

***Mastering Healthcare Terminology 7th edition
Shiland Test Bank***

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Chapter 02-1: Body Structure and Directional Terminology

Shiland: Mastering Healthcare Terminology, 7th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The normal dynamic process of balance in the body is:
 - a. catabolism.
 - b. anabolism.
 - c. metabolism.
 - d. homeostasis.

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

2. The process of converting energy by breaking down substances is:
 - a. anabolism.
 - b. catabolism.
 - c. metabolism.
 - d. homeostasis.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. The substance that holds organelles within a cell is the:
 - a. cytoplasm.
 - b. lysosome.
 - c. mitochondrion.
 - d. ribosome.

TBEXAM.COM

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. The structure that is the site of protein formation is the:
 - a. mitochondrion.
 - b. ribosome.
 - c. lysosome.
 - d. nucleus.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. Which structure in a cell is responsible for conversion of nutrients to energy?
 - a. nucleus
 - b. mitochondrion
 - c. ribosome
 - d. cytoplasm

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

6. One of the combining forms for the control center of the cell is:

- a. chondr/o.
- b. cyt/o.
- c. lys/o.
- d. kary/o.

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. Tissue that has a supportive function in an organ or tissue is:
- a. superficial.
 - b. deep.
 - c. stromal.
 - d. parenchymal.

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

8. Which type of tissue acts as an internal and external covering of the body?
- a. Epithelial
 - b. connective
 - c. muscular
 - d. nervous

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

9. Bone, blood, and fat are examples of what type of tissue?
- a. Epithelial
 - b. connective
 - c. muscular
 - d. nervous

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ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

10. *Viscera* is the healthcare term for:
- a. cells.
 - b. organs.
 - c. tissues.
 - d. body systems.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

11. *Hist/o* is a combining form for:
- a. cell.
 - b. organ.
 - c. tissue.
 - d. body system.

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. The pointed superior part of the lung is considered the:
- apex.
 - fornix.
 - antrum.
 - body.

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

13. An antrum is most similar to a(n):
- apex.
 - fundus.
 - hilum.
 - sinus.

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

14. The space within a tubelike structure is the:
- sinus.
 - lumen.
 - hilum.
 - vestibule.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

15. A small space at the beginning of a canal is the:
- hilum.
 - sinus.
 - vestibule.
 - fornix.

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

16. What is the name of the organ part farthest from its opening?
- fundus
 - hilum
 - fornix
 - apex

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

17. What is the term for the area where nerves and vessels enter and exit an organ?
- Antrum
 - lumen
 - vestibule
 - hilum

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

18. The largest or most important part of an organ is termed the:
- body.
 - lumen.
 - apex.
 - sinus.

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

19. *Myel/o* is a combining form for the:
- muscles and spinal cord.
 - bone marrow and spinal cord.
 - muscle and bone marrow.
 - spinal cord and nerves.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

20. *Crur/o* is a combining form meaning the:
- knee.
 - back.
 - abdomen.
 - leg.

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

21. *Brachi/o* is a combining form for the:
- lung.
 - arm.
 - leg.
 - neck.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

22. The *sural* area of the body refers to the:
- head.
 - chest.
 - neck.
 - calf.

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

23. *Cervic/o* is a combining form for the:
- abdomen.
 - neck.
 - chest.
 - arm.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

24. *Phren/o* is a combining form meaning:

- a. air or lungs.
- b. mind or air.
- c. diaphragm or mind.
- d. air or mind.

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

25. Back to front is:

- a. anteroposterior.
- b. posteroanterior.
- c. distoproximal.
- d. proximodistal.

ANS: B OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

26. Positioning a patient to examine the abdomen would be placing the person in a ____ position.

- a. plantar
- b. proximal
- c. supine
- d. prone

ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms

27. If a stroke on one side of the brain affects the opposite side, you would term its effect to be on the ____ side.

- a. anterior
- b. posterior
- c. contralateral
- d. ipsilateral

ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

28. A patient with burns on her back has lesions on the ____ aspect of her body.

- a. anterior
- b. ventral
- c. posterior
- d. proximal

ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

29. When John grabbed the handle of a hot pan on his stove, he sustained burns on the ____ surface of his hand.

- a. superior
- b. palmar

- c. plantar
- d. pronate

ANS: B

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

30. Which direction describes vessels that lead toward an organ?

- a. Afferent
- b. efferent
- c. medial
- d. lateral

ANS: A

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

31. The scrapes on the elbows of the child were described as ____ injuries.

- a. supine
- b. superficial
- c. superior
- d. supinate

ANS: B

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

32. The part of the esophagus that is farthest from its beginning at the throat is the ____ end.

- a. dorsal
- b. distal
- c. dextrad
- d. proximal

ANS: B

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

33. A patient with a sinistocardia has his heart located to the ____ side of the body.

- a. front
- b. back
- c. right
- d. left

ANS: D

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

34. A patient with bilateral pain hurts on:

- a. one side of her body.
- b. both sides of her body.
- c. the front of her body.
- d. the back of her body.

ANS: B

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

35. A patient lying in a prone position is lying on her:

- a. belly.
- b. back.
- c. side.
- d. arm.

ANS: A

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

36. One of the veterinarian's canine patients had a bad flea bite that was caudal to his shoulders. The physician knew that it was toward his:
- belly.
 - back.
 - head.
 - tail.

ANS: D

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

37. When a patient came in with numbness of her left arm and left leg, the physician noted that the leg numbness was on the ____ side.
- contralateral
 - ipsilateral
 - bilateral
 - dextrad

ANS: B

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

38. The abdominopelvic region that is immediately superior to the umbilical region is the ____ region.
- hypochondriac
 - lumbar
 - epigastric
 - hypogastric

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ANS: C

OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

39. The abdominopelvic region that is inferior to the left lumbar region is the left ____ region.
- iliac
 - hypogastric
 - hypochondriac
 - inguinal

ANS: A

OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

40. The abdominopelvic region that is medial to the lumbar regions is the ____ region.
- hypogastric
 - epigastric
 - umbilical
 - hypochondriac

ANS: C

OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

41. Munro's point is located in the ____ quadrant.

- a. upper right
- b. upper left
- c. lower right
- d. lower left

ANS: D OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

42. McBurney's point is located in the _____ quadrant.
- a. upper right
 - b. upper left
 - c. lower right
 - d. lower left

ANS: C OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

43. McBurney's point is the area in one of the abdominopelvic quadrants at which:
- a. if painful, may indicate gallbladder disease.
 - b. if painful, may indicate appendicitis.
 - c. surgeons introduce instruments to examine the mediastinum.
 - d. surgeons introduce instruments to perform laparoscopic surgery.

ANS: B OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

44. The liver is in the _____ quadrant.
- a. upper right
 - b. upper left
 - c. lower right
 - d. lower left

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ANS: A OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

45. The stomach and spleen are located in the _____ quadrant.
- a. upper right
 - b. upper left
 - c. lower right
 - d. lower left

ANS: B OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

46. The plane that separates the sides is the _____ plane.
- a. coronal
 - b. frontal
 - c. transverse
 - d. sagittal

ANS: D OBJ: Planes TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

47. The plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior sections is the _____ plane.

- a. coronal
- b. frontal
- c. transverse
- d. sagittal
- e. coronal and frontal

ANS: E OBJ: Planes TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

48. The ____ plane separates the nose from the toes.

- a. frontal
- b. transverse
- c. midsagittal
- d. sagittal

ANS: B OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

49. The *R* in *RUQ* refers to:

- a. rectum.
- b. required.
- c. retroperitoneal.
- d. right.

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Abbreviations

50. Patients with osteochondritis are having problems with which type of tissue?

- a. epithelial
- b. connective
- c. muscular
- d. nervous

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ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

51. A patient with a buildup of fatty deposits in the lining of the arteries has a problem with the ____ of the arteries.

- a. hilum
- b. apex
- c. vestibule
- d. lumen

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

52. The patient's paranasal ____ (cavities in bone) were inflamed.

- a. hila
- b. antra
- c. lumina
- d. apices

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

53. The x-ray films showed a blunted ____ (tip) of the right lung.
- apex
 - fornix
 - fundus
 - body

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

54. Patients with coronary heart disease have a disorder of their ____ system.
- respiratory
 - endocrine
 - cardiovascular
 - integumentary

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

55. An endotracheal tube is placed ____ the trachea.
- above
 - under
 - within
 - outside

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

56. Oscopes are used to examine the:
- ears.
 - eyes.
 - bones.
 - umbilical region.

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

57. The combining form for the front is:
- arthr/o.
 - antr/o.
 - anter/o.
 - atri/o.

ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

58. Warts on the bottom of a patient's foot are described as being on the ____ surface of the foot.
- inferior
 - superior
 - palmar
 - plantar

ANS: D OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms

59. A dorsal cavity of the body is the ____ cavity.

- a. cranial
- b. thoracic
- c. pelvic
- d. abdominal

ANS: A

OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

60. An infection of the ____ cavity is called *peritonitis*.

- a. cranial
- b. spinal
- c. thoracic
- d. abdominal

ANS: D

OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

61. A patient came in with a mass of blood in the space between the lungs. That space is termed the:

- a. pleura.
- b. mediastinum.
- c. peritoneum.
- d. diaphragm.

ANS: B

OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Nondecodable Terms

62. The pleura surrounds the:

- a. stomach.
- b. abdominal cavity.
- c. thoracic cavity.
- d. lungs.

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ANS: D

OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

63. The bladder is located in the ____ cavity.

- a. pelvic
- b. thoracic
- c. abdominal
- d. cranial

ANS: A

OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

64. The plane that separates the right and left lobes of the brain is the ____ plane.

- a. frontal
- b. sagittal
- c. transverse
- d. midsagittal

ANS: D

OBJ: Planes

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

65. The inguinal region is the ____.

- a. loins
- b. back

- c. bellybutton
- d. groin

ANS: D OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

66. The opposite of superior is:
- a. palmate.
 - b. proximal.
 - c. inferior.
 - d. pronate.

ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms

67. A patient with a disorder of adipose tissue has a problem with which type of tissue?
- a. epithelial
 - b. connective
 - c. muscular
 - d. nervous

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

68. Building up substances for energy conversion is termed:
- a. anabolism.
 - b. catabolism.
 - c. metabolism.
 - d. homeostasis.

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ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

69. Paranasal sinuses are _____ the nose.
- a. under
 - b. surrounding
 - c. through
 - d. near

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

70. An antecubital bruise is on the front of the:
- a. hand.
 - b. foot.
 - c. arm.
 - d. leg.

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

71. Pain in an arm and leg on the same side of the body is termed:
- a. bilateral.
 - b. contralateral.

- c. ipsilateral.
- d. homeostasis.

ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

72. *Celi/o* has the same meaning as:

- a. gastr/o.
- b. lapar/o.
- c. chondr/o.
- d. somat/o.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

73. The plural of hilum is:

- a. hilus.
- b. hila.
- c. hili.
- d. hilae.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

74. The plural of pleura is:

- a. pleurae.
- b. pleuri.
- c. pleures.
- d. pleurus.

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ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

75. The plural of lumen is:

- a. lumena.
- b. lumeni.
- c. lumenae.
- d. lumina.

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

76. The singular of viscera is:

- a. viscerus.
- b. viscus.
- c. viscer.
- d. visca.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

77. One who studies cells is a:

- a. cytologist.

- b. cystologist.
- c. histologist.
- d. pathologist.

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

78. The epithelial tissue in the heart is called the:
- a. myocardium.
 - b. endocardium.
 - c. mediastinum.
 - d. pleura.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

79. Hypochondriac literally translates as “pertaining to ____ the cartilage.”
- a. within
 - b. through
 - c. above
 - d. below

ANS: D OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

80. *Thel/e* refers to the:
- a. lung.
 - b. nipple.
 - c. testis.
 - d. windpipe.

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ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

81. The combining form *cellul/o* means:
- a. cell.
 - b. nucleus.
 - c. cytoplasm.
 - d. cell membrane.

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

82. Which prefix means “bad, difficult, painful, abnormal”?
- a. meta-
 - b. dis-
 - c. mal-
 - d. dys-

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

83. *Kary/o* is a combining form for the:

- a. cytoplasm.
- b. nucleus.
- c. mitochondria.
- d. lysosomes.

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

84. The *Q* in *LLQ* refers to:

- a. questionable.
- b. quadriplegia.
- c. quadrant.
- d. query.

ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Abbreviations

85. A visual examination of the abdominal cavity is a:

- a. gastroscopy.
- b. mediastinoscopy.
- c. phrenoscopy.
- d. laparoscopy.

ANS: D OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

86. Which plane would divide the upper abdominopelvic quadrants from the lower abdominopelvic quadrants?

- a. frontal
- b. sagittal
- c. transverse
- d. midsagittal

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ANS: C OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

87. Which suffix does NOT mean “pertaining to”?

- a. -al
- b. -ia
- c. -iac
- d. -ic

ANS: B OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

88. Medial to the inguinal region is the _____ region.

- a. lumbar
- b. umbilical
- c. hypogastric
- d. epigastric

ANS: C OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

89. Inferior to the hypochondriac region is the ____ region.
- iliac
 - umbilical
 - lumbar
 - hypogastric

ANS: C OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

90. Another term for the surface of the palm is:
- volar.
 - plantar.
 - sural.
 - crural.

ANS: A OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms

91. The mediastinum is ____ to the lungs.
- lateral
 - superior
 - medial
 - inferior

ANS: C OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

92. The term that means “away from an organ” is:
- anterior.
 - superior.
 - afferent.
 - efferent.

TBEXAM.COM

ANS: D OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms

93. The nipples are on the ____ surface of the body.
- anterior
 - afferent
 - posterior
 - cephalad

ANS: A OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

94. The organ that is in the cranial cavity is the:
- brain.
 - vertebrae.
 - spinal cord.
 - trachea.

ANS: A OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

95. *Periapical* would mean pertaining to ____ a pointed structure.
- surrounding
 - in front of

- c. through
- d. within

ANS: A OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

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Chapter 02-2: Body Structure and Directional Terminology

Shiland: Mastering Healthcare Terminology, 7th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the umbilical region?
 - a. hypochondriac
 - b. epigastric
 - c. umbilical
 - d. lumbar
 - e. iliac

ANS: B OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

2. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the umbilical region?
 - a. hypogastric
 - b. epigastric
 - c. umbilical
 - d. lumbar
 - e. iliac

ANS: A OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the left lumbar region?
 - a. left hypochondriac
 - b. epigastric
 - c. umbilical
 - d. left lumbar
 - e. iliac

ANS: A OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. Which abdominopelvic region is inferior to the right lumbar region?
 - a. right hypochondriac
 - b. epigastric
 - c. umbilical
 - d. right lumbar
 - e. right iliac

ANS: E OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the iliac region?
 - a. hypochondriac
 - b. epigastric
 - c. umbilical
 - d. lumbar
 - e. hypogastric

ANS: D OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

6. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the hypogastric region?
- hypochondriac
 - epigastric
 - umbilical
 - lumbar
 - hypogastric

ANS: C OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. Which abdominopelvic region is inferior to the right hypochondriac region?
- left hypochondriac
 - epigastric
 - umbilical
 - right lumbar
 - right iliac

ANS: D OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

8. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the epigastric region?
- hypochondriac
 - epigastric
 - umbilical
 - hypogastric
 - iliac

TBEXAM.COM

ANS: C OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

9. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the epigastric region?
- hypochondriac
 - epigastric
 - umbilical
 - lumbar
 - iliac

ANS: A OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the hypogastric region?
- hypochondriac
 - epigastric
 - umbilical
 - lumbar
 - iliac

ANS: E OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

11. Which abdominopelvic region is below the ribs?

- a. hypochondriac
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. lumbar
- e. iliac

ANS: A OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. Which abdominopelvic region is medial to the iliac region?

- a. hypochondriac
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. lumbar
- e. hypogastric

ANS: E OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

TRUE/FALSE

1. The normal dynamic process of balance needed to maintain a healthy body is hemostasis.

ANS: F OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

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2. Epithelial tissue acts as an internal or external covering for organs.

ANS: T OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. The pointed extremity of a conical structure is the fornix.

ANS: F OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. Another term for organs is *viscera*.

ANS: T OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. The small space at the beginning of a canal is the lumen.

ANS: F OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

6. A directional term for the back of the body is *dorsal*.

ANS: T OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. *Prone* means lying on one's back.

ANS: F OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms

8. *Efferent* means away from an organ.

ANS: T OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms

9. *Ipsilateral* means on the opposite side.

ANS: F OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. The ventral cavities are on the front of the body.

ANS: T OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

11. The brain is in the spinal cavity.

ANS: F OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. The mediastinum is in the thoracic cavity.

ANS: T OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

13. The diaphragm is the space between the lungs.

ANS: F OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Nondecodable Terms

14. The center of the abdominopelvic regions is the umbilical region.

ANS: T OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

15. Inguinal regions are the same as iliac regions.

ANS: T OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

16. McBurney's point is in the RLQ.

ANS: T OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

17. If a patient has pain localized to Munro's point, appendicitis is suspected.

ANS: F OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

18. Frontal and coronal planes are the same.

ANS: T OBJ: Planes TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

19. The transverse plane separates the sides.

ANS: F OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

20. The combining form *chondr/o* means “time.”

ANS: F OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

21. The areas superior to the lumbar abdominopelvic regions are the hypochondriac regions.

ANS: T OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

22. *Phren/o* is a combining form for the mediastinum.

ANS: F OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

23. The transverse plane divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part.

ANS: T OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

24. The coronal plane separates the sides.

ANS: F OBJ: Planes TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

25. A midsagittal plane divides the body into equal right and left halves.

ANS: T OBJ: Planes TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

26. A frontal plane divides the body into upper and lower parts.

ANS: F OBJ: Planes TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

27. An oblique plane divides the body at a slanted angle.

ANS: T OBJ: Planes TOP: Nondecodable Terms

COMPLETION

1. The process of converting energy by breaking down substances is _____.

ANS: catabolism

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

2. The process of converting energy by continually building up and breaking down substances is _____.

ANS: metabolism

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

3. The process of converting energy by building up substances is _____.

ANS: anabolism

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

4. Which part of the cell is the control center? _____

ANS: Nucleus

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

5. The plural of fundus is _____.

ANS: fundi

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

6. The plural of lumen is _____ TBEXAM.COM

ANS: lumina

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

7. All three types of _____ tissue share the unique property of being able to contract and relax.

ANS: muscular

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

8. The plural of viscus is _____.

ANS: viscera

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

9. Which type of tissue includes cells that provide transmission of information to regulate a variety of functions? _____

ANS: Nervous

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

10. Which type of tissue has an internal structural network? _____

ANS: Connective

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

11. What is the part of an organ that is a recess, exit, or entrance of a duct into a gland or of nerves and vessels into an organ? _____

ANS: Hilum

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

12. What is the term for the space within an artery, vein, intestine, or tube?

ANS: Lumen

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

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13. What is the term for the base of an organ or the part of a hollow organ farthest from its mouth? _____

ANS: fundus

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

14. The plural of apex is _____.

ANS: apices

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

15. The opposite of prone is _____.

ANS: supine

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

16. Another term for anterior is _____.

ANS: ventral

OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

17. A term for toward the side is _____.

ANS: lateral

OBJ: Positional/Directional
Pronounce/Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms |

18. What is the term for close or nearer to the point of attachment? _____

ANS: proximal

OBJ: Positional/Directional
Pronounce/Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms |

19. Which cavity contains the stomach, liver, and intestines? _____

ANS: abdominal

OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

20. Which cavity holds the lungs? _____

ANS: thoracic

OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

21. What is the muscle that separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities?

ANS: diaphragm

OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Pronounce/Spell

22. The region superior to the umbilical region is the _____ region.

ANS: epigastric

OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms | Pronounce/Spell

23. Which plane divides the body horizontally into an upper part and a lower part?

ANS: transverse

OBJ: Planes TOP: Pronounce/Spell

24. Which plane divides the body at a slanted angle? _____

ANS: oblique

OBJ: Planes

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

MATCHING

Match the following terms with their opposites.

- a. anterior
- b. superior
- c. medial
- d. ipsilateral
- e. superficial
- f. proximal

1. contralateral
2. inferior
3. lateral
4. posterior
5. deep
6. distal

1. ANS: D OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

2. ANS: B OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. ANS: A OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. ANS: E OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

6. ANS: F OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

Match the following terms with their opposites.

- a. supine
- b. palmar
- c. dextrad
- d. afferent
- e. anteroposterior

7. prone
8. sinistrad
9. efferent
10. plantar
11. posteroanterior

7. ANS: A OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

8. ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

9. ANS: D OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. ANS: B OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms
 11. ANS: E OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct word part below.

- a. viscera, organs (combining form)
 - b. belly (combining form)
 - c. umbilicus, naval (combining form)
 - d. middle (prefix)
 - e. same (prefix)
12. viscer/o
 13. ventr/o
 14. umbilic/o
 15. ipsi-
 16. mid-
12. ANS: A OBJ: Positional/Directional
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
 13. ANS: B OBJ: Positional/Directional
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
 14. ANS: C OBJ: Quadrants TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
 15. ANS: E OBJ: Positional/Directional
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
 16. ANS: D OBJ: Planes TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct word part below.

- a. upward
 - b. abdomen
 - c. thorax, chest
 - d. toward
 - e. one
17. uni-
 18. -ad
 19. abdomin/o
 20. super/o
 21. thorac/o
17. ANS: E OBJ: Positional/Directional
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
 18. ANS: D OBJ: Positional/Directional
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
 19. ANS: B OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
 20. ANS: A OBJ: Positional/Directional
 TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
 21. ANS: C OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct word part below.

- a. far
- b. downward
- c. tissue

- d. side
- e. middle

- 22. dist/o
- 23. hist/o
- 24. infer/o
- 25. later/o
- 26. medi/o

- 22. ANS: A OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
- 23. ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
- 24. ANS: B OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
- 25. ANS: D OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
- 26. ANS: E OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct word part below.

- a. back
- b. pelvis
- c. cell
- d. skull
- e. near

- 27. pelv/i
- 28. poster/o
- 29. proxim/o
- 30. cyt/o
- 31. crani/o

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- 27. ANS: B OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
- 28. ANS: A OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
- 29. ANS: E OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
- 30. ANS: C OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated With Organization of the Body
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
- 31. ANS: D OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

- a. abdominopelvic region superior to the hypogastric region
- b. abdominopelvic region superior to the umbilical region
- c. abdominopelvic region lateral to the umbilical region
- d. abdominopelvic region inferior to the lumbar region
- e. abdominopelvic region medial to the inguinal region
- 32. epigastric
- 33. umbilical

34. hypogastric
35. inguinal
36. lumbar

32. ANS: B OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
33. ANS: A OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
34. ANS: E OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
35. ANS: D OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
36. ANS: C OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

- a. cavity that contains the brain
- b. cavity that contains the stomach and liver
- c. away from an organ
- d. far or farther from the point of attachment/origin
- e. toward the head
- f. toward the tail

37. abdominal
38. caudad
39. cephalad
40. cranial
41. distal
42. efferent

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37. ANS: B OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
38. ANS: F OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
39. ANS: E OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
40. ANS: A OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
41. ANS: D OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms
42. ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

- a. cavity that contains the spinal cord
- b. cavity that contains the bladder and reproductive organs
- c. to the left
- d. lying on one's belly
- e. toward the side
- f. pertaining to the head
- g. pertaining to the sole of the foot
- h. back of body

43. lateral

44. pelvic
45. plantar
46. posterior
47. spinal
48. cephalic
49. prone
50. sinistral

43. ANS: E OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
44. ANS: B OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
45. ANS: G OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
46. ANS: H OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms
47. ANS: A OBJ: Body Cavity TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
48. ANS: F OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms
49. ANS: D OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms
50. ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

- a. to the right
- b. toward an organ
- c. lying on one's back
- d. toward the midline
- e. to the side
- f. pertaining to the palm of the hand
- g. close or nearer to the point of attachment/origin
- h. front side
- i. toward the surface

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51. afferent
52. anterior
53. dextrad
54. medial
55. palmar
56. proximal
57. superficial
58. lateral
59. supine

51. ANS: B OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms
52. ANS: H OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
53. ANS: A OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
54. ANS: D OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

55. ANS: F OBJ: Positional/Directional
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
56. ANS: G OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms
57. ANS: I OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms
58. ANS: E OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms
59. ANS: C OBJ: Positional/Directional TOP: Nondecodable Terms

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