 - tissues.
 - organs.
 - systems.
 - organisms.
- ___ 16. The plane that separates the body into superior and inferior portions is the:
- transverse plane.
 - coronal plane.
 - sagittal plane.
 - midsagittal plane.
 - median plane.
- ___ 17. What is the surgical procedure that joins two ducts or blood vessels to allow flow from one to the other?
- Suture
 - Ablation
 - Interconnection
 - Anastomosis
 - Fusion
- ___ 18. In terms of body position, the opposite of cranial is:
- superior.
 - caudal.
 - lateral.
 - medial.
 - visceral.
- ___ 19. The navel region of the abdomen is referred to as the:
- iliac.
 - pelvis.
 - umbilicus.
 - hypochondriac.
 - groin.
- ___ 20. What is the cavity that surrounds the skull?
- Cranial
 - Thoracic
 - Abdominal
 - Pelvic

e. Spinal

- ___ 21. What region of the body is used to describe pain that occurs above the stomach?
- Umbilical
 - Thoracic
 - Lumbar
 - Cervical
 - Epigastric
- ___ 22. What procedure produces images of an organ or area of the body after introduction of a tracer?
- Radiography
 - Ultrasonography
 - US
 - X-ray
 - Nuclear scan
- ___ 23. A surgical connection of two ducts or blood vessels is:
- cauterization.
 - anastomosis.
 - colostomy.
 - endoscopy.
 - C&S.
- ___ 24. The diagnostic technique that produces an image by recording the concentration of a *radiopharmaceutical* is called a(n):
- radiograph.
 - MRI.
 - nuclear scan.
 - x-ray.
 - US.
- ___ 25. What radiographic procedure employs high-frequency sound waves to produce an image?
- Magnetic resonance imaging
 - Positron emission tomography
 - Ultrasonography
 - Radiography
 - Nuclear scan
- ___ 26. A condition characterized by the body's inflammatory response to infection is called:
- adhesion.
 - anastomosis.
 - cautery.
 - septicemia.
 - SPECT.
- ___ 27. Which condition involves fever, elevated heart and respiratory rate, and low blood pressure?
- Anastomosis
 - Sepsis

- c. Adhesion
- 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. Doppler.
- ___ 34. A specialized lighted instrument to view the interior of organs and cavities is a(n):
- a. endoscope.

- b. microscope.
- 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.
- c. expander.
- d. endoscope.
- e. enlarger.

- ___ 42. Which term describes a *separation, destruction, or loosening of tissue*?
- a. histopathology
 - b. histoblast
 - c. histocyte
 - d. histolysis
 - e. histoplasmin
- ___ 43. What organ is contained in the RUQ?
- a. Liver
 - b. Appendix
 - c. Lung
 - d. Stomach
 - 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
- 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 | k. ili/o |
| b. caud/o | l. infer/o |
| c. cephal/o | m. inguin/o |
| d. cervic/o | n. later/o |
| | o. lumb/o |
| e. chondr/o | o. <i>Match the combining forms with their meanings.</i> |
| | p. pelv/i |
| f. cyt/o | q. proxim/o |
| g. dist/o | r. spin/o |
| h. dors/o | s. thorac/o |
| i. gastr/o | t. umbilic/o |
| j. hist/o | |

- ___ 51. groin
- ___ 52. loins (lower back)
- ___ 53. near, nearest
- ___ 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 | k. inferior |
| b. anastomosis | l. lateral |
| c. anterior | m. medial |
| d. C&S | n. nucleotoxic drugs |
| e. cauterization | o. organ |
| f. cervical | p. posterior |
| g. cytologist | q. radiologist |
| h. Doppler | r. radiopharmaceutical |
| i. endoscopy | s. superior |
| j. histologist | 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 CA patients during chemotherapy

- ___ 80. Specialist in the study of cells
- ___ 81. Specialist in the study of tissue
- ___ 82. Body fluid test in which a specimen is placed on a culture medium to identify the cause of an infection and determine its sensitivity to antibiotic drugs
- ___ 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.
- ___ 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*.
- ___ 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*.

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: D 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: C 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

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 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: 0 |
| 60. | ANS: T | PTS: 0 |
| 61. | ANS: B | PTS: 0 |
| 62. | ANS: H | PTS: 0 |
| 63. | ANS: P | PTS: 0 |
| 64. | ANS: R | PTS: 0 |
| 65. | ANS: K | PTS: 0 |
| 66. | ANS: C | PTS: 0 |
| 67. | ANS: I | PTS: 0 |
| 68. | ANS: A | PTS: 0 |
| 69. | ANS: G | PTS: 0 |
| 70. | ANS: N | PTS: 0 |
| 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: 0 |
| 80. | ANS: G | PTS: 0 |
| 81. | ANS: J | PTS: 0 |
| 82. | ANS: D | PTS: 0 |

83. ANS: K PTS: 0
84. ANS: S PTS: 0
85. ANS: L PTS: 0
86. ANS: C PTS: 0
87. ANS: P PTS: 0
88. ANS: B PTS: 0
89. ANS: O PTS: 0
90. ANS: A PTS: 0

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

Word Building

PTS: 1

106. ANS: T
ytology

PTS: 1

107. ANS: T
elvimeter

PTS: 1

108. ANS: T
astroscopy

PTS: 1

109. ANS: T
adiography

PTS: 1

110. ANS: T
mbilical

PTS: 1