

Chapter 2: Terms Pertaining to the Body as a Whole

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

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

ANS: C

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

ANS: B

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

ANS: E

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

ANS: C

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

- d. Mitochondria
- e. Nucleus

ANS: B

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

ANS: D

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

ANS: B

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

ANS: D

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

ANS: C

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

ANS: E

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

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

14. A histologist studies:

- a. Drugs
- b. X-rays
- c. Tissues
- d. The backbone
- e. The spinal cord

ANS: C

15. An epithelial cell is a/an:

- a. Skin cell
- b. Nerve cell
- c. Fat cell
- d. Organ
- e. Muscle cell

ANS: A

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

17. Viscera:

- a. Cells in the blood
- b. Internal organs
- c. Parts of cells
- d. Cavities of the body
- e. Tissues composed of cartilage

ANS: B

18. The pituitary gland is in which body cavity?

- a. Cranial
- b. Spinal
- c. Pelvic
- d. Abdominal
- e. Thoracic

ANS: A

19. Voice box:

- a. Bronchial tube
- b. Pharynx
- c. Esophagus
- d. Larynx
- e. Tongue

ANS: D

20. The tailbone is the:

- a. Sacrum
- b. Cervix
- c. Ilium
- d. Coccyx
- e. Cranium

ANS: D

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

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

ANS: E

23. The RUQ contains the:

- a. Liver
- b. Appendix
- c. Lung
- d. Spleen

e. Heart

ANS: A

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

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

Select the term that is spelled correctly:

26. Internal organs:

- a. viscera
- b. vicsera
- c. vissera

ANS: A

27. Malignant tumor of flesh (connective tissue):

- a. sacroma
- b. sarcoma
- c. sarkoma

ANS: B

28. Pertaining to the chest:

- a. thoracic
- b. thorasic
- c. thoroacic

ANS: A

29. Lying on the back:

- a. surpine
- b. supin
- c. supine

ANS: C

30. Pertaining to the abdomen:

- a. abdominel
- b. abdominal
- c. abdomineal

ANS: B

31. Photograph of an individual's chromosomes:

- a. karyotype
- b. karryotype
- c. kariotype

ANS: A

32. Membrane surrounding the lungs:

- a. pleura
- b. ploora
- c. plura

ANS: A

33. Space between the lungs:

- a. mediastinim
- b. mediastinam
- c. mediastinum

ANS: C

34. Endocrine gland at the base of the brain:

- a. pitiutary
- b. pituitary
- c. pituitery

ANS: B

35. Pertaining to skin (surface) cells:

- a. epitheleal
- b. epithelial
- c. epithelal

ANS: B

Select the correct medical term to complete each of the following sentences:

36. The left lung lies _____ to the heart.

- a. proximal
- b. lateral
- c. superior

ANS: B

37. The _____ end of the humerus is at the shoulder.

- a. inferior (caudal)
- b. distal
- c. proximal

ANS: C

38. The liver lies _____ to the intestines.

- a. superior
- b. inferior
- c. proximal

ANS: A

39. The backbone is called a/an _____.

- a. lateral
- b. superior
- c. vertebra

ANS: C

40. The _____ end of the thigh bone (femur) joins with the knee cap.

- a. lateral
- b. distal
- c. superior

ANS: B

41. The _____ plane divides the body into upper and lower portions.

- a. transverse
- b. superior
- c. lateral

ANS: A

42. The _____ plane divides the body into right and left portions.

- a. superior
- b. sagittal
- c. lateral

ANS: B

43. The diaphragm lies _____ to the organs in the thoracic cavity.

- a. distal
- b. proximal
- c. inferior (caudal)

ANS: C

Select the correct meaning for each of the following combining forms:

44. crani/o:

- a. neck

- b. skull
- c. color

ANS: B

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

ANS: C

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

ANS: C

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

ANS: A

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

ANS: B

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

ANS: A

50. sarc/o:
- a. sacrum
 - b. flesh
 - c. vertebra

ANS: B

51. chondr/o:
- a. cartilage
 - b. color
 - c. cell

ANS: A

52. thorac/o:
a. nipple
b. windpipe
c. chest

ANS: C

53. hist/o:
a. nucleus
b. tissue
c. far; distant

ANS: B

Select the correct meaning for each of the following word parts:

54. inter-:
a. between
b. above
c. below

ANS: A

55. hypo-:
a. above
b. between
c. below

ANS: C

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

ANS: A

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

ANS: A

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

ANS: A

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

ANS: C

60. -ectomy:
a. removal; excision; resection
b. process of visually examining
c. condition, usually abnormal

ANS: A

Match the following terms with their correct meanings:

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

61. Incision of the skull
62. Pertaining to the groin
63. Malignant tumor of connective tissue
64. Picture of nuclear structures
65. Pertaining to internal organs
66. Study of tissues
67. Secretory organ in the neck
68. Flexible connective tissue at joints
69. Divides the body horizontally
70. Tube from the urinary bladder to the outside of the body
71. Cytoplasmic structures where catabolism takes place
72. Throat
73. Divides the body laterally into right and left parts
74. Secretory organ at the base of the brain
75. Voice box
76. Pertaining to the navel
77. Pertaining to the windpipe
78. Pertaining to fat tissue
79. Lines external body surface and internal surface of organs
80. Rod-shaped nuclear structures

61. ANS: E

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

Match the parts of the body with their correct descriptions:

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

- 81. Throat
- 82. Collection of fat cells
- 83. Windpipe
- 84. Tube from the kidney to the urinary bladder
- 85. Voice box
- 86. Membrane surrounding the lungs
- 87. Flexible connective tissue at joints
- 88. Tube from the urinary bladder to outside of body

- 81. ANS: D
- 82. ANS: A
- 83. ANS: F
- 84. ANS: G
- 85. ANS: C
- 86. ANS: E
- 87. ANS: B
- 88. ANS: H

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 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

- 89. karyotype
- 90. epithelium
- 91. cartilage
- 92. anabolism
- 93. diaphragm
- 94. vertebra
- 95. sagittal
- 96. supine
- 97. mitochondria
- 98. larynx

- 89. ANS: F
- 90. ANS: C
- 91. ANS: I
- 92. ANS: L
- 93. ANS: H
- 94. ANS: A
- 95. ANS: D
- 96. ANS: G
- 97. ANS: K
- 98. ANS: B

PRONUNCIATION

Give the accented syllable in the following terms (For example: anemia = ne, diagnosis = no, endocrine = en):

- 99. cephalic:
 - a. ce
 - b. phal
 - c. ic

ANS: B

- 100. posterior:
 - a. pos
 - b. ter

- c. i
- d. or

ANS: B

101. proximal:
- a. prox
 - b. i
 - c. mal

ANS: A

102. thoracotomy:
- a. thor
 - b. a
 - c. cot
 - d. om
 - e. y

ANS: C

103. hypochondriac:
- a. hy
 - b. po
 - c. chon
 - d. dri
 - e. ac

ANS: C

104. cranial:
- a. cra
 - b. ni
 - c. al

ANS: A

105. catabolism:
- a. ca
 - b. tab
 - c. ol
 - d. ism
 - e. sm

ANS: B

106. chondrosarcoma:
- a. cho
 - b. dro
 - c. sar
 - d. co
 - e. ma

ANS: D

107. pharynx:
a. phar
b. ynx

ANS: A

108. viscera:
a. vis
b. cer
c. a

ANS: A

Use medical terms to complete the following sentences:

109. The control center of the cell, containing chromosomes, is the _____.

ANS: nucleus

110. The process of building up proteins in a cell is called _____.

ANS: anabolism

111. The total of the chemical processes in a cell is known as _____.

ANS: metabolism

112. A scientist who studies tissues is called a/an _____.

ANS: histologist

113. Regions of DNA within a chromosome are called _____.

ANS: genes

Name the five cavities of the body:

114. Cavity surrounded by the skull: _____

ANS: cranial

115. Cavity in the chest surrounded by ribs: _____

ANS: thoracic

116. Cavity surrounded by the hip bone: _____

ANS: pelvic

117. Cavity surrounded by the backbones: _____

ANS: spinal

118. Cavity below the chest containing digestive organs: _____

ANS: abdominal

Name the five divisions of the back:

119. Region of the neck: _____

ANS: cervical

120. Region of the chest: _____

ANS: thoracic

121. Region of the waist: _____

ANS: lumbar

122. Region of the sacrum: _____

ANS: sacral

123. Region of the tailbone: _____

ANS: coccygeal

Give opposites of the following terms:

124. deep: _____

ANS: superficial

125. proximal: _____

ANS: distal

126. supine: _____

ANS: prone

127. dorsal: _____

ANS:

ventral
anterior

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

128. a. abdomin
b. abdomen
a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

b, area under the chest containing the stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder

129. a. cartiledge
b. cartilage
a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

b, flexible connective tissue between joints

130. a. chromosome
b. chromosone
a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

a, contains genetic material in nucleus of a cell

131. a. diaphram
b. diaphragm
a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

b, muscular wall separating the chest and abdomen

132. a. saggital
b. sagittal
a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

b, vertical plane dividing the body into right and left portions

133. a. larynx
b. larnyx
a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

a, voice box

134. a. cervecal
b. cervical

a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

b, pertaining to the neck

135. a. chrondroma

b. chondroma

a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

b, tumor of cartilage (benign)

136. a. nucleus

b. neucleus

a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

a, control center of the cell

137. a. traychea

b. trachea

a or b: ____ meaning: _____

ANS:

b, windpipe