

Chapter 02

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Describe the body when it is in anatomical position.
 - a. body is lying down, face upward
 - b. arms are folded across the chest
 - c. body is erect, and eyes are looking forward
 - d. palms are facing backward
 - e. toes point outward

- _____ 2. What is the term that refers to the neck?
 - a. sacral
 - b. coccygeal
 - c. cervical
 - d. thoracic
 - e. lumbar

- _____ 3. What is the upper right abdominopelvic region (beneath the ribs) called?
 - a. right lumbar
 - b. epigastric
 - c. right inguinal
 - d. right hypochondriac
 - e. umbilical

- _____ 4. Which of the following refers to a horizontal plane?
 - a. abduction
 - b. anterior
 - c. superior
 - d. inferior
 - e. transverse

- _____ 5. What is the process called for the body's defense against injury, infection, or allergy?
 - a. inflammation
 - b. metabolism
 - c. homeostasis
 - d. adhesion
 - e. adduction

- _____ 6. 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

- _____ 7. Which of the following refers to the region located above the stomach?
- quadrant
 - epigastric
 - umbilical
 - iliac
 - hypochondriac
- _____ 8. *Anterior* is a term synonymous with:
- posterior
 - supine
 - lateral
 - cephalic
 - front
- _____ 9. In terms of body position, the opposite of cranial is:
- superior
 - caudal
 - lateral
 - medial
 - visceral
- _____ 10. What is the navel region of the abdomen called?
- iliac
 - pelvis
 - umbilicus
 - hypochondriac
 - groin
- _____ 11. Name the position a patient is in when lying flat on the back with arms at the side during a medical examination.
- knee-chest position
 - Sims position
 - prone position
 - Fowler position
 - supine position
- _____ 12. What region of the body is used to describe pain that occurs above the stomach?
- umbilical region
 - thoracic region
 - lumbar region
 - cervical region
 - epigastric region
- _____ 13. A *histologist* is a specialist in the study of:
- cells
 - tissues
 - organs
 - systems

e. organisms

- ____ 14. What is the quadrant that contains most of the stomach?
- a. right upper quadrant (RUQ)
 - b. left upper quadrant (LUQ)
 - c. right lower quadrant (RLQ)
 - d. left lower quadrant (LLQ)
 - e. middle lateral quadrant (MLQ)
- ____ 15. The abbreviation *Sx* means:
- a. scan
 - b. sign
 - c. symptom
 - d. social
 - e. serial
- ____ 16. The abbreviation *Tx* means:
- a. treatment
 - b. terminal
 - c. touch
 - d. tail
 - e. toxic
- ____ 17. The abbreviation *bx* means:
- a. before exit
 - b. barium x-ray
 - c. breast examination
 - d. biopsy
 - e. blood in excrement
- ____ 18. What is the imaging procedure that displays continuous motion images of internal structures?
- a. fluoroscopy
 - b. echography
 - c. magnetic resonance imaging
 - d. digital radiography
 - e. subtraction radiography
- ____ 19. Select the technique that uses radio waves and a strong magnetic field to produce images of internal structures.
- a. computed tomography (CT) scan
 - b. ultrasonography (US)
 - c. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - d. positron emission tomography (PET)
 - e. Doppler
- ____ 20. What is the abdominopelvic region located in the lower right near the groin called?
- a. right hypochondriac
 - b. right lumbar
 - c. right iliac

- d. umbilical
- e. hypogastric

- _____ 21. The plane that divides the body into equal right and left sides is the:
- a. median plane
 - b. frontal plane
 - c. transverse plane
 - d. coronal plane
 - e. horizontal plane
- _____ 22. What is the formation of scar tissue (during the healing process) that binds anatomical surfaces together called?
- a. ablation
 - b. claudication
 - c. infarction
 - d. occlusion
 - e. adhesion
- _____ 23. The suffix *-plasia* means:
- a. tumor, hernia
 - b. poison
 - c. expansion, dilation
 - d. formation, growth
 - e. disease
- _____ 24. The suffix *-ad* means:
- a. from
 - b. around
 - c. near
 - d. toward
 - e. over
- _____ 25. *Distal* is a directional term that means:
- a. closest to the point of attachment
 - b. farthest from the point of attachment
 - c. toward the back
 - d. toward the front
 - e. nearest the point of attachment
- _____ 26. A tumor in the inguinal area is located in the:
- a. stomach
 - b. neck
 - c. pelvis
 - d. groin
 - e. spine
- _____ 27. What is the lighted instrument used to view the interior of organs and cavities called?
- a. endoscope
 - b. microscope

- c. ultrasound
- d. fluoroscope
- e. tomography

- _____ 28. Identify the body cavity in which the lungs are located.
- a. spinal
 - b. cranial
 - c. abdominal
 - d. pelvic
 - e. thoracic
- _____ 29. Which directional term means *below or lower; toward the tail*?
- a. distal
 - b. caudal
 - c. parietal
 - d. cephalic
 - e. abduction
- _____ 30. The horizontal plane is also known as the:
- a. midsagittal plane
 - b. frontal plane
 - c. transverse plane
 - d. coronal plane
 - e. median plane
- _____ 31. What directional term describes the *position of the mouth relative to the nose*?
- a. proximal
 - b. distal
 - c. lateral
 - d. superior
 - e. inferior
- _____ 32. Where is the right lung in reference to the heart?
- a. proximal
 - b. distal
 - c. lateral
 - d. ventral
 - e. dorsal
- _____ 33. Groups of cells working together are known as the:
- a. cellular level
 - b. tissue level
 - c. organ level
 - d. system level
 - e. organism level
- _____ 34. What directional term describes movement of the arm from the side of the body to shoulder height?
- a. parietal
 - b. inferior

- c. superficial
- d. abduction
- e. external

- ____ 35. What is the best position to put the patient in when they are having difficulty breathing?
- a. Fowler
 - b. prone
 - c. supine
 - d. Sims
 - e. dorsal recumbent

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ____ 36. *Parietal* refers to the outer wall of a cavity.
- ____ 37. CT scans usually produce sharper images of soft tissue than images obtained using MRI.
- ____ 38. MRI uses a magnetic field rather than an x-ray to produce an image.
- ____ 39. A cytometer is an instrument for measuring cells.
- ____ 40. *Hist/o/lysis* refers to the formation of bone.
- ____ 41. *Anterior* and *ventral* refer to the front of the body.
- ____ 42. *Nucleus* refers to a tumor.
- ____ 43. The sacral region is the upper back.
- ____ 44. An endoscope is the visual examination of an interior organ (of the body).
- ____ 45. Contrast media facilitate imaging of structures that are otherwise difficult to visualize on x-ray films.

Matching

Match the combining forms with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. anter/o | i. infer/o |
| b. caud/o | j. inguin/o |
| c. cervic/o | k. later/o |
| d. cyt/o | l. lumb/o |
| e. dist/o | m. proxim/o |
| f. dors/o | n. thorac/o |
| g. gastr/o | o. umbilic/o |
| h. hist/o | |

- ___ 46. groin
- ___ 47. loins (lower back)
- ___ 48. near, nearest
- ___ 49. stomach
- ___ 50. tissue
- ___ 51. lower, below
- ___ 52. chest
- ___ 53. neck; cervix uteri (neck of the uterus)
- ___ 54. side, to one side
- ___ 55. tail
- ___ 56. back (back of body)
- ___ 57. cell
- ___ 58. umbilicus, navel
- ___ 59. anterior, front
- ___ 60. far, farthest

Match the medical words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a. anterior | k. nuclear scan |
| b. AP | l. posterior |
| c. cytologist | m. radiologist |
| d. endoscopy | n. radiopharmaceutical |
| e. fluoroscopy | o. sepsis |
| f. histologist | p. superior |
| g. inferior | q. tomography |
| h. inflammation | r. toxic |
| i. lateral | s. US |
| j. medial | t. ventral |

- ___ 61. medical specialist concerned with electromagnetic radiation, ultrasound, and other imaging techniques
- ___ 62. radiograph that produces a film representing a detailed cross-section, or slice, of tissue or an organ at a predetermined depth
- ___ 63. image produced using high-frequency sound waves of an internal organ or tissue
- ___ 64. visual examination of a cavity or canal using a special lighted instrument
- ___ 65. drug that contains a radioactive substance that travels to a specific organ that will be scanned
- ___ 66. body's protective response to irritation, infection, or allergy

- ___ 67. inflammatory response of the body to infection
- ___ 68. radiograph that employs a fluorescent screen instead of a photographic plate to produce images
- ___ 69. imaging technique that uses a radionuclide introduced into the body by ingestion, inhalation, or injection
- ___ 70. specialist in the study of cells
- ___ 71. specialist in the study of tissue
- ___ 72. refers to the lower part of a structure or below a structure
- ___ 73. refers to the upper part of a structure or above a structure
- ___ 74. refers to the side of a structure
- ___ 75. refers to the front (of the body)
- ___ 76. refers to the back (of the body)
- ___ 77. refers to the middle of a structure
- ___ 78. refers to the anteroposterior position
- ___ 79. pertains to a poison
- ___ 80. belly or belly side (of the body)

Chapter 02

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: D
4. ANS: E
5. ANS: A
6. ANS: E
7. ANS: B
8. ANS: E
9. ANS: B
10. ANS: C
11. ANS: E
12. ANS: E
13. ANS: B
14. ANS: B
15. ANS: C
16. ANS: A
17. ANS: D
18. ANS: A
19. ANS: C
20. ANS: C
21. ANS: A
22. ANS: E
23. ANS: D
24. ANS: D
25. ANS: B
26. ANS: D
27. ANS: A
28. ANS: E
29. ANS: B
30. ANS: C
31. ANS: E
32. ANS: C
33. ANS: B
34. ANS: D
35. ANS: A

TRUE/FALSE

36. ANS: T
37. ANS: F

- 38. ANS: T
- 39. ANS: T
- 40. ANS: F
- 41. ANS: T
- 42. ANS: F
- 43. ANS: F
- 44. ANS: F
- 45. ANS: T

MATCHING

- 46. ANS: J
- 47. ANS: L
- 48. ANS: M
- 49. ANS: G
- 50. ANS: H
- 51. ANS: I
- 52. ANS: N
- 53. ANS: C
- 54. ANS: K
- 55. ANS: B
- 56. ANS: F
- 57. ANS: D
- 58. ANS: O
- 59. ANS: A
- 60. ANS: E

- 61. ANS: M
- 62. ANS: Q
- 63. ANS: S
- 64. ANS: D
- 65. ANS: N
- 66. ANS: H
- 67. ANS: O
- 68. ANS: E
- 69. ANS: K
- 70. ANS: C
- 71. ANS: F
- 72. ANS: G
- 73. ANS: P
- 74. ANS: I
- 75. ANS: A
- 76. ANS: L
- 77. ANS: J
- 78. ANS: B
- 79. ANS: R

80. ANS: T