

Student name: \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1) Which of the following words mean *any whole, living individual plant or animal*?

- A) Cell
- B) Molecule
- C) Organism
- D) Tissue
- E) Zygote

2) *Union of a sperm and an egg* is known as

- A) blastocyst.
- B) fertilization.
- C) holistic.
- D) implantation.
- E) secretion.

3) Which of the following words mean *situated above*?

- A) Superior
- B) Sagittal
- C) Ventral
- D) Proximal
- E) Hormone

4) Which of the following words mean *pertaining to the abdomen*?

- A) Catabolism
- B) Segregate
- C) Integrate
- D) Abdominal
- E) Secrete

- 5) *Cytology* refers to study of the structure and function of
- A) an organelle.
  - B) a cell.
  - C) tissues.
  - D) reproduction.
  - E) a system.
- 6) The *brain, nerves, and sense organs* are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- A) digestive
  - B) muscular
  - C) nervous
  - D) respiratory
  - E) reproductive
- 7) Which of the following words means *study of the structure and function of cells, tissues, and organs*?
- A) Cytology
  - B) Embryology
  - C) Histology
  - D) Dermatology
  - E) Epidemiology
- 8) Which of the following words, meaning *part of a cell having specialized functions*, is correctly spelled?
- A) Orginell
  - B) Organel
  - C) Organelle
  - D) Orgunele
  - E) Organele

- 9) Which of the following terms mean *a part of the trunk between the thorax and pelvis*?
- A) Caudal
  - B) Abdomen
  - C) Metabolism
  - D) Medial
  - E) Cervical
- 10) The correct spelling of the term for *a crescent-shaped cartilaginous structure in the knee* is
- A) miniskus.
  - B) menescus.
  - C) menisqus.
  - D) miniscus.
  - E) meniscus.
- 11) The suffix in the word *coronal* is
- A) -cor.
  - B) -al.
  - C) -onal.
  - D) -ic.
  - E) -or.
- 12) In the medical term *metabolism*, the root means
- A) fat.
  - B) thread.
  - C) pertaining to.
  - D) change.
  - E) process.

- 13) The opposite of *posterior* is
- A) hormonal.
  - B) anterior.
  - C) systemic.
  - D) sagittal.
  - E) steroidal.
- 14) Which of the following words has a root meaning *middle*?
- A) Supine
  - B) Sagittal
  - C) Cytology
  - D) Medial
  - E) Ventral
- 15) The word element that means *condition* is:
- A) cyte.
  - B) stasis.
  - C) ium.
  - D) ior.
  - E) ism.
- 16) Which of the following is the correct definition for *anabolism*?
- A) Breakdown of complex material to simpler ones.
  - B) General term for all type of fatty compounds.
  - C) Constantly changing physical and chemical processes.
  - D) Buildup of complex material from simpler ones.
  - E) Collection of similar cells.
- 17) The word element that means *joint* is

- A) hist/o.
- B) histr/o.
- C) cruci/o.
- D) cavit/o.
- E) arthr/o.

18) To form an adjective from the word *patella*, you end the word with

- A) -ar.
- B) -o.
- C) -ie.
- D) -a.
- E) -ic.

19) A *tissue* consisting of *contractile* cells is called a(n)

- A) graft.
- B) muscle.
- C) tissue.
- D) patella.
- E) electrolyte.

20) The word *hormone* comes from the Greek word meaning

- A) glass.
- B) offspring.
- C) parchment.
- D) set in motion.
- E) yolk.

21) Which of the following words means *pertaining to within the cell*?

- A) Cellular
- B) Extracellular
- C) Intracellular
- D) Superior
- E) Anterior

22) Which of the following words means a *small mass within the nucleus*?

- A) Nuclear
- B) Nucleolus
- C) Osteoclast
- D) Osteocyte
- E) Periosteum

23) Which of the following words has a root meaning *break down*?

- A) Chromosome
- B) Ligament
- C) Catabolism
- D) Intracellular
- E) Anabolism

24) The "L" in *LUQ* is referring to

- A) lower.
- B) lung.
- C) left.
- D) lateral.
- E) lobular.

25) A type of *tissue* that protects, secretes, absorbs, and excretes is

- A) epithelial.
- B) muscle.
- C) nervous.
- D) connective.
- E) cartilage.

26) A synonym for *coronal* is

- A) inferior.
- B) superior.
- C) sagittal.
- D) frontal.
- E) lateral.

27) The opposite of *distal* is

- A) proximal.
- B) neutral.
- C) epithelial.
- D) caudal.
- E) frontal.

28) Which of the following words means *pertaining to one nearer to the tail?*

- A) Cephalic
- B) Superior
- C) Caudal
- D) Coronal
- E) Prone

29) The position of *supine* is the opposite of

- A) distal.
- B) proximal.
- C) prone.
- D) quadrant.
- E) transverse plane.

30) The *front* surface of the body is the \_\_\_\_\_ surface.

- A) distal
- B) anterior
- C) posterior
- D) prone
- E) dorsal

31) A *clear fluid* collected *from body tissues* and transported to the venous circulation is

- A) a lipid.
- B) a steroid.
- C) protein.
- D) lymph.
- E) a hormone.

32) Which of the following words, meaning *shaped like a cross*, is correctly spelled?

- A) Krewtiate
- B) Creusiate
- C) Cruxiate
- D) Crosiate
- E) Cruciate

33) The term *prone* means



- A) crosswise.
- B) bending backward.
- C) towards the side.
- D) lying flat on your belly.
- E) towards the head.

34) *Posterior* means \_\_\_\_\_ and is opposite to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) situated behind; anterior
- B) situated below; superior
- C) situated away from the center; superior
- D) ventral; supine
- E) nearer the head; anterior

35) Which of the following words has a root meaning *head*?

- A) Distal
- B) Proximal
- C) Epigastric
- D) Cephalic
- E) Hypertrophy

36) Which of the following words mean *a band of fibrous connective tissue connecting bones to other bones*?

- A) Epithelium
- B) Ligament
- C) Tendon
- D) Periosteum
- E) Collagen

37) Which of the following words mean *the same thing as frontal*?

- A) Coronal
- B) Dorsal
- C) Inferior
- D) Medial
- E) Proximal

38) The RUQ is located \_\_\_\_\_ to the RLQ.

- A) anterior
- B) posterior
- C) inferior
- D) distal
- E) superior

39) The *diaphragm* separates the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ cavities.

- A) abdominal; pelvic
- B) abdominal; thoracic
- C) thoracic; spinal
- D) cranial; spinal
- E) cranial; thoracic

40) In the anatomical position, the body is standing erect with the feet flat on the floor, face and eyes facing forward, and arms at the sides with the palms facing forward. Which of the following best describes the *anatomical position*?

- A) Right and left are reversed.
- B) Toes and palms are anterior.
- C) Toes and palms are posterior.
- D) The head is inferior to the abdomen.
- E) The transverse plane divides the body into right and left portions.

41) In which cavity is the brain located?

- A) Pelvic
- B) Spinal
- C) Pleural
- D) Cranial
- E) Nasal

42) The *frontal plane* divides the body into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ portions.

- A) right; left
- B) cephalic; caudal
- C) superior; inferior
- D) distal; proximal
- E) anterior; posterior

43) The *transverse plane* is the same as the \_\_\_\_\_ *plane*.

- A) frontal
- B) horizontal
- C) sagittal
- D) coronal
- E) distal

44) Which of the following words means *pertaining to digestion*?

- A) Digestive
- B) Epithelium
- C) Epidermis
- D) Respiration
- E) Homeostasis

45) The word for maintaining the stability of a body system or the body's internal environment is

- A) respiration.
- B) digestion.
- C) homeostasis.
- D) integumentary.
- E) reproductive.

46) In which of the following organ systems would the term *hypogastric* appear?

- A) Integumentary
- B) Digestive
- C) Endocrine
- D) Respiratory
- E) Urinary

47) The *integumentary system* is composed of the

- A) bones, ligaments, and cartilages.
- B) muscles.
- C) heart and blood vessels.
- D) skin, hair, nails, and sweat glands.
- E) kidneys, ureters, and urinary bladder.

48) Which organ is (are) not part of *the digestive system*?

- A) Gallbladder
- B) Lymph nodes
- C) Esophagus
- D) Liver
- E) Salivary glands

49) The *cardiovascular system* is composed of the

- A) bones, ligaments, and cartilages.
- B) muscles.
- C) heart and blood vessels.
- D) skin, hair, nails, and sweat glands.
- E) kidneys, ureters, and urinary bladder.

50) The *nasal cavity, trachea, bronchi, and lungs* are parts of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- A) respiratory
- B) reproductive
- C) musculoskeletal
- D) endocrine
- E) urinary

51) A synonym for *posterior* is

- A) distal.
- B) dorsal.
- C) inferior.
- D) superior.
- E) ventral.

52) Telling a patient to *assume the prone position* is the same as saying

- A) stand up and face me.
- B) stand up with your arms over your head.
- C) lie down on your side.
- D) lie down on your belly.
- E) lie down on your back.

53) The *center of the abdomen* is the

- A) epigastric region.
- B) hypogastric region.
- C) umbilical region.
- D) right upper quadrant.
- E) left lower quadrant.

54) The root of the word *spinal* is

- A) .sp.
- B) spi-.
- C) spina-.
- D) spinal-.
- E) spin-.

55) The suffix in the word *anabolism* is

- A) -ana.
- B) -ism.
- C) -anabo.
- D) -anabol.
- E) -sm.

56) Which of these is *not* in the primary tissue group?

- A) Connective
- B) Epithelial
- C) Capsular
- D) Muscle
- E) Nervous

57) *Anabolism* results from \_\_\_\_\_ of complex substances in the cell from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) breakdown; protein
- B) movement; inside the nucleus
- C) buildup; simpler substances
- D) breakdown; inside organelles
- E) buildup; mitochondria

**58)** Which abbreviation stands for the information carrier in the nucleus to an organelle to produce protein molecules?

- A) BON.
- B) RNA.
- C) DNA.
- D) NUC.
- E) RLC.

**59)** Several tissues work together to carry out specific functions in a(n)

- A) cell.
- B) nucleolus.
- C) organelle.
- D) organ.
- E) reticulum.

**60)** Which of the following words means *pertaining to the urine*?

- A) Ureter
- B) Urethral
- C) Urinary
- D) Urology
- E) Urination

**61)** Which word or word part means *covering of the body*?

- A) Skelet-
- B) Digest-
- C) Cardi-
- D) Lymph-
- E) Integument-

62) Which of the following words has a suffix meaning *body*?

- A) Centromere
- B) Chromosome
- C) Nucleus
- D) Reticulum
- E) Ligament

63) Tissue that *binds, supports, protects, and fills spaces* is known as \_\_\_\_\_ tissue.

- A) epithelial
- B) muscle
- C) nervous
- D) connective
- E) endocrine

64) The medical term for *kneecap* is

- A) femur.
- B) tibia.
- C) cartilage.
- D) quadriceps.
- E) patella.

65) The root in the word *nutrient* means



- A) nourish.
- B) fat.
- C) muscles.
- D) skin.
- E) fibroblasts.

66) Which of the following terms refers to *a specialist who studies tissue*?

- A) Cytologist
- B) Dermatologist
- C) Histologist
- D) Orthopedic surgeon
- E) Physical therapist

67) The word *medial* in *medial ligament* stands for

- A) side.
- B) upper.
- C) lower.
- D) distant.
- E) middle.

68) Which of the following words has a suffix meaning *something formed*?

- A) Chromatin
- B) Cytoplasm
- C) Lysosome
- D) Endoplasmic
- E) Histology

69) The general term for all types of *fatty compounds* in the body is

- A) lymph vessels.
- B) bones.
- C) prostate.
- D) lipid.
- E) thymus.

70) The *bony framework* of the body is called the

- A) electrolyte.
- B) hormone.
- C) skeleton.
- D) organelle.
- E) lipid.

71) The word *respiratory* pertains to

- A) urine.
- B) nerves.
- C) brainstem.
- D) lymph
- E) breathing.

72) Which of the following words has an element meaning *together*?

- A) Anterior
- B) Capsular
- C) Metabolic
- D) Synovial
- E) Collagen

73) The medical term that means *tissue that surrounds the bone*

- A) skeleton.
- B) ligament.
- C) tendon.
- D) capsular.
- E) periosteum.

74) In the medical term *collagen*, the suffix means

- A) bone.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) sinew.
- D) formation of.
- E) solid.

75) In the medical term *cardiovascular*, the word part that means *heart* is

- A) -lar.
- B) -vascul-.
- C) cardi/o.
- D) -ar.
- E) -vascul/o.

76) Which of the following words has an element meaning *pertaining to*?

- A) Cavity
- B) Diaphragm
- C) Integration
- D) Osteocyte
- E) Coronal

77) The definition of *distal* is

- A) far from the center of the body.
- B) towards the tail.
- C) pertaining to the head.
- D) lying on the back.
- E) situated below.

**78)** A *group of organs with a specific collective function* is a(n)

- A) system.
- B) collection.
- C) integration.
- D) tissue.
- E) structure.

**79)** Which of the following words means *pertaining to the back*?

- A) Ventral
- B) Prone
- C) Dorsal
- D) Inferior
- E) Superior

**80)** The suffix in *homeostasis* stands for

- A) blood.
- B) a new opening.
- C) pertaining to.
- D) standstill or control.
- E) an action.

**81)** The *transverse plane* divides the body into:

- A) left and right sides.
- B) anterior and posterior portions.
- C) superior and posterior portions.
- D) anterior and superior portions.
- E) superior and inferior portions.

**82)** Which of the following words means *pertaining to the heart and blood vessels*?

- A) Cardiovascular
- B) Muscular
- C) Lymphatic
- D) Nervous
- E) Respiratory

**83)** The left lower quadrant would also contain the \_\_\_\_\_ region.

- A) left hypochondriac
- B) right epigastric
- C) left epigastric
- D) left inguinal
- E) right lumbar

**84)** The thoracic cavity contains the

- A) urinary bladder.
- B) brain.
- C) lungs.
- D) large intestine.
- E) spleen.

**85)** The word *cell* is from the Latin and means a

- A) cavity.
- B) storeroom.
- C) tissue.
- D) young one.
- E) yolk.

**86)** *Zygote* is from the Greek and means a

- A) cavity.
- B) storeroom.
- C) tissue.
- D) young one.
- E) yolk.

**87)** A plane that divides the body into left and right sides

- A) frontal.
- B) transverse.
- C) horizontal.
- D) coronal.
- E) sagittal.

**88)** A successful *fertilization* results in

- A) weight loss.
- B) prevention of an infection.
- C) pregnancy.
- D) treatment of cancer.
- E) treatment of breathing difficulty.

**89)** The left hypochondriac region is

- A) inferior to and above the umbilical region.
- B) to the left and on the same level as the umbilical region.
- C) contained within the left lower quadrant.
- D) superior to and left of the umbilical region.
- E) below and to the left of the left lumbar region.

**90)** In which cavity is the mediastinum found?

- A) Thoracic
- B) Spinal
- C) Cranial
- D) Pelvic
- E) Abdominal

**91)** When dividing the abdomen into four parts, those areas are referred to as

- A) organ systems.
- B) cavities.
- C) planes.
- D) quadrants.
- E) regions.

**92)** The medical term that means *navel* is

- A) cranial.
- B) pelvic.
- C) umbilical.
- D) urinary.
- E) spinal.

**93)** *Inferior* is the opposite of

- A) superior.
- B) vertical.
- C) cephalic.
- D) medial.
- E) dorsal.

94) When standing in front of a patient who is in the *anatomical position*, you can see

- A) palms of the hands.
- B) the small of the back.
- C) the dorsal part of the knees.
- D) soles of the feet.
- E) only the left arm.

95) The *spinal cavity* is located \_\_\_\_\_ to the center of the body.

- A) distal
- B) proximal
- C) inferior
- D) superior
- E) posterior

96) What is the abdominal region that lies inferior to all other abdominal regions?

- A) Hypochondriac
- B) Left lower quadrant
- C) Right lower quadrant
- D) Umbilical
- E) Hypogastric

97) What is the abdominal region that lies immediately to the right and left of the umbilical region?



- A) Hypochondriac
- B) Hypogastric
- C) Spinal
- D) Mediastinum
- E) Lumbar

**98)** The medical term that means *process of breathing* is

- A) digestion.
- B) collagen.
- C) meniscus.
- D) respiration.
- E) nervous.

**99)** The meaning of the medical term *endocrine* is:

- A) maintain stability of the environment.
- B) create complex material from simpler material.
- C) to secrete within.
- D) breakdown of food into elements.
- E) covering of the body.

**100)** While in the supine position, you are lying on your

- A) belly with your palms facing the floor.
- B) back with your palms facing the floor.
- C) back with your palms facing the ceiling.
- D) side with your palms facing right.
- E) belly with your palms facing left.

**101)** The root element of the term *epigenetics* is

- A) gen
- B) epi
- C) inetics
- D) etics

**102)** What is the suffix in the term *phenotype*?

- A) pheno
- B) otype
- C) ype
- D) type

**103)** What does the root mean in the term *hereditary*?

- A) to change
- B) inherited through genetics
- C) to make fruitful
- D) to produce an exact copy

**104)** What does the prefix mean in the term *dysmorphology*?

- A) pertaining to
- B) difficult, bad
- C) form
- D) mutation

**105)** What does the root mean in the term *dysmorphology*?

- A) pertaining to
- B) difficult, bad
- C) form
- D) mutation

- 106)** What does the combining form mean in the term *dysmorphology*?
- A) pertaining to
  - B) difficult, bad
  - C) form
  - D) mutation
- 107)** Which of the following is the root in the term *predictive*?
- A) dict
  - B) pre
  - C) ive
  - D) ictive
- 108)** The physician used \_\_\_\_\_ to determine if the fetus has a genetic disorder.
- A) personalized medicine
  - B) gene therapy
  - C) cryotherapy
  - D) prenatal testing
- 109)** Because the mother's first child has a genetic disorder, the physician used \_\_\_\_\_ medicine to be on the lookout for the second child having a genetic disorder.
- A) epigenetic
  - B) predictive
  - C) personalized
  - D) histologic
- 110)** Chromatin is found within

- A) ribonucleic acid
- B) deoxyribonucleic acid
- C) histones
- D) adenosine

**111)** What is a chromosome?

- A) the first stage of a fertilized egg
- B) information carrier for proteins
- C) a thin strand of DNA wrapped around RNA
- D) tightly coiled bodies of DNA and histones

**112)** A base, sugar, and phosphate form a

- A) nucleotide
- B) DNA molecule
- C) RNA molecule
- D) genome

**113)** The process of a cell dividing is termed

- A) anabolism
- B) fertilization
- C) mitosis
- D) mutation

**114)** The study of chromosomal abnormalities in a cell is termed

- A) epigenetics
- B) cytology
- C) phenotyping
- D) cytogenetics

**115)** What is a genome?

- A) tightly coiled helix
- B) genetic abnormality
- C) a unit of DNA
- D) complete set of chromosomes

**116)** In the term phenotype, the combining form phen/o sounds like

- A) feen
- B) fin
- C) fine

**117)** Which element means electricity?

- A) Electr/o
- B) Anabol-
- C) Cardi/o
- D) Catabol-
- E) Metabol-

**118)** Which element means build up?

- A) Electr/o
- B) Anabol-
- C) Cardi/o
- D) Catabol-
- E) Metabol-

**119)** Which element means heart?

- A) Electr/o
- B) Anabol-
- C) Cardi/o
- D) Catabol-
- E) Metabol-

**120)** Which element means break down?

- A) Electr/o
- B) Anabol-
- C) Cardi/o
- D) Catabol-
- E) Metabol-

**121)** Which element means change?

- A) Electr/o
- B) Anabol-
- C) Cardi/o
- D) Catabol-
- E) Metabol-

**122)** Which of the following terms is the opposite of proximal?

- A) Distal
- B) Dorsal
- C) Anterior
- D) Caudal
- E) Inferior

**123)** Which of the following terms is the opposite of ventral?

- A) Distal
- B) Dorsal
- C) Anterior
- D) Caudal
- E) Inferior

**124)** Which of the following terms is the opposite of posterior?

- A) Distal
- B) Dorsal
- C) Anterior
- D) Caudal
- E) Inferior

**125)** Which of the following terms is the opposite of cephalic?

- A) Distal
- B) Dorsal
- C) Anterior
- D) Caudal
- E) Inferior

**126)** Which of the following terms is the opposite of superior?

- A) Distal
- B) Dorsal
- C) Anterior
- D) Caudal
- E) Inferior

**127)** Which of the following organs is in the abdominal cavity?

- A) Stomach
- B) Brain
- C) Heart
- D) Urinary bladder
- E) Spinal cord

**128)** Which of the following organs is in the cranial cavity?

- A) Stomach
- B) Brain
- C) Heart
- D) Urinary bladder
- E) Spinal cord

**129)** Which of the following organs is in the thoracic cavity?

- A) Stomach
- B) Brain
- C) Heart
- D) Urinary bladder
- E) Spinal cord

**130)** Which of the following organs is in the pelvic cavity?

- A) Stomach
- B) Brain
- C) Heart
- D) Urinary bladder
- E) Spinal cord

**131)** Which of the following organs is in the spinal cavity?



- A) Stomach
- B) Brain
- C) Heart
- D) Urinary bladder
- E) Spinal cord

**132)** Which of the following terms is associated with the function of movement?

- A) Muscle
- B) Connective
- C) Epithelial
- D) Nervous

**133)** Which of the following terms is associated with the functions of binding, supporting, and protecting?

- A) Muscle
- B) Connective
- C) Epithelial
- D) Nervous

**134)** Which of the following terms is associated with the functions of protecting, secreting, absorbing, and excreting?

- A) Muscle
- B) Connective
- C) Epithelial
- D) Nervous

**135)** Which of the following terms is associated with the function of transmitting impulses for coordination?

- A) Muscle
- B) Connective
- C) Epithelial
- D) Nervous

**136)** Which of the following cellular components means information carrier from deoxyribonucleic acid in the nucleus to an organelle to produce protein?

- A) Ribonucleic acid
- B) Mitochondrion
- C) Nucleolus
- D) Chromosome

**137)** Which of the following cellular components means organelle that generates, stores, and releases energy for cell activities?

- A) Ribonucleic acid
- B) Mitochondrion
- C) Nucleolus
- D) Chromosome

**138)** Which of the following cellular components means small mass within the nucleus?

- A) Ribonucleic acid
- B) Mitochondrion
- C) Nucleolus
- D) Chromosome

**139)** Which of the following cellular components means body in the nucleus that contains DNA and genes?

- A) Ribonucleic acid
- B) Mitochondrion
- C) Nucleolus
- D) Chromosome

**FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

- 140) Write the medical term that means *pertaining to the lymph system*.
- 141) Write the medical term that means *study of the structure of the human body*.
- 142) Write the medical term that means *maintaining the stability of a body's internal environment*.
- 143) Write the medical term that means *systematic treatment of a disease, dysfunction, or disorder*.
- 144) Write the medical term that means *pertaining to within a cell*.
- 145) What is the chromosome characteristics of an individual cell?
- 146) What is the DNA that forms chromosomes during cell division?
- 147) What is the manifestation of a genome?
- 148) What is the functional unit of heredity on a chromosome?
- 149) What is the spiral of nucleotides in the structure of DNA?



## Answer Key

Test name: Basco 2

1) C

The organism is the most complex structure and is the whole living plant or animal.

2) B

Fertilization is the union of the sperm and egg. The blastocyst develops after fertilization occurs.

3) A

The term *superior* means situated above.

4) D

The term *abdominal* means pertaining to (-al) the abdomen (abdom-).

5) B

Cytology is the study (-logy) of the cell (cyt-).

6) C

The brain, nerves, and sense organs are part of the nervous system.

7) C

The study of the structure and function of cells is histology.

8) C

The correct spelling of the medical term is organelle. The organelle carries out the functions of the cell.

9) B

The abdomen is the area of the trunk between the thorax and the pelvis.

10) E

The crescent-shaped cartilage in the knee is the meniscus.

11) B

The suffix -al means pertaining to.

12) D

In the term *metabolism*, the root is *metabol-* and means change. The suffix is *-ism* and means process.

13) B

The opposite of posterior is anterior.

14) D

The directional term *medial* means middle.

15) E

The word element *ism* means condition.

16) D

The definition for *anabolism* is the buildup of complex material from similar ones.

17) E

The word element, which is a combining form, which means joint is arthr/o.

18) A

To change the word patella to its adjective form would be to add the suffix *-ar* to be the word patellar.

19) B

A muscle is a tissue type that consists of contractile cells.

20) D

The term *hormone* comes the Greek word meaning set in motion.

Hormones create another action.

21) C

The term intracellular means pertaining to (*-ar*) within (*intra-*) the cell (*cellul-*).

22) B

The nucleolus is found within the nucleus.

23) C

The medical term *catabolism* contains the root *catabol-* which means to break down.

24) C

The abbreviation LUQ means Left Upper Quadrant.

25) A

Epithelial tissue lines hollow organs and cavities and the surfaces that touch the air.

26) D

Coronal and frontal both mean front.

27) A

The opposite of distal is proximal.

28) C

The term caudal means pertaining to one nearer to the tail.

29) C

The opposite of supine is prone.

30) B

The front surface of the body would be the anterior surface.

31) D

Lymph is Latin for *clear spring water*, and it is the clear fluid that empties into the venous circulation.

32) E

The correct spelling of the medical term that means *shaped like a cross* is cruciate.

33) D

The term *prone* means bending forward. It is the position where the person lies on their belly.

34) A

Posterior means situated below and its opposite is anterior.

35) D

The term cephalic means pertaining to (-ic) the head (cephal-).

36) B

A ligament is a band of connective tissue that joins bones.

37) A

Coronal and frontal are synonyms; they mean pertaining to the vertical plane dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions.

38) E

The Right Upper Quadrant is superior to the Right Lower Quadrant

39) B

The diaphragm is a muscle that separates the abdominal and thoracic cavities.

40) B

In anatomic position, the toes and palms are anterior.

41) D

The brain is located in the cranial cavity.

42) E

The frontal plane divides the body into anterior and posterior portions.

43) B

The transverse and the horizontal planes are the same planes.

44) A

The medical term digestive means pertaining to (-ive) digestion (digest-).

45) C

Homeostasis is the medical term that means *maintaining the stability of a body system*.

46) B

Hypogastric is a term that refers to the abdominal region. This term would be used to describe an area of the digestive system.

47) D

The integumentary system consists of the skin, hair, nails, and sweat glands.

48) B



Of the organs listed, only the lymph nodes are not part of the digestive system.

49) C

The cardiovascular system is made up of the heart and blood vessels.

50) A

The nasal cavity, trachea, bronchi, and lungs are all part of the respiratory system.

51) B

When referring to the human body, posterior and dorsal mean towards the back.

52) D

The medical term prone means *towards the belly*. Asking a patient to assume the prone position would be the same as asking them to lie on their belly.

53) C

The umbilical region is over the umbilicus (navel) and is the center of the abdomen.

54) E

The medical term *spinal* is composed of the root *spin-* and the root *-al*.

55) B

In the medical term *anabolism*, the suffix is *-sim* and the root is *anabol-*.

56) C

The medical term capsular means *pertaining to a capsule* which is a type of connective tissue type.

57) C

Anabolism is the building up of complex substances from smaller substances.

58) B

RNA is the abbreviation for ribonucleic acid. It takes the code for the protein to an area outside of the nucleus to create a protein molecule.

59) D

An organ is made up of different tissue types that work together.

60) C

The medical term urinary is an adjective that means pertaining to (-ary) urine (urin-).

61) E

The word part integument- means *covering of the body*. It refers to the skin and its structures.

62) B

In the medical term chromosome, the suffix *-some* means body.

63) D

Connective tissue binds, supports, protects, and fills spaces.

64) E

Patella is the medical term for kneecap.

65) A

The root of nutrient is nutria- and it means nourish.

66) C

A histologist is a specialist in the study of (-logist) in the study of tissue (hist-).

67) E

The medial ligament is located in the middle of the knee.

68) B

In the medical term *cytoplasm*, the suffix *-plasm* means *something formed*.

69) D

The medical term *lipid* means fatty compound.

70) C

The skeleton is composed of bones which help support and move the body.

71) E

The medical term *respiratory* means *pertaining to breathing*.

72) D

The medical term *synovial* has the word part *syn-* which means *together*.

73) E

The medical term periosteum means tissue (-um) that surrounds (peri-) the bone (oste-).

74) D

The meaning of the medical term *collagen* is to form (-gen) glue (coll/a).

75) C

The meaning of the medical term cardiovascular is pertaining to (-ar) the heart (cardi/o) and vessels (-vascul-).

76) E

The meaning of the medical term coronal is pertaining to (-al) the crown (coron-).

77) A

The directional term distal means far from the center of the body. Caudal means towards the tail. Cephalic means pertaining to the head. Supine means lying on the back. Inferior means situated below.

78) A

A system is a group of organs working together to perform a specific function.

79) C

Dorsal means pertaining to the back.

80) D

In the medical term homeostasis, the suffix is -stasis which means to standstill or to control.

81) E

The transverse plane divides the body into superior and inferior portions. It is also known as the horizontal plane.

82) A

The medical term cardiovascular means pertaining to (-ar) the heart (cardi/o) and vessels (-vascul-).

83) D

The left lower quadrant also contains the left inguinal region and part of the left lumbar region as well as a portion of the umbilical region.

84) C

The thoracic cavity contains the lungs. The urinary bladder and the large intestine are found in the abdominopelvic cavity. The brain is found in the cranial cavity.

85) B

The word cell comes from the Latin for *storeroom*.

86) E

Zygote is the Greek word meaning yolk.

87) E

The sagittal plane divides the body into left and right sides.

88) C

Fertilization occurs when the sperm and egg unite. The end result is pregnancy.

89) D

The left hypochondriac region is the abdominal region just under the ribs. It is above the umbilical, inguinal, and hypogastric regions.

90) A

The mediastinum is found in the thoracic cavity. It is the area between the lungs.

91) D

The word quadrant means one-quarter, or four parts.

92) C

Umbilical is the Latin for navel.

93) A

Inferior means below. The medical term superior means above.

94) A

In anatomical position, the palms of the hands are facing forward.

95) E

The spinal cavity is behind the center of the body.

96) E

The hypogastric region is directly below the umbilical region. The left and right lower quadrants are considered quadrants, but not regions.

97) E

The lumbar region is immediately to the left and to the right of the umbilical region.

98) D

Respiration means the process (-tion) of breathing (respir-).

99) C

The medical term *endocrine* means to secrete (-crine) within (endo-).

100) C

While in the supine position, the person lies on their back with the palms facing up towards the ceiling.

101) A

102) D

103) B

104) B

105) C

106) C

107) A

108) D

109) B

110) B

111) D

112) A

113) C

114) D

115) D

116) A

117) A

Electr/o is the combining form for electricity. Anabol- is the root word meaning build up. Cardi/o is the combining form for heart. Catabol- is the root word meaning to break down. Metabol- is the root word meaning change.

118) B

Electr/o is the combining form for electricity. Anabol- is the root word meaning build up. Cardi/o is the combining form for heart. Catabol- is the root word meaning to break down. Metabol- is the root word meaning change.

119) C

Electr/o is the combining form for electricity. Anabol- is the root word meaning build up. Cardi/o is the combining form for heart. Catabol- is the root word meaning to break down. Metabol- is the root word meaning change.

120) D

Electr/o is the combining form for electricity. Anabol- is the root word meaning build up. Cardi/o is the combining form for heart. Catabol- is the root word meaning to break down. Metabol- is the root word meaning change.

121) E

Electr/o is the combining form for electricity. Anabol- is the root word meaning build up. Cardi/o is the combining form for heart. Catabol- is the root word meaning to break down. Metabol- is the root word meaning change.

122) A

The opposite of distal is proximal. The opposite of dorsal is ventral. The opposite of anterior is posterior. The opposite of caudal is cephalic. The opposite of inferior is superior.

123) B

The opposite of distal is proximal. The opposite of dorsal is ventral. The opposite of anterior is posterior. The opposite of caudal is cephalic. The opposite of inferior is superior.

124) C

The opposite of distal is proximal. The opposite of dorsal is ventral. The opposite of anterior is posterior. The opposite of caudal is cephalic. The opposite of inferior is superior.

125) D

The opposite of distal is proximal. The opposite of dorsal is ventral. The opposite of anterior is posterior. The opposite of caudal is cephalic. The opposite of inferior is superior.

126) E

The opposite of distal is proximal. The opposite of dorsal is ventral. The opposite of anterior is posterior. The opposite of caudal is cephalic. The opposite of inferior is superior.

127) A

The stomach is in the abdominal cavity. The brain is in the cranial cavity. The heart is in the thoracic cavity. The urinary bladder is in the pelvic cavity. The spinal cord is in the spinal cavity.

128) B

The stomach is in the abdominal cavity. The brain is in the cranial cavity. The heart is in the thoracic cavity. The urinary bladder is in the pelvic cavity. The spinal cord is in the spinal cavity.

129) C

The stomach is in the abdominal cavity. The brain is in the cranial cavity. The heart is in the thoracic cavity. The urinary bladder is in the pelvic cavity. The spinal cord is in the spinal cavity.

130) D

The stomach is in the abdominal cavity. The brain is in the cranial cavity. The heart is in the thoracic cavity. The urinary bladder is in the pelvic cavity. The spinal cord is in the spinal cavity.

131) E

The stomach is in the abdominal cavity. The brain is in the cranial cavity. The heart is in the thoracic cavity. The urinary bladder is in the pelvic cavity. The spinal cord is in the spinal cavity.

132) A

133) B

134) C

135) D

136) A

137) B

138) C

139) D

140) lymphatic



The medical term lymphatic means pertaining to (-ic) the lymph (lymph-) system.

141) anatomy

The medical term anatomy means study of the structure of the human body.

142) homeostasis

The medical term homeostasis means maintaining (-stasis) the same (home/o) body internal environment.

143) therapy

Therapy means the systematic treatment of a disease, dysfunction, or disorder.

144) intracellular

The medical term intracellular means pertaining to (-ar) within (intra-) a cell (-cellul-).

145) karyotype

146) chromatin

147) phenotype

148) gene

149) helix