

Introduction and Human Body Test

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Which term describes a torn, ragged wound?
 - a. infection
 - b. laceration
 - c. inflammation

- _____ 2. Which of the following is a characteristic of the anatomic position?
 - a. turning the palms of the hands toward the back
 - b. standing up so the body is erect
 - c. bending the arms

- _____ 3. Which term describes the time and events surrounding birth?
 - a. perinatal
 - b. postnatal
 - c. prenatal

- _____ 4. Which term means the study of the structures of the body?
 - a. physiology
 - b. anatomy
 - c. histology

- _____ 5. A structure located above the transverse plane is said to be:
 - a. inferior
 - b. lateral
 - c. superior

- _____ 6. Which term means red blood cells?
 - a. melanosis
 - b. erythrocytes
 - c. leukocytes

- _____ 7. Which term means the study of the outbreak of disease within a population group?
 - a. etiology
 - b. pathology
 - c. epidemiology

- _____ 8. Which term means the rupture of a muscle?
 - a. myorrhaphy
 - b. myoplasty
 - c. myorrhaxis

- _____ 9. Which combining form means white?
 - a. *erythr/o*
 - b. *cyan/o*
 - c. *leuk/o*

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- _____ 10. Which term means the study of the structure, composition, and function of tissues?
- a. cytology
 - b. pathology
 - c. histology
- _____ 11. Which suffix requires the use of the combining vowel?
- a. *-stenosis*
 - b. *-algia*
 - c. *-ologist*
- _____ 12. Which term means the tissue death of an artery or arteries?
- a. arteriomalacia
 - b. arteriostenosis
 - c. arterionecrosis
- _____ 13. Which of the following is also known as the coronal plane?
- a. transverse plan
 - b. sagittal plane
 - c. frontal plane
- _____ 14. Which suffix means to suture or stitch?
- a. *-rrhexis*
 - b. *-rrhaphy*
 - c. *-rrhage*
- _____ 15. Which plane divides the body into equal left and right portions?
- a. coronal plane
 - b. midsagittal plane
 - c. transverse plane
- _____ 16. Which suffix means a specialist?
- a. *-ologist*
 - b. *-graphy*
 - c. *-ology*
- _____ 17. Based on its word parts, what does the term hepatorrhagia mean?
- a. inflammation of the liver
 - b. abnormal enlargement of the liver
 - c. bleeding from the liver
- _____ 18. What does the term cardiorrhesis mean?
- a. to suture the wall of the heart
 - b. rupture of the heart
 - c. abnormal softening of the heart
- _____ 19. Which term means toward the side?
- a. distal
 - b. lateral
 - c. proximal

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- _____ 20. Which condition is a hospital-acquired infection?
 - a. iatrogenic
 - b. nosocomial
 - c. idiopathic
- _____ 21. Which term refers to the upper region that includes the stomach and heart?
 - a. inguinal
 - b. epigastric
 - c. umbilicus
- _____ 22. Which body cavity protects the organs of reproduction?
 - a. pelvic
 - b. dorsal
 - c. abdominal
- _____ 23. Which prefix means between or among?
 - a. *sub-*
 - b. *inter-*
 - c. *intra-*
- _____ 24. Which term means pain in the stomach?
 - a. gastrotomy
 - b. gastritis
 - c. gastralgia
- _____ 25. Which term means inflammation of a nerve?
 - a. neuritis
 - b. neurectomy
 - c. neuroplasty
- _____ 26. Which term means the ongoing presence of a disease within a population, group, or area?
 - a. pandemic
 - b. epidemic
 - c. endemic
- _____ 27. Which term means toward the lower part of the body?
 - a. distal
 - b. cephalic
 - c. caudal
- _____ 28. Which term means the opposite of anterior?
 - a. ventral
 - b. posterior
 - c. superior
- _____ 29. Which suffix means a surgical creation of an artificial opening?
 - a. *-ectomy*
 - b. *-ostomy*
 - c. *-otomy*

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- ____ 30. In the term pericardiectomy, the word part *-ectomy* is a:
- a. prefix
 - b. suffix
 - c. word root

Completion

Complete each statement.

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

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47. The term meaning situated in front is _____. This term also means the forward part of an organ.
48. The lower right abdominal quadrant is also described as being the right _____ region.
49. The term meaning closest to the midline is _____.
50. The study of the role of genes in health and disease is known as _____.

Matching

Match each statement with the correct item below.

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

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

Match each statement with the correct item below.

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

- ____ 56. *-gram*
- ____ 57. *-malacia*
- ____ 58. *-graphy*
- ____ 59. *sub-*
- ____ 60. *-itis*

Match each statement with the correct item below.

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

- ____ 61. *supra-*
- ____ 62. *-sclerosis*
- ____ 63. *-stenosis*

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____ 64. -scopy

____ 65. -necrosis

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

____ 66. appendectomy

____ 67. prenatal

____ 68. tonsillitis

____ 69. erythrocytes

____ 70. arthralgia

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. thoracic cavity

____ 72. cranial cavity

____ 73. abdominal cavity

____ 74. spinal cavity

____ 75. pelvic cavity