

Test Bank for Medical Terminology Simplified 6th Gylys

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*?
 - A. ablation
 - B. claudication
 - C. infarction
 - D. occlusion
 - E. adhesion

- ____ 2. What plane divides the body into right and left halves?
 - A. coronal
 - B. lateral
 - C. midsagittal
 - D. frontal
 - E. horizontal

- ____ 3. The science that deals with the formation, structure, and function of cells is called:
 - A. oncology.
 - B. cytology.
 - C. gastrology.
 - D. urology.
 - E. dermatology.

- ____ 4. What is the structure that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity?
 - A. spinal column
 - B. peritoneum
 - C. diaphragm
 - D. umbilicus
 - E. stomach

- ____ 5. What is the upper right abdominopelvic region (beneath the ribs)?
 - A. right lumbar region
 - B. epigastric region
 - C. right inguinal region
 - D. right hypochondriac region
 - E. umbilical region

- ____ 6. The frontal plane is also known as the:
 - A. median plane.
 - B. horizontal plane.
 - C. coronal plane.
 - D. midsagittal plane.
 - E. lateral plane.

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

- ____ 14. *Anterior* is a term synonymous with:
- A. posterior.
 - B. supine.
 - C. lateral.
 - D. cephalic.
 - E. front.
- ____ 15. A *histologist* is a specialist in the study of:
- A. cells.
 - B. tissues.
 - C. organs.
 - D. systems.
 - E. organisms.
- ____ 16. The plane that divides the body into superior and inferior portions is the:
- A. transverse plane.
 - B. coronal plane.
 - C. sagittal plane.
 - D. midsagittal plane.
 - E. median plane.
- ____ 17. What directional term describes the *position of the spine relative to the thorax*?
- A. proximal
 - B. ventral
 - C. posterior
 - D. anterior
 - E. inferior
- ____ 18. In terms of body position, the opposite of cranial is:
- A. superior.
 - B. caudal.
 - C. lateral.
 - D. medial.
 - E. visceral.
- ____ 19. The navel region of the abdomen is referred to as the:
- A. iliac.
 - B. pelvis.
 - C. umbilicus.
 - D. hypochondriac.
 - E. groin.
- ____ 20. What is the cavity that surrounds the skull?
- A. cranial
 - B. thoracic
 - C. abdominal
 - D. pelvic
 - E. spinal

- ____ 21. What region of the body is used to describe pain that occurs above the stomach?
- A. umbilical
 - B. thoracic
 - C. lumbar
 - D. cervical
 - E. epigastric
- ____ 22. Which of the following produces images of an organ or area of the body after introduction of a radiopharmaceutical tracer?
- A. radiography
 - B. ultrasonography
 - C. fluoroscopy
 - D. x-ray
 - E. nuclear scan
- ____ 23. A surgical connection of two ducts or blood vessels is:
- A. cauterization.
 - B. anastomosis.
 - C. colostomy.
 - D. endoscopy.
 - E. suture.
- ____ 24. Which of the following imaging techniques shows x-ray images on a monitor of internal organs in motion?
- A. radiography.
 - B. magnetic resonance imaging.
 - C. nuclear scan.
 - D. fluoroscopy.
 - E. ultrasound.
- ____ 25. What radiographic procedure employs high-frequency sound waves to produce an image?
- A. MRI
 - B. PET
 - C. ultrasonography
 - D. radiography
 - E. nuclear scan
- ____ 26. Blood poisoning, especially caused by bacteria or their toxins, is called:
- A. adhesion.
 - B. anastomosis.
 - C. cautery.
 - D. septicemia.
 - E. sterility.
- ____ 27. Which condition involves fever, elevated heart and respiratory rates, and low blood pressure?
- A. anastomosis
 - B. 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. SPECT.
- ____ 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. histiocyte
 - D. histolysis
 - E. histoplasmin
- ____ 43. What organ is contained in the right upper quadrant (RUQ)?
- A. liver
 - B. appendix
 - C. lung
 - D. ovary
 - 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
- B. caud/o
- C. cephal/o
- D. cervic/o
- E. chondr/o
- F. cyt/o
- G. dist/o
- H. dors/o
- I. gastr/o
- J. hist/o
- K. ili/o
- L. infer/o
- M. inguin/o
- N. later/o
- O. lumb/o
- P. pelv/i
- Q. proxim/o
- R. spin/o
- S. thorac/o
- T. umbilic/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
- B. anastomosis
- C. anterior
- D. C&S
- E. cauterization
- F. cervical
- G. cytologist
- H. Doppler
- I. endoscopy
- J. histologist
- K. inferior
- L. lateral
- M. medial
- N. nucleotoxic drugs
- O. organ
- P. posterior
- Q. radiologist
- R. radiopharmaceutical

S. superior
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 cancer patients during chemotherapy
- ___ 80. Specialist in the study of cells
- ___ 81. Specialist in the study of tissues
- ___ 82. Body fluid test to find germs that cause an infection and determine what kind of medicine works best to treat the infection or illness
- ___ 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.

Completion

Complete each statement.

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: C | 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: D | 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 |

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|------------|--------|
| 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: 1 |
| 60. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 61. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 62. ANS: H | PTS: 1 |
| 63. ANS: P | PTS: 1 |
| 64. ANS: R | PTS: 1 |
| 65. ANS: K | PTS: 1 |
| 66. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 67. ANS: I | PTS: 1 |
| 68. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 69. ANS: G | PTS: 1 |
| 70. ANS: N | PTS: 1 |
| 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: 1 |
| 80. ANS: G | PTS: 1 |
| 81. ANS: J | PTS: 1 |
| 82. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 83. ANS: K | PTS: 1 |
| 84. ANS: S | PTS: 1 |
| 85. ANS: L | PTS: 1 |
| 86. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 87. ANS: P | PTS: 1 |
| 88. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 89. ANS: O | PTS: 1 |
| 90. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |

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 | PTS: 1 |

COMPLETION

- | |
|-----------------------|
| 106. ANS: cytology |
| PTS: 1 |
| 107. ANS: pelvimeter |
| PTS: 1 |
| 108. ANS: gastroscopy |
| PTS: 1 |
| 109. ANS: radiography |
| PTS: 1 |
| 110. ANS: umbilical |
| PTS: 1 |