

Chapter 02: The Human Body in Health and Disease

Matching

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- a. gland
- b. fat
- c. front
- d. head
- e. lower part of body

1. *aden/o*

ANSWER: a

2. *adip/o*

ANSWER: b

3. *anter/o*

ANSWER: c

4. *caud/o*

ANSWER: e

5. *cephal/o*

ANSWER: d

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- a. cell
- b. out of
- c. specialist
- d. tissue
- e. within

6. *cyt/o*

ANSWER: a

7. *endo-*

ANSWER: e

8. *exo-*

ANSWER: b

9. *hist/o*

ANSWER: d

10. *-ologist*

ANSWER: c

Match each definition with the correct word part.

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- a. back
- b. control
- c. disease, suffering, emotion
- d. formation
- e. study of

11. *-ology*

ANSWER: e

12. *path/o*

ANSWER: c

13. *-plasia*

ANSWER: d

14. *poster/o*

ANSWER: a

15. *-stasis*

ANSWER: b

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. abnormal development of cells, tissues, or organs
- b. change in cell structure and orientation
- c. defective development of an organ or tissue
- d. deviation from what is regarded as normal
- e. study of body structures

16. anaplasia

ANSWER: b

17. anatomy

ANSWER: e

18. anomaly

ANSWER: d

19. aplasia

ANSWER: c

20. dysplasia

ANSWER: a

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. back of the body or organ
- b. farthest from the midline

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- c. nearer the midline
- d. situated in the back
- e. situated in the front

21. anterior

ANSWER: e

22. distal

ANSWER: b

23. dorsal

ANSWER: a

24. medial

ANSWER: c

25. posterior

ANSWER: d

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. sudden outbreak of a disease
- b. ongoing presence of a disease within a population
- c. outbreak of a disease over a large area
- d. study of the causes of diseases
- e. study of tissues

26. endemic

ANSWER: b

27. epidemic

ANSWER: a

28. etiology

ANSWER: d

29. histology

ANSWER: e

30. pandemic

ANSWER: c

Match each definition with the appropriate condition or disease.

- a. disease acquired in a hospital or clinic
- b. illness caused by pathogenic organisms
- c. illness without known cause
- d. pathologic condition caused by an absent or defective gene

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e. unfavorable response arising from a medical treatment

31. genetic disorder

ANSWER: d

32. iatrogenic illness

ANSWER: e

33. idiopathic disorder

ANSWER: c

34. infectious disease

ANSWER: b

35. nosocomial infection

ANSWER: a

Completion

36. The _____ primarily contains the major organs of digestion.

ANSWER: abdominal cavity

37. The study of the functions of body structures is known as _____.

ANSWER: physiology

38. A/An _____ disease is transmitted from one person to another by either direct or indirect contact.

ANSWER: communicable

39. The _____ plane is also known as the midline.

ANSWER: midsagittal

40. _____ are unspecialized cells that renew themselves for long periods of time through cell division.

ANSWER: Stem cells

41. A/An _____ is a malignant tumor that originates in glandular tissue.

ANSWER: adenocarcinoma

42. The processes through which the body maintains a constant internal environment is known as _____.

ANSWER: homeostasis

43. A/An _____ is a physician who specializes in the care of older people.

ANSWER: geriatrician

44. The _____ cavity is the space formed by the hip bones.

ANSWER: pelvic

45. A/An _____ is the surgical removal of a gland.

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ANSWER: adenectomy

46. Sweat glands are _____ glands that secrete chemical substances into ducts.

ANSWER: exocrine

47. The _____ is the pit that marks where the umbilical cord was attached before birth.

ANSWER: umbilicus

48. The term _____ means situated nearest the midline or beginning of a body structure.

ANSWER: proximal

49. The medical term for the abnormal softening of a gland is _____.

ANSWER: adenomalacia

50. The term _____ refers to the front or belly side of the body or organ.

ANSWER: ventral

51. The _____ attaches parts of the intestine to the interior abdominal wall.

ANSWER: mesentery

52. A/An _____ disorder is an abnormal condition that exists at the time of birth.

ANSWER: congenital

53. _____ is the material within the cell membrane that is not part of the nucleus.

ANSWER: Cytoplasm

54. Commonly known as PKU, _____ is a genetic disorder in which an essential digestive enzyme is missing.

ANSWER: phenylketonuria

55. A/An _____ is a benign tumor that arises in or resembles glandular tissue.

ANSWER: adenoma

56. The _____ region of the abdomen is located below the stomach.

ANSWER: hypogastric

57. _____ transmission is the spread of a disease through contact with blood or other body fluids that have been contaminated with blood.

ANSWER: Bloodborne
Blood-borne
Blood borne

58. The term _____ means toward the head.

ANSWER: cephalic

59. The _____ cavity protects the heart and the lungs.

ANSWER: thoracic

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60. The medical term _____ means the abnormal hardening of a gland.

ANSWER: adenosclerosis

61. Hormones are secreted directly into the bloodstream by _____ glands.

ANSWER: endocrine

62. The term _____ means toward the lower part of the body.

ANSWER: caudal

63. _____ is a group of hereditary bleeding disorders in which a blood-clotting factor is missing.

ANSWER: Hemophilia

64. The term _____ means located behind the peritoneum.

ANSWER: retroperitoneal

65. The incomplete development of an organ due to a deficiency in the number of cells is known as _____.

ANSWER: hypoplasia

66. A/An _____ is the genetic structure located within the nucleus of each cell.

ANSWER: chromosome

67. _____ transmission is the spread of certain disease due to the bite of an insect or animal.

ANSWER: Vector-borne
Vector borne

68. The medical term _____ means inflammation of the peritoneum.

ANSWER: peritonitis

69. _____ is a general increase in the bulk of a body part due to an increase in the size, but not in the number, of cells.

ANSWER: Hypertrophy

70. A/An _____ disorder produces symptoms for which no physiological or anatomical cause can be identified.

ANSWER: functional

71. The term _____ means relating to the groin.

ANSWER: inguinal

72. The _____ holds the organs in place within the abdominal cavity.

ANSWER: peritoneum

73. The term _____ describes the enlargement of an organ or tissue because of an abnormal increase in the number of cells in the tissues.

ANSWER: hyperplasia

74. A/An _____ plane divides the entire body into upper and lower portions.

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ANSWER: transverse

75. The _____ region is located above the stomach.

ANSWER: epigastric

Multiple Choice

76. _____ tissue has the specialized ability to contract and relax.

- a. Adipose
- b. Nerve
- c. Muscle
- d. Loose connective

ANSWER: c

77. The term _____ describes the congenital absence of a normal body opening.

- a. adenitis
- b. atresia
- c. adenosis
- d. genetic mutation

ANSWER: b

78. This condition is a genetic disorder that causes nerve degeneration with symptoms that most often appear in midlife.

- a. cystic fibrosis
- b. hemophilia
- c. muscular dystrophy
- d. Huntington's disease

ANSWER: d

79. A _____ specializes in the study of microscopic structure of tissues.

- a. histologist
- b. geneticist
- c. cytologist
- d. pathologist

ANSWER: a

80. A physician who specializes in the general medical care of hospitalized patients is known as a/an _____.

- a. general practitioner
- b. pediatrician
- c. internist
- d. hospitalist

ANSWER: d

81. This type of condition is also known as a birth defect.

- a. organic disorder

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- b. developmental disorder
- c. genetics
- d. Down syndrome

ANSWER: b

82. Diseases such as the flu are spread through contact with contaminated respiratory droplets in _____ transmission.
- a. indirect contact
 - b. food-borne
 - c. airborne
 - d. droplet

ANSWER: d

83. The study of the anatomy, physiology, pathology, and chemistry of the cell is known as _____.
- a. cytology
 - b. pathology
 - c. genome
 - d. nucleus

ANSWER: a

84. The area of the abdomen around the belly button is known as the _____ region.
- a. right lumbar
 - b. left lumbar
 - c. right iliac
 - d. umbilical

ANSWER: d

85. The _____ is the outer layer of the peritoneum that lines the interior of the abdominal wall.
- a. visceral peritoneum
 - b. parietal peritoneum
 - c. mesentery
 - d. left iliac region

ANSWER: b

86. A _____ is the basic structural and functional unit of the body.
- a. cell
 - b. cell membrane
 - c. gene
 - d. tissue

ANSWER: a

87. These types of cells are found among differentiated cells in a tissue or organ.
- a. embryonic stem cells
 - b. endothelium
 - c. adult stem cells

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d. epithelium

ANSWER: c

88. Tissues that form glands and a protective covering for all body surfaces are called _____ tissues.

- a. connective
- b. epithelial
- c. dense connective
- d. liquid connective

ANSWER: b

89. When a _____ is inherited from either parent, the offspring will inherit the genetic characteristic.

- a. recessive gene
- b. DNA
- c. dominant gene
- d. pathogen

ANSWER: c

90. The _____ cavity contains the body organs that sustain homeostasis.

- a. ventral
- b. spinal
- c. cranial
- d. dorsal

ANSWER: a

91. This plane is also known as the coronal plane.

- a. horizontal plane
- b. sagittal plane
- c. frontal plane
- d. vertical plane

ANSWER: c

92. A/an _____ is a somewhat independent part of the body that performs a specific function.

- a. organ
- b. gland
- c. autopsy
- d. body cavity

ANSWER: a

93. _____ means uppermost, above, or toward the head.

- a. Inferior
- b. Lateral
- c. Medial
- d. Superior

ANSWER: d

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94. A specialist in the study of outbreaks of disease within a population group is known as a/an _____.

- a. cytologist
- b. epidemiologist
- c. pathologist
- d. hospitalist

ANSWER: b

95. The _____ position describes a body standing in the standard position.

- a. ventral
- b. right hypochondriac
- c. anatomic
- d. transverse

ANSWER: c

96. This cavity is also known as the chest cavity.

- a. abdominal
- b. thoracic
- c. pelvic
- d. cranial

ANSWER: b

97. _____ is a genetic variation associated with characteristic facial appearance, learning disabilities, and physical abnormalities such as heart valve disease.

- a. Hemophilia
- b. Phenylketonuria
- c. Cystic fibrosis
- d. Down syndrome

ANSWER: d

98. Specialized epithelial tissue that lines blood and lymph vessels is known as _____.

- a. endothelium
- b. epithelium
- c. loose connective tissue
- d. dense connective tissue

ANSWER: a

99. The medical term for abnormal hardening of a gland is _____.

- a. adenosclerosis
- b. adenosis
- c. adenomalacia
- d. adenoma

ANSWER: a

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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100. This type of disease is also known as a contagious disease.

- a. airborne transmission
- b. communicable disease
- c. vector-borne transmission
- d. epidemic

ANSWER: b