

Chapter 2: Body Structure

Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 1. Describe the body when it is in anatomical position.
- Body is lying down, face upward
 - Arms are folded across the chest
 - Body is erect, and eyes are looking forward
 - Palms are facing backward
 - Toes point outward
- ___ 2. What is the term that refers to the neck?
- Sacral
 - Coccygeal
 - Cervical
 - Thoracic
 - Lumbar
- ___ 3. What is the name of the upper-right abdominopelvic region (beneath the ribs) called?
- Right lumbar
 - Epigastric
 - Right inguinal
 - Right hypochondriac
 - Umbilical
- ___ 4. Which of the following refers to a horizontal plane?
- Abduction
 - Anterior
 - Superior
 - Inferior
 - Transverse
- ___ 5. What is the process called for the body's defense against injury, infection, or allergy?
- Inflammation
 - Metabolism
 - Homeostasis
 - Adhesion
 - Adduction
- ___ 6. The most complex level of the human body is the:
- cellular level.
 - tissue level.
 - organ level.
 - system level.
 - organism level.
- ___ 7. Which of the following refers to the region located above the stomach?

- a. Quadrant
- b. Epigastric
- c. Umbilical
- d. Iliac
- e. Hypochondriac

___ 8. *Anterior* is a term synonymous with:

- a. posterior.
- b. supine.
- c. lateral.
- d. cephalic.
- e. front.

___ 9. In terms of body position, the opposite of cranial is:

- a. superior.
- b. caudal.
- c. lateral.
- d. medial.
- e. visceral.

___ 10. What is the navel region of the abdomen called?

- a. Iliac
- b. Pelvis
- c. Umbilicus
- d. Hypochondriac
- e. Groin

___ 11. Name the position a patient is in when lying flat on the back with arms at the side during a medical examination.

- a. Knee-chest position
- b. Sims position
- c. Prone position
- d. Fowler position
- e. Supine position

___ 12. What region of the body is used to describe pain that occurs above the stomach?

- a. Umbilical region
- b. Thoracic region
- c. Lumbar region
- d. Cervical region
- e. Epigastric region

___ 13. A *histologist* is a specialist in the study of:

- a. cells.
- b. tissues.
- c. organs.
- d. systems.
- e. organisms.

- ___ 14. What is the quadrant that contains most of the stomach?
- RUQ
 - LUQ
 - RLQ
 - LLQ
 - MLQ
- ___ 15. The abbreviation *Sx* means:
- scan.
 - sign.
 - symptom.
 - social.
 - serial.
- ___ 16. The abbreviation *Tx* means:
- treatment.
 - terminal.
 - touch.
 - tail.
 - toxic.
- ___ 17. The abbreviation *bx* means:
- before exit.
 - barium x-ray.
 - breast examination.
 - biopsy.
 - blood in excrement.
- ___ 18. What is the imaging procedure that displays continuous motion images of internal structures?
- Fluoroscopy
 - Echography
 - Magnetic resonance imaging
 - Digital radiography
 - Subtraction radiography
- ___ 19. Select the technique that uses radio waves and a strong magnetic field to produce images of internal structures.
- CT scan
 - US
 - MRI
 - PET
 - Doppler
- ___ 20. What is the abdominopelvic region located in the lower right near the groin called?
- Right hypochondriac
 - Right lumbar
 - Right iliac
 - 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 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.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 31. Parietal refers to the outer wall of a cavity.
- ___ 32. CT scans usually produce sharper images of soft tissue than images obtained using MRI.
- ___ 33. MRI uses a magnetic field rather than an x-ray to produce an image.
- ___ 34. A cytometer is an instrument for measuring cells.
- ___ 35. *Hist/o/lysis* refers to the formation of bone.
- ___ 36. *Anterior* and *ventral* refer to the front of the body.
- ___ 37. A nucleus refers to a tumor.
- ___ 38. The sacral region is the upper back.
- ___ 39. An endoscope is the visual examination of an interior organ (of the body).
- ___ 40. 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
- b. caud/o
- c. cervic/o
- d. cyt/o
- e. dist/o
- f. dors/o
- g. gastr/o
- h. hist/o
- i. infer/o
- j. inguin/o
- k. later/o
- l. lumb/o
- m. proxim/o
- n. thorac/o
- o. umbilic/o

- ___ 41. groin
- ___ 42. loins (lower back)
- ___ 43. near, nearest
- ___ 44. stomach
- ___ 45. tissue
- ___ 46. lower, below
- ___ 47. chest
- ___ 48. neck; cervix uteri (neck of the uterus)
- ___ 49. side, to one side
- ___ 50. tail
- ___ 51. back (back of body)
- ___ 52. cell
- ___ 53. umbilicus, navel
- ___ 54. anterior, front
- ___ 55. far, farthest

Match the medical words with their definitions.

- a. anterior
- b. AP
- c. cytologist

- d. endoscopy
- e. fluoroscopy
- f. histologist
- g. inferior
- h. inflammation
- i. lateral
- j. medial
- k. nuclear scan
- l. posterior
- m. radiologist
- n. radiopharmaceutical
- o. sepsis
- p. superior
- q. tomography
- r. toxic
- s. ultrasonography (US)
- t. ventral

- ___ 56. Medical specialist concerned with electromagnetic radiation, ultrasound, and other imaging techniques
- ___ 57. Radiograph that produces a film representing a detailed cross-section, or slice, of tissue or an organ at a predetermined depth
- ___ 58. Image produced by using high-frequency sound waves of an internal organ or tissue
- ___ 59. Visual examination of a cavity or canal using a special lighted instrument
- ___ 60. Drug that contains a radioactive substance that travels to a specific organ that will be scanned
- ___ 61. Body's protective response to irritation, infection, or allergy
- ___ 62. Inflammatory response of the body to infection
- ___ 63. Radiograph that employs a fluorescent screen instead of a photographic plate to produce images
- ___ 64. Imaging technique that uses a radionuclide, introduced into the body by ingestion, inhalation, or injection
- ___ 65. Specialist in the study of cells
- ___ 66. Specialist in the study of tissue
- ___ 67. Refers to the lower part of a structure, or below a structure
- ___ 68. Refers to the upper part of a structure, or above a structure
- ___ 69. Refers to the side of a structure
- ___ 70. Refers to the front (of the body)
- ___ 71. Refers to the back (of the body)
- ___ 72. Refers to the middle of a structure

- ___ 73. Refers to the anterior posterior position
- ___ 74. Pertains to a poison
- ___ 75. Belly or belly side (of the body)

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1
2. ANS: C PTS: 1
3. ANS: D PTS: 1
4. ANS: E PTS: 1
5. ANS: A PTS: 1
6. ANS: E PTS: 1
7. ANS: B PTS: 1
8. ANS: E PTS: 1
9. ANS: B PTS: 1
10. ANS: C PTS: 1
11. ANS: E PTS: 1
12. ANS: E PTS: 1
13. ANS: B PTS: 1
14. ANS: B PTS: 1
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18. ANS: A PTS: 1
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22. ANS: E PTS: 1
23. ANS: D PTS: 1
24. ANS: D PTS: 1
25. ANS: B PTS: 1
26. ANS: D PTS: 1
27. ANS: A PTS: 1
28. ANS: E PTS: 1
29. ANS: B PTS: 1
30. ANS: C PTS: 1

TRUE/FALSE

31. ANS: T PTS: 1
32. ANS: F PTS: 1
33. ANS: T PTS: 1
34. ANS: T PTS: 1
35. ANS: F PTS: 1
36. ANS: T PTS: 1
37. ANS: F PTS: 1

38. ANS: F PTS: 1
39. ANS: F PTS: 1
40. ANS: T PTS: 1

MATCHING

41. ANS: J PTS: 1
42. ANS: L PTS: 1
43. ANS: M PTS: 1
44. ANS: G PTS: 1
45. ANS: H PTS: 1
46. ANS: I PTS: 1
47. ANS: N PTS: 1
48. ANS: C PTS: 1
49. ANS: K PTS: 1
50. ANS: B PTS: 1
51. ANS: F PTS: 1
52. ANS: D PTS: 1
53. ANS: O PTS: 1
54. ANS: A PTS: 1
55. ANS: E PTS: 1

56. ANS: M PTS: 1
57. ANS: Q PTS: 1
58. ANS: S PTS: 1
59. ANS: D PTS: 1
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69. ANS: I PTS: 1
70. ANS: A PTS: 1
71. ANS: L PTS: 1
72. ANS: J PTS: 1
73. ANS: B PTS: 1
74. ANS: R PTS: 1
75. ANS: T PTS: 1