MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The process by which food is burned to release energy:
   a. Nuclear energy
   b. Anabolism
   c. Phagocytosis
   d. Catabolism
   e. Protein synthesis

   ANS: D  REF: p. 37  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

2. Part of the cell where formation of proteins occurs:
   a. Genes
   b. Chromosomes
   c. Endoplasmic reticulum
   d. Cartilage
   e. Cell membrane

   ANS: C  REF: p. 36  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

3. Sum of the chemical processes in a cell:
   a. Anabolism
   b. Metabolism
   c. Protein synthesis
   d. Catabolism
   e. A and C

   ANS: B  REF: p. 36  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

4. A photograph of an individual’s chromosomes:
   a. Biopsy
   b. X-ray
   c. Electroencephalogram
   d. Sonogram
   e. Karyotype

   ANS: E  REF: p. 37  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

5. Part of a cell where catabolism primarily occurs:
   a. Cell membrane
   b. Nucleus
   c. Mitochondria
   d. Genes
   e. Endoplasmic reticulum

   ANS: C  REF: p. 37  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

6. Allows materials to pass into and out of the cell:
a. Cytoplasm
b. Cell membrane
c. Chromosomes
d. Mitochondria
e. Nucleus

ANS: B  REF:  p. 37  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.

7. Genes are composed of:
   a. Chromosomes
   b. Ribosomes
   c. Hemoglobin
   d. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
   e. Mitochondria

ANS: D  REF:  p. 35  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.

8. Muscular wall separating the abdominal and thoracic cavities:
   a. Mediastinum
   b. Diaphragm
   c. Pleura
   d. Pericardium
   e. Peritoneum

ANS: B  REF:  p. 44  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.

9. The space in the chest between the lungs:
   a. Peritoneum
   b. Esophagus
   c. Pleural cavity
   d. Mediastinum
   e. Retroperitoneal space

ANS: D  REF:  p. 43  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.

10. Adipose means pertaining to:
    a. Cartilage
    b. Bone
    c. Fat
    d. Skin
    e. Nervous tissue

ANS: C  REF:  p. 39  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.

11. Throat:
    a. Trachea
    b. Coccyx
    c. Larynx
    d. Esophagus
    e. Pharynx

ANS: E  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
12. Sarcoma:
   a. Part of the backbone
   b. Flesh tumor; benign
   c. Malignant tumor of flesh tissue
   d. Mass of blood
   e. Skin tumor of epithelial cells

   ANS: C       REF: p. 56       OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

13. Craniotomy:
   a. Incision of the skull
   b. Pertaining to the skull
   c. Pertaining to the brain
   d. Incision of the chest
   e. Pertaining to the head

   ANS: A       REF: p. 56       OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

14. A histologist studies:
   a. Drugs
   b. X-rays
   c. Tissues
   d. The backbone
   e. The spinal cord

   ANS: C       REF: p. 38       OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

15. An epithelial cell is a/an:
   a. Skin cell
   b. Nerve cell
   c. Fat cell
   d. Organ
   e. Muscle cell

   ANS: A       REF: p. 38       OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

16. The pleural cavity is the space:
   a. Within the abdomen
   b. Within the backbones
   c. Surrounding the hip
   d. Between the membranes around the lungs
   e. Within the skull

   ANS: D       REF: p. 43       OBJ: Identify body cavities.

17. Viscera:
   a. Cells in the blood
   b. Internal organs
   c. Parts of cells
   d. Cavities of the body
   e. Tissues composed of cartilage
18. The pituitary gland is in the __________ body cavity.
   a. Cranial
   b. Spinal
   c. Pelvic
   d. Abdominal
   e. Thoracic
   

19. Voice box:
   a. Bronchial tube
   b. Pharynx
   c. Esophagus
   d. Larynx
   e. Tongue
   
   ANS: D  REF: p. 41  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

20. The tailbone is the:
   a. Sacrum
   b. Cervix
   c. Ilium
   d. Coccyx
   e. Cranium
   
   ANS: D  REF: p. 50  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

21. Supine means:
   a. Lying on the back
   b. Conducting toward a structure
   c. In front of the body
   d. Lying on the belly
   e. Pertaining to the side
   
   ANS: A  REF: p. 52  OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

22. The upper regions below the cartilage of the ribs that extends over the abdomen are the __________ regions.
   a. Hypogastric
   b. Inguinal
   c. Lumbar
   d. Umbilical
   e. Hypochondriac
   

23. The RUQ contains the:
   a. Liver
   b. Appendix
c. Lung
d. Spleen
e. Heart


24. Pertaining to a plane that divides the body into right and left portions:
a. Coronal
b. Transverse
c. Frontal
d. Sagittal
e. Distal

ANS: D REF: p. 54
OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

25. A disk is:
a. Part of the hip bone
b. A piece of cartilage between backbones
c. A piece of bony tissue connecting the joints in the back
d. An abnormal structure in the back
e. A pad of fatty tissue between backbones

ANS: B REF: p. 50
OBJ: Locate divisions of the back.

Select the term that is spelled correctly.

26. Internal organs:
a. viscera
b. vicsera
c. vissera

ANS: A REF: p. 70
OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

27. Malignant tumor of flesh (connective tissue):
a. sacroma
b. sarcoma
c. sarkoma

ANS: B REF: p. 70
OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

28. Pertaining to the chest:
a. thoracic
b. thorasic
c. thoroacic

ANS: A REF: p. 70
OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

29. Lying on the back:
a. surpine
b. supin
c. supine

ANS: A REF: p. 70
OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.
ANS: C  REF:  p. 70  OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

30. Pertaining to the abdomen:
   a. abdominel
   b. abdominal
   c. abdomineal

ANS: B  REF:  p. 68  OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

31. Photograph of an individual’s chromosomes:
   a. karyotype
   b. karryotype
   c. kariotype


32. Membrane surrounding the lungs:
   a. pleura
   b. plloora
   c. plura


33. Space between the lungs:
   a. mediastinim
   b. mediastinam
   c. mediastinum

ANS: C  REF:  p. 69  OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

34. Endocrine gland at the base of the brain:
   a. pitiutary
   b. pituitary
   c. pituitery


35. Pertaining to skin (surface) cells:
   a. epitheleal
   b. epithelial
   c. epithalal


Select the correct medical term to complete the following sentences.

36. The _________ end of the humerus is at the shoulder.
   a. inferior (caudal)
   b. distal
   c. proximal

ANS: C  REF:  p. 52
OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.
37. The left lung lies _________ to the heart.
   a. proximal
   b. lateral
   c. superior

   ANS: B       REF:   p. 52
   OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

38. The liver lies _________ to the intestines.
   a. superior
   b. inferior
   c. proximal

   ANS: A       REF:   p. 52
   OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

39. The backbone is called a/an _________.
   a. lateral
   b. superior
   c. vertebra

   ANS: C       REF:   p. 50    OBJ: Locate divisions of the back.

40. The _________ end of the thigh bone (femur) joins with the kneecap.
   a. lateral
   b. distal
   c. superior

   ANS: B       REF:   p. 52
   OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

41. The _________ plane divides the body into upper and lower portions.
   a. transverse
   b. superior
   c. lateral

   ANS: A       REF:   p. 54
   OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

42. The _________ plane divides the body into right and left portions.
   a. superior
   b. sagittal
   c. lateral

   ANS: B       REF:   p. 54
   OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

43. The diaphragm lies _________ to the organs in the thoracic cavity.
   a. distal
   b. proximal
   c. inferior (caudal)

   ANS: C       REF:   p. 52    OBJ: Identify body cavities.
Select the correct meaning for the following combining forms.

44. crani/o:
   a. neck
   b. skull
   c. color

   ANS: B   REF: p. 56
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

45. cervic/o:
   a. cartilage
   b. tissue
   c. neck

   ANS: C   REF: p. 56
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

46. sacr/o:
   a. flesh
   b. nipple
   c. sacrum

   ANS: C   REF: p. 57
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

47. trache/o:
   a. windpipe
   b. throat
   c. side

   ANS: A   REF: p. 58
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

48. inguin/o:
   a. pelvis
   b. groin
   c. sacrum

   ANS: B   REF: p. 56
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

49. viscer/o:
   a. internal organs
   b. backbones
   c. belly side of the body

   ANS: A   REF: p. 58
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

50. sarc/o:
   a. sacrum

   ANS: 
   OBJ: 

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b. flesh
  c. vertebra
ANS: B
REF: p. 57
OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

51. chondr/o:
  a. cartilage
  b. color
  c. cell
ANS: A
REF: p. 56
OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

52. thorac/o:
  a. nipple
  b. windpipe
  c. chest
ANS: C
REF: p. 58
OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

53. hist/o:
  a. nucleus
  b. tissue
  c. far; distant
ANS: B
REF: p. 56
OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

Select the correct meaning for the following word parts.

54. Intra-
  a. Between
  b. Within
  c. Below
ANS: B
REF: p. 58
OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

55. inter-:
  a. between
  b. above
  c. below
ANS: A
REF: p. 58
OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

56. hypo-:
  a. above
  b. between
  c. below
ANS: C
REF: p. 58
OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

57. ana-:
   a. up
   b. down
   c. below

   ANS: A       REF: p. 58
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

58. -ose:
   a. pertaining to; full of
   b. formation
   c. picture; classification

   ANS: A       REF: p. 59
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

59. -eal:
   a. pertaining to
   b. formation of
   c. bodies

   ANS: A       REF: p. 59
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

60. epi-:
   a. between
   b. below
   c. above

   ANS: C       REF: p. 58
   OBJ: Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.

   Choose the accented syllable in the following terms (for example: anemia = ne, diagnosis = no, endocrine = en).

61. Cephalic:
   a. ce
   b. phal
   c. ic

   ANS: B       REF: p. 68
   OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

62. Posterior:
   a. pos
   b. ter
   c. i
   d. or

   ANS: B       REF: p. 70
   OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

63. Proximal:
a. prox  
b. i  
c. mal

ANS: A  REF: p. 70  OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

64. Thoracotomy:
   a. thor  
   b. a  
   c. cot  
   d. om  
   e. y

ANS: C  REF: p. 70  OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

65. Hypochondriac:
   a. hy  
   b. po  
   c. chon  
   d. dri  
   e. ac

ANS: C  REF: p. 69  OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

66. Cranial:
   a. cra  
   b. ni  
   c. al


67. Catabolism:
   a. ca  
   b. tab  
   c. ol  
   d. ism  
   e. sm

ANS: B  REF: p. 68  OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

68. Chondrosarcoma:
   a. chon  
   b. dro  
   c. sar  
   d. co  
   e. ma

ANS: D  REF: p. 68  OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

69. Pharynx:
   a. phar  
   b. ynx
ANS: A  
REF: p. 69  
OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

70. Viscera:
   a. vis
   b. cer
   c. a

ANS: A  
REF: p. 70  
OBJ: Spell and pronounce terms.

MATCHING

Match the terms with their correct meanings.

a. adipose
b. cartilage
c. chondrosarcoma
d. chromosomes
e. craniotomy
f. epithelial cells
g. histology
h. inguinal
i. karyotype
j. larynx
k. mitochondria
l. pharynx
m. pituitary gland
n. sagittal plane
o. thyroid gland
p. tracheal
q. transverse plane
r. umbilical
s. urethra
t. visceral

1. Incision of the skull
2. Pertaining to the groin
3. Malignant tumor of connective tissue
4. Picture of nuclear structures
5. Pertaining to internal organs
6. Study of tissues
7. Secretory organ in the neck
8. Flexible connective tissue at joints
9. Divides the body horizontally
10. Tube from the urinary bladder to the outside of the body
11. Cytoplasmic structures where catabolism takes place
12. Throat
13. Divides the body laterally into right and left parts
14. Secretory organ at the base of the brain
15. Voice box
16. Pertaining to the navel
17. Pertaining to the windpipe
18. Pertaining to fat tissue
19. Lines external body surface and internal surface of organs
20. Rod-shaped nuclear structures

1. ANS: E  REF:  p. 56  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
3. ANS: C  REF:  p. 56  OBJ:  Learn word parts pertaining to the body as a whole.
4. ANS: I  REF:  p. 56  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
5. ANS: T  REF:  p. 58  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
6. ANS: G  REF:  p. 56  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
7. ANS: O  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
8. ANS: B  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
9. ANS: Q  REF:  p. 54  OBJ:  Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.
10. ANS: S  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
11. ANS: K  REF:  p. 37  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
12. ANS: L  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
13. ANS: N  REF:  p. 54  OBJ:  Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.
14. ANS: M  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
15. ANS: J  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
16. ANS: R  REF:  p. 48  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
17. ANS: P  REF:  p. 58  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
18. ANS: A  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
19. ANS: F  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
20. ANS: D  REF:  p. 35  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.

Match the parts of the body with the correct descriptions.

a. adipose tissue
b. cartilage
c. larynx
d. pharynx
e. pleura
f. trachea
g. ureter
h. urethra

21. Throat
22. Collection of fat cells
23. Windpipe
24. Tube from the kidney to the urinary bladder
25. Voice box
26. Membrane surrounding the lungs
27. Flexible connective tissue at joints
28. Tube from the urinary bladder to outside of body

21. ANS: D  REF:  p. 41  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.
Match the meanings with their correct terms.

a. backbone  
b. voice box  
c. skin cells  
d. vertical plane dividing the body into a right and a left portion  
e. throat  
f. classification of chromosomes  
g. lying on one’s back  
h. muscle dividing the thoracic and abdominal cavities  
i. connective tissue at the joints  
j. lying on one’s belly  
k. structures in a cell where food is burned to produce energy  
l. building-up process in a cell; proteins are synthesized for use in the body

29. Karyotype
30. Epithelium
31. Cartilage
32. Anabolism
33. Diaphragm
34. Vertebra
35. Sagittal
36. Supine
37. Mitochondria
38. Larynx

29. ANS: F  REF: p. 56  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
30. ANS: C  REF: p. 41  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
31. ANS: I  REF: p. 41  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
32. ANS: L  REF: p. 7  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
33. ANS: H  REF: p. 43  OBJ: Identify body cavities.
34. ANS: A  REF: p. 50  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
35. ANS: D  REF: p. 54  OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.
36. ANS: G  REF: p. 52  OBJ: Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.
37. ANS: K  REF: p. 36  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
38. ANS: B  REF: p. 41  OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

OTHER

Use medical terms to complete the following sentences.
1. The control center of the cell, containing chromosomes, is the __________.
   ANS: nucleus
   OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
   REF: p. 37

2. The process of building up proteins in a cell is called __________.
   ANS: anabolism
   OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
   REF: p. 37

3. The total of the chemical processes in a cell is known as __________.
   ANS: metabolism
   OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
   REF: p. 37

4. A scientist who studies tissues is called a/an __________.
   ANS: histologist
   OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
   REF: p. 38

5. Regions of DNA within a chromosome are called __________.
   ANS: genes
   OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.
   REF: p. 37

6. Region of the tailbone: __________
   ANS: coccygeal
   OBJ: Locate divisions of the back.
   REF: p. 50

   Name the five cavities of the body.

7. Cavity surrounded by the skull: __________
   ANS: cranial
   OBJ: Identify body cavities.
   REF: p. 42
8. Cavity in the chest surrounded by ribs: __________

ANS: thoracic

REF: p. 42 OBJ: Identify body cavities.

9. Cavity surrounded by the hip bone: __________

ANS: pelvic

REF: p. 43 OBJ: Identify body cavities.

10. Cavity surrounded by the backbones: __________

ANS: spinal

REF: p. 43 OBJ: Identify body cavities.

11. Cavity below the chest containing digestive organs: __________

ANS: abdominal

REF: p. 43 OBJ: Identify body cavities.

**Name the five divisions of the back.**

12. Region of the neck: __________

ANS: cervical

REF: p. 50 OBJ: Locate divisions of the back.

13. Region of the chest: __________

ANS: thoracic

REF: p. 50 OBJ: Locate divisions of the back.

14. Region of the waist: __________

ANS: lumbar

REF: p. 50 OBJ: Locate divisions of the back.

15. Region of the sacrum: __________
ANS:  sacral

REF:  p. 50  OBJ:  Locate divisions of the back.

Give opposites of the following terms.

16. Deep: __________
   ANS:  superficial
   REF:  p. 52  OBJ:  Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

17. Proximal: __________
   ANS:  distal
   REF:  p. 52  OBJ:  Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

18. Supine: __________
   ANS:  prone
   REF:  p. 52  OBJ:  Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

19. Dorsal: __________
   ANS:  ventral
tantal
   REF:  p. 52  OBJ:  Learn terms related to body planes, positions, and directions.

Select the term that is spelled correctly and give its meaning.

20. A. abdomin  
    B. abdomen  
    A or B: _____ meaning: __________.
   
   ANS:  B, area under the chest containing the stomach, intestines, liver, and gallbladder
   
   REF:  p. 47  OBJ:  Learn the structural organization of the body.

21. A. cartiledge  
    B. cartilage  
    A or B: _____ meaning: __________.
ANS: B, flexible connective tissue between joints

REF: p. 41 OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

22. A. chromosome
   B. chromosone
   A or B: _____ meaning: __________.

ANS: A, contains genetic material in nucleus of a cell

REF: p. 37 OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

23. A. diaphram
   B. diaphragm
   A or B: _____ meaning: __________.

ANS: B, muscular wall separating the chest and abdomen

REF: p. 47 OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

24. A. saggital
   B. sagittal
   A or B: _____ meaning: __________.

ANS: B, vertical plane dividing the body into right and left portions

REF: p. 54 OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

25. A. larynx
   B. larnyx
   A or B: _____ meaning: __________.

ANS: A, voice box

REF: p. 41 OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

26. A. cervecal
   B. cervical
   A or B: _____ meaning: __________.

ANS: B, pertaining to the neck

REF: p. 50 OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

27. A. chondroma
B. chondroma
A or B: ____ meaning: __________.

ANS:
B, tumor of cartilage (benign)

REF: p. 56
OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

28. A. nucleus
B. neucleus
A or B: ____ meaning: __________.

ANS:
A, control center of the cell

REF: p. 37
OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.

29. A. traychea
B. trachea
A or B: ____ meaning: __________.

ANS:
B, windpipe

REF: p. 41
OBJ: Learn the structural organization of the body.