

Introduction and Human Body Test

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Which combining form means white?
 - a. *cyan/o*
 - b. *erythr/o*
 - c. *leuk/o*

- _____ 2. What does the term cardiorrhesis mean?
 - a. abnormal softening of the heart
 - b. rupture of the heart
 - c. to suture the wall of the heart

- _____ 3. In the term pericardiectomy, the word part *-ectomy* is a:
 - a. prefix
 - b. suffix
 - c. word root

- _____ 4. Which term describes a torn, ragged wound?
 - a. infection
 - b. inflammation
 - c. laceration

- _____ 5. Which term means the tissue death of an artery or arteries?
 - a. arteriomalacia
 - b. arterionecrosis
 - c. arteriostenosis

- _____ 6. Which prefix means between or among?
 - a. *inter-*
 - b. *intra-*
 - c. *sub-*

- _____ 7. Which term means inflammation of a nerve?
 - a. neurectomy
 - b. neuritis
 - c. neuroplasty

- _____ 8. Which suffix means to suture or stitch?
 - a. *-rrhage*
 - b. *-rrhaphy*
 - c. *-rrhexis*

- _____ 9. Which suffix means a surgical creation of an artificial opening?
 - a. *-ectomy*
 - b. *-otomy*
 - c. *-ostomy*

- _____ 10. Which suffix requires the use of the combining vowel?
- a. *-algia*
 - b. *-ologist*
 - c. *-stenosis*
- _____ 11. Based on its word parts, what does the term hepatorrhagia mean?
- a. abnormal enlargement of the liver
 - b. bleeding from the liver
 - c. inflammation of the liver
- _____ 12. Which term means red blood cells?
- a. leukocytes
 - b. erythrocytes
 - c. melanosis
- _____ 13. Which term describes the time and events surrounding birth?
- a. perinatal
 - b. postnatal
 - c. prenatal
- _____ 14. Which term means pain in the stomach?
- a. gastralgia
 - b. gastritis
 - c. gastrotomy
- _____ 15. Which term means the rupture of a muscle?
- a. myoplasty
 - b. myorrhaphy
 - c. myorrhexis
- _____ 16. Which suffix means a specialist?
- a. *-graphy*
 - b. *-ologist*
 - c. *-ology*
- _____ 17. Which of the following is a characteristic of the anatomic position?
- a. bending the arms
 - b. standing up so the body is erect
 - c. turning the palms of the hands toward the back
- _____ 18. Which condition is a hospital-acquired infection?
- a. iatrogenic
 - b. idiopathic
 - c. nosocomial
- _____ 19. Which term means the opposite of anterior?
- a. posterior
 - b. superior
 - c. ventral

- _____ 20. Which of the following is also known as the coronal plane?
- a. frontal plane
 - b. sagittal plane
 - c. transverse plan
- _____ 21. Which body cavity protects the organs of reproduction?
- a. abdominal
 - b. dorsal
 - c. pelvic
- _____ 22. A structure located above the transverse plane is said to be:
- a. inferior
 - b. lateral
 - c. superior
- _____ 23. Which term means toward the lower part of the body?
- a. caudal
 - b. cephalic
 - c. distal
- _____ 24. Which term refers to the upper region that includes the stomach and heart?
- a. epigastric
 - b. inguinal
 - c. umbilicus
- _____ 25. Which plane divides the body into equal left and right portions?
- a. coronal plane
 - b. midsagittal plane
 - c. transverse plane
- _____ 26. Which term means the ongoing presence of a disease within a population, group, or area?
- a. endemic
 - b. epidemic
 - c. pandemic
- _____ 27. Which term means the study of the structure, composition, and function of tissues?
- a. cytology
 - b. histology
 - c. pathology
- _____ 28. Which term means toward the side?
- a. distal
 - b. lateral
 - c. proximal
- _____ 29. Which term means the study of the structures of the body?
- a. anatomy
 - b. histology
 - c. physiology

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 30. Which term means the study of the outbreak of disease within a population group?
- a. epidemiology
 - b. etiology
 - c. pathology

Completion

Complete each statement.

- 31. Inflammation of the colon is known as _____. (*col/o* means colon.)
- 32. The term meaning inflammation of the stomach and small intestine is _____. (*gastr/o* means stomach and *enter/o* means small intestine.)
- 33. A surgical incision into a muscle is a/an _____. (*my/o* means muscle.)
- 34. The death of bone tissue is known as _____. (*oste/o* means bone.)
- 35. The term meaning visual examination of the bladder is _____. (*cyst/o* means bladder.)
- 36. When a disease is named for the person who first discovered it, it is known as a/an _____.
- 37. The screening of patients to determine their priority of need and the proper place of medical treatment is called _____.
- 38. Abnormal enlargement of the liver is known as _____. (*hepat/o* means liver.)
- 39. The term meaning abnormal hardening of the walls of an artery or arteries is _____. (*arteri/o* means artery.)
- 40. Surgical removal of the tonsils is known as a/an _____. (*tonsill/o* means tonsil.)
- 41. The medical term meaning the surgical repair of the nose is _____. (*rhin/o* means nose.)
- 42. The term meaning situated in front is _____. This term also means the forward part of an organ.
- 43. The tissue that provides protective padding, insulation, and support and is a nutrient reserve is known as _____ tissue.
- 44. Any deviation from normal that is present at birth is known as a congenital _____.
- 45. The lower right abdominal quadrant is also described as being the right _____ region.
- 46. A postmortem (after death) examination is known as a/an _____.
- 47. A specialist in disorders of the skin is a/an _____. (*dermat/o* means skin.)

Name: _____

ID: A

48. The study of the role of genes in health and disease is known as _____.
49. The body cavity containing the organs of the digestive system is known as the _____ cavity.
50. The term meaning closest to the midline is _____.

Matching

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| a. Abnormal condition | d. Excessive |
| b. Abnormal enlargement | e. Pain |
| c. Deficient | |

- ____ 51. -algia
- ____ 52. hypo-
- ____ 53. -megaly
- ____ 54. -osis
- ____ 55. hyper-

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Before birth | d. Red blood cells |
| b. Inflammation of the tonsils | e. Surgical removal of the appendix |
| c. Joint pain | |

- ____ 56. appendectomy
- ____ 57. arthralgia
- ____ 58. erythrocytes
- ____ 59. prenatal
- ____ 60. tonsillitis

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Abnormal hardening | d. Tissue death |
| b. Abnormal narrowing | e. Visual examination |
| c. Above | |

- ____ 61. -necrosis
- ____ 62. -sclerosis
- ____ 63. -scopy
- ____ 64. -stenosis

Name: _____

ID: A

_____ 65. *supra-*

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Abnormal softening | d. Process of recording |
| b. Below | e. Record |
| c. Inflammation | |

_____ 66. *-gram*

_____ 67. *-graphy*

_____ 68. *-itis*

_____ 69. *-malacia*

_____ 70. *sub-*

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- a. Protects the spinal cord
- b. Protects the major organs of digestion
- c. Protects the heart and the lungs
- d. Protects the brain
- e. Protects reproductive and excretory system organs

_____ 71. abdominal cavity

_____ 72. cranial cavity

_____ 73. pelvic cavity

_____ 74. spinal cavity

_____ 75. thoracic cavity