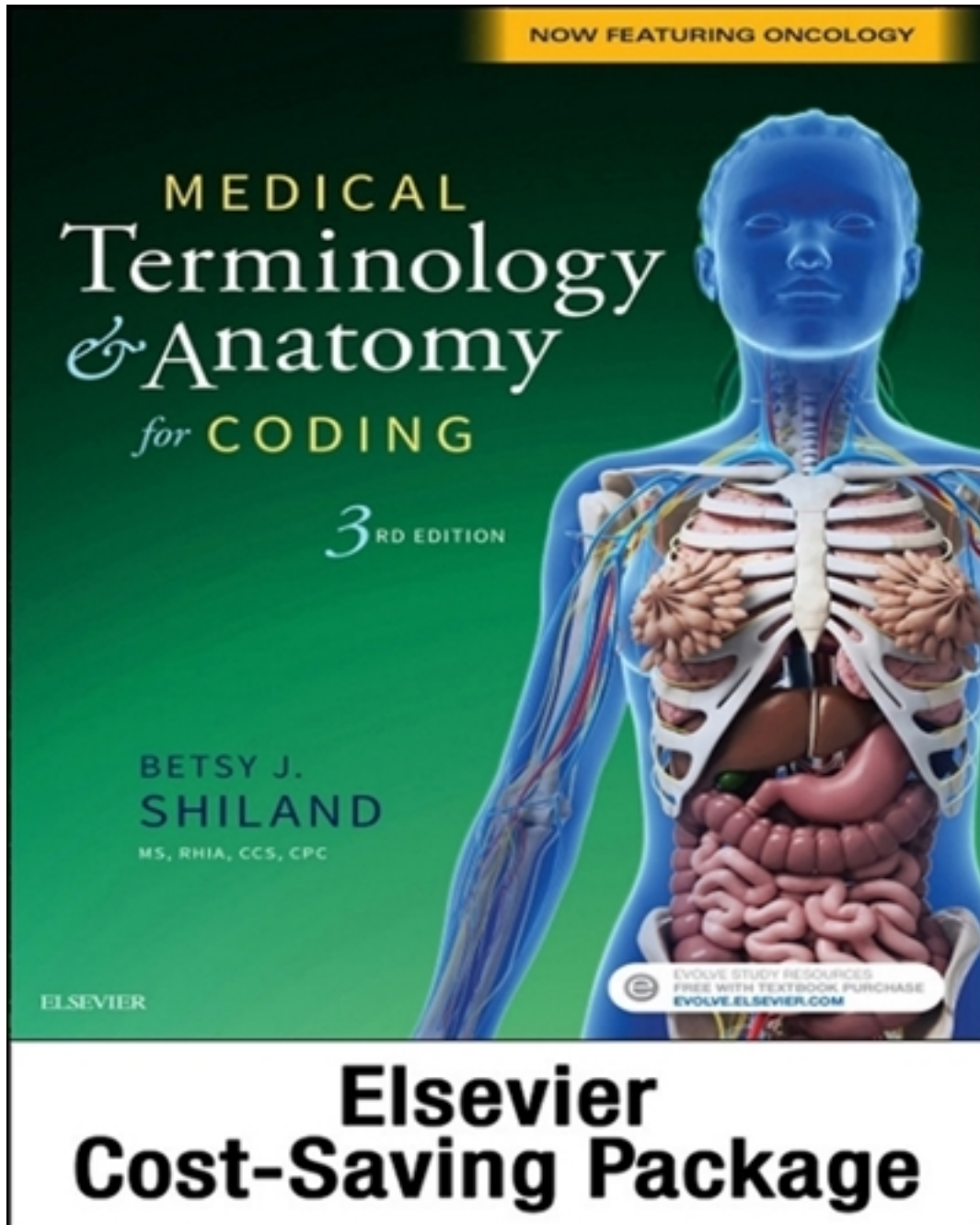


# Test Bank for Medical Terminology & Anatomy for Coding 3rd Edition by Shiland

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# Test Bank

## Chapter 02-01: Body Structure and Directional Terminology

### Shiland: Medical Terminology and Anatomy for Coding, 3rd Edition

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

ANS: D                      REF: p. 28

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: B                      REF: p. 28

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: A                      REF: p. 28

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: B                      REF: p. 28

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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                      REF: p. 28

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

6. One of the combining forms for the nucleus of the cell is
- chondr/o*.
  - cyt/o*.
  - lys/o*.
  - kary/o*.

ANS: D REF: p. 33

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: C REF: p. 29

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

8. Which type of tissue acts as an internal and external covering of the body?
- Epithelial
  - Connective
  - Muscular
  - Nervous

ANS: A REF: p. 29

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

9. Bone, blood, and fat are examples of what type of tissue?
- Epithelial
  - Connective
  - Muscular
  - Nervous

ANS: B REF: p. 29

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

10. **Viscera** is the healthcare term for
- cells.
  - organs.
  - tissues.
  - body systems.

ANS: B REF: p. 29

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: C REF: p. 29

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

12. The pointed extremity of a conical structure is considered the
- apex.
  - fornix.
  - antrum.
  - body.

ANS: A REF: p. 30

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

TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: D REF: p. 30

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

TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: B REF: p. 30

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

TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: C REF: p. 30

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

TOP: Non-translatable Terms

16. What is the name of the organ part farthest from its opening?
- Fundus
  - Hilum

- c. Fornix
- d. Apex

ANS: A REF: p. 30

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

TOP: Non-translatable Terms

17. What is the term for the area where nerves and vessels enter and exit an organ?
- a. Antrum
  - b. Lumen
  - c. Vestibule
  - d. Hilum

ANS: D REF: p. 30

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

TOP: Non-translatable Terms

18. The largest or most important part of an organ is termed the
- a. body.
  - b. lumen.
  - c. apex.
  - d. sinus.

ANS: A REF: p. 30

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

TOP: Non-translatable Terms

19. *Crur/o* is a combining form meaning the
- a. knee.
  - b. back.
  - c. abdomen.
  - d. leg.

ANS: D REF: p. 38

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

20. *Brachi/o* is a combining form for the
- a. lung.
  - b. arm.
  - c. leg.
  - d. neck.

ANS: B REF: p. 37

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

21. The *sural* area of the body refers to the
- a. head.
  - b. chest.
  - c. neck.
  - d. calf.

ANS: D                    REF: p. 39  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: B                    REF: p. 35  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

23. *Phren/o* is a combining form meaning
- lungs.
  - air.
  - diaphragm.
  - mind.

ANS: C                    REF: p. 46  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

24. Back to front is
- anteroposterior.
  - posteroanterior.
  - distoproximal.
  - proximodistal.

ANS: B                    REF: p. 40                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

25. Positioning a patient to examine the abdomen would be placing the person in a \_\_\_\_ position.
- plantar
  - proximal
  - supine
  - prone

ANS: C                    REF: p. 43                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

26. If a stroke on one side of the brain affects the opposite side, you would term its effect to be on the \_\_\_\_ side.
- anterior
  - posterior
  - contralateral
  - ipsilateral

ANS: C                    REF: p. 42                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

27. 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                      REF: p. 41                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

28. 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                      REF: p. 38                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

29. Which term describes vessels that lead toward an organ?
- a. Afferent
  - b. Efferent
  - c. Medial
  - d. Lateral

ANS: A                      REF: p. 43                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

30. The scrapes on the elbows of the child were described as \_\_\_\_ injuries.
- a. supine
  - b. superficial
  - c. superior
  - d. supinate

ANS: B                      REF: p. 42                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

31. 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                      REF: p. 42                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

32. 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                      REF: p. 43                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

33. A patient with bilateral pain hurts on \_\_\_\_\_ of her body.
- one side
  - both sides
  - the front
  - the back

ANS: B                      REF: p. 42                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

34. A patient lying in a prone position is lying on her
- belly.
  - back.
  - side.
  - arm.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 43                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

35. 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                      REF: p. 41                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: B                      REF: p. 41                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

37. The abdominopelvic region that is immediately superior to the umbilical region is the \_\_\_\_\_ region.
- hypochondriac
  - lumbar
  - epigastric
  - hypogastric

ANS: C                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

38. The abdominopelvic region that is inferior to the left lumbar region is the left \_\_\_\_\_ region.
- iliac
  - hypogastric

- c. hypochondriac
- d. umbilical

ANS: A                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

39. The abdominopelvic region that is medial to the lumbar regions is the \_\_\_\_\_ region.
- a. hypogastric
  - b. epigastric
  - c. umbilical
  - d. hypochondriac

ANS: C                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

40. Munro's point is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.
- a. upper right
  - b. upper left
  - c. lower right
  - d. lower left

ANS: D                      REF: p. 48                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

41. McBurney's point is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.
- a. upper right
  - b. upper left
  - c. lower right
  - d. lower left

ANS: C                      REF: p. 48                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: B                      REF: p. 48                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

43. The liver is in the \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.
- a. upper right
  - b. upper left
  - c. lower right
  - d. lower left

ANS: A                      REF: p. 48                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

44. The stomach and spleen are located in the \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant.
- a. upper right

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

ANS: B                      REF: p. 48                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

45. The plane that separates the sides is the \_\_\_\_ plane.
- a. coronal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. sagittal

ANS: D                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

46. The plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior sections is the \_\_\_\_ plane.
- a. coronal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. sagittal
  - e. Both A and B

ANS: E                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

47. The \_\_\_\_ plane separates the nose from the toes.
- a. frontal
  - b. transverse
  - c. midsagittal
  - d. sagittal

ANS: B                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes                      TOP: Non-translatable Terms

48. The *R* in ***RUQ*** refers to
- a. rectum.
  - b. required.
  - c. retroperitoneal.
  - d. right.

ANS: D                      REF: pp. 48-49  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Abbreviations

49. 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                      REF: p. 30  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body

TOP: Non-translatable Terms

50. The patient's paranasal \_\_\_\_ (cavities in bone) were inflamed.
- hila
  - antra
  - lumina
  - apices

ANS: B REF: p. 30

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

51. The x-rays showed a blunted \_\_\_\_ (tip) of the right lung.
- apex
  - fornix
  - fundus
  - body

ANS: A REF: p. 30

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

TOP: Non-translatable Terms

52. An endotracheal tube is placed \_\_\_\_ the trachea.
- above
  - under
  - within
  - outside

ANS: C REF: p. 33

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

53. Oscopes are used for viewing the
- ears.
  - eyes.
  - bones.
  - umbilical region.

ANS: A REF: p. 36

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

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

54. The combining form for the front is
- arthr/o*.
  - antr/o*.
  - anter/o*.
  - atri/o*.

ANS: C REF: p. 40

OBJ: Positional | Directional

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

55. Warts on the sole of a patient's foot are described as being on the \_\_\_\_ surface of the foot.
- inferior

- b. superior
- c. palmar
- d. plantar

ANS: D                      REF: p. 38                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

56. A dorsal cavity of the body is the \_\_\_\_ cavity.
- a. cranial
  - b. thoracic
  - c. pelvic
  - d. abdominal

ANS: A                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

57. An infection of the \_\_\_\_ cavity is called *peritonitis*.
- a. cranial
  - b. spinal
  - c. thoracic
  - d. abdominal

ANS: D                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

58. 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                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity    TOP: Non-translatable Terms

59. The pleura provides lubrication around the
- a. stomach.
  - b. abdominal cavity.
  - c. thoracic cavity.
  - d. lungs.

ANS: D                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

60. The bladder is located in the \_\_\_\_ cavity.
- a. pelvic
  - b. thoracic
  - c. abdominal
  - d. cranial

ANS: A                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

61. 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                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

62. The inguinal region is the
- a. loins.
  - b. back.
  - c. belly button.
  - d. groin.

ANS: D                      REF: p. 37                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

63. The opposite of **superior** is
- a. palmate.
  - b. proximal.
  - c. inferior.
  - d. pronate.

ANS: C                      REF: p. 41                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

64. Paranasal sinuses are \_\_\_\_\_ the nose.
- a. under
  - b. surrounding
  - c. through
  - d. near

ANS: D                      REF: p. 33  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: C                      REF: p. 37  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

66. *Celi/o* has the same meaning as
- a. *gastr/o*.
  - b. *lapar/o*.
  - c. *chondr/o*.
  - d. *somat/o*.

ANS: B                      REF: p. 46

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

67. The plural of **hilum** is
- hilus.
  - hila.
  - hili.
  - hilae.

ANS: B REF: p. 30

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

68. The plural of **lumen** is
- lumena.
  - lumeni.
  - lumenae.
  - lumina.

ANS: D REF: p. 30

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

69. The singular of **viscera** is
- viscerus.
  - viscus.
  - viscer.
  - visca.

ANS: B REF: p. 29

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

70. One who studies cells is a
- cytologist.
  - cystologist.
  - histologist.
  - pathologist.

ANS: A REF: p. 34

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

71. The epithelial tissue in the heart is called the
- myocardium.
  - endocardium.
  - mediastinum.
  - pleura.

ANS: B REF: p. 29

OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

72. Hypochondriac literally translates as “pertaining to \_\_\_\_ the cartilage.”
- within
  - through
  - above
  - under

ANS: D                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

73. *Thel/e* refers to the
- lung.
  - nipple.
  - testis.
  - windpipe.

ANS: B                      REF: p. 29  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

74. The combining form *faci/o* means
- face.
  - fascia.
  - fact.
  - front.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 35  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

75. *Kary/o* is a combining form for the
- cytoplasm.
  - nucleus.
  - mitochondria.
  - lysosomes.

ANS: B                      REF: p. 33  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

76. The *Q* in **LLQ** refers to
- questionable.
  - quadriplegia.
  - quadrant.
  - query.

ANS: C                      REF: p. 48  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Abbreviations

77. Which plane would divide the upper abdominopelvic quadrants from the lower abdominopelvic quadrants?
- Frontal
  - Sagittal

- c. Transverse
- d. Midsagittal

ANS: C                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes                      TOP: Non-translatable Terms

78. Which suffix means “pertaining to?”
- a. -al
  - b. -ia
  - c. -some
  - d. -us

ANS: A                      REF: p. 34  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

79. Medial to the inguinal region is the \_\_\_\_\_ region.
- a. lumbar
  - b. umbilical
  - c. hypogastric
  - d. epigastric

ANS: C                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

80. Inferior to the hypochondriac regions is the \_\_\_\_\_ region.
- a. iliac
  - b. umbilical
  - c. lumbar
  - d. hypogastric

ANS: C                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

81. Another term for the surface of the palm is
- a. volar.
  - b. plantar.
  - c. sural.
  - d. crural.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 38                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

82. The mediastinum is \_\_\_\_\_ to the lungs.
- a. lateral
  - b. superior
  - c. medial
  - d. inferior

ANS: C                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

83. The term that means “away from an organ” is
- a. anterior.

- b. superior.
- c. afferent.
- d. efferent.

ANS: D                      REF: p. 43                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

84. The nipples are on the \_\_\_\_\_ surface of the body.
- a. anterior
  - b. afferent
  - c. posterior
  - d. cephalad

ANS: A                      REF: p. 41                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

85. The organ that is in the cranial cavity is the
- a. brain.
  - b. vertebrae.
  - c. spinal cord.
  - d. trachea.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

## Chapter 02-02: Body Structure and Directional Terminology

### Shiland: Medical Terminology and Anatomy for Coding, 3rd Edition

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the umbilical region?
  - a. Hypogastric
  - b. Epigastric
  - c. Umbilical
  - d. Lumbar
  - e. Iliac

ANS: A                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

2. 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                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

3. 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                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

4. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the iliac region?
  - a. Hypochondriac
  - b. Epigastric
  - c. Umbilical
  - d. Lumbar
  - e. Hypogastric

ANS: D                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

5. Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the hypogastric region?
  - a. Hypochondriac
  - b. Epigastric
  - c. Umbilical
  - d. Lumbar
  - e. Hypogastric

ANS: C                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

6. Which abdominopelvic region is inferior to the right hypochondriac region?
- Left hypochondriac
  - Epigastric
  - Umbilical
  - Right lumbar
  - Right iliac

ANS: D                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

7. Which abdominopelvic region is directly inferior to the epigastric region?
- Hypochondriac
  - Epigastric
  - Umbilical
  - Hypogastric
  - Iliac

ANS: C                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

8. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the epigastric region?
- Hypochondriac
  - Epigastric
  - Umbilical
  - Lumbar
  - Iliac

ANS: A                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

9. Which abdominopelvic region is lateral to the hypogastric region?
- Hypochondriac
  - Epigastric
  - Umbilical
  - Lumbar
  - Iliac

ANS: E                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

10. Which abdominopelvic region is below the ribs?
- Hypochondriac
  - Epigastric
  - Umbilical
  - Lumbar
  - Iliac

ANS: A                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

11. Which abdominopelvic region is medial to the iliac region?
- Hypochondriac
  - Epigastric
  - Umbilical
  - Lumbar
  - Hypogastric

ANS: E                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

## COMPLETION

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

ANS: catabolism

REF: p. 28                      OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

ANS: metabolism

REF: p. 28                      OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

ANS: anabolism

REF: p. 28                      OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

4. The plural of fundus is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: fundi

REF: p. 30                      OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

5. The plural of lumen is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: lumina

REF: p. 30                      OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

6. All three types of \_\_\_\_\_ tissue share the unique property of being able to contract and relax.

ANS: muscular

REF: p. 29                    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

7. The plural of viscus is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: viscera

REF: p. 29                    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

8. The plural of apex is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: apices

REF: p. 30                    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

9. The opposite of prone is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: supine

REF: p. 43                    OBJ: Positional | Directional                    TOP: Spell

10. Another term for anterior is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: ventral

REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional                    TOP: Spell

11. A term for toward the side is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: lateral

REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

12. The region superior to the umbilical region is the \_\_\_\_\_ region.

ANS: epigastric

REF: p. 47                    OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

13. Which type of tissue includes cells that provide transmission of information to regulate a variety of functions? \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: Nervous

REF: p. 29                    OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

14. Which type of tissue has an internal structural network? \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: Connective

REF: p. 29            OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

15. 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

REF: p. 30            OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

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

ANS: Lumen

REF: p. 30            OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

17. What is the term for the base of an organ or the part of a hollow organ farthest from its mouth? \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: Fundus

REF: p. 30            OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Spell

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

ANS: Proximal

REF: p. 42            OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

ANS: Abdominal

REF: p. 46            OBJ: Body Cavity    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

20. Which cavity holds the lungs? \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: Thoracic

REF: p. 46            OBJ: Body Cavity    TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

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

\_\_\_\_\_

ANS: Diaphragm

REF: p. 46            OBJ: Body Cavity    TOP: Spell

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

\_\_\_\_\_

ANS: Transverse

REF: p. 49            OBJ: Planes            TOP: Spell

23. Which plane divides the body at a slanted angle? \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: Oblique

REF: p. 49            OBJ: Planes            TOP: Spell

## MATCHING

*Match the following terms with their opposites.*

- a. Anterior
  - b. Superior
  - c. Medial
  - d. Ipsilateral
  - e. Superficial
  - f. Proximal
  - g. Supine
  - h. Palmar
  - i. Dextrad
  - j. Afferent
  - k. Anteroposterior
1. Sinistrad
  2. Contralateral
  3. Lateral
  4. Posterior
  5. Efferent
  6. Distal
  7. Prone
  8. Inferior
  9. Deep
  10. Plantar
  11. Posteroanterior

1. ANS: I            REF: p. 42 | p. 43    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

2. ANS: D                    REF: p. 41 | p. 42            OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
3. ANS: C                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
4. ANS: A                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
5. ANS: J                    REF: p. 43                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
6. ANS: F                    REF: p. 42                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
7. ANS: G                    REF: p. 43                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
8. ANS: B                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
9. ANS: E                    REF: p. 42                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
10. ANS: H                    REF: p. 38                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
11. ANS: K                    REF: p. 40                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable 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. Thorax, chest (combining form)
  - e. Pelvis (combining form)
  - f. Tissue (combining form)
  - g. Cell (combining form)
  - h. Skull (combining form)
  - i. Abdomen (combining form)
  - j. One (prefix)
  - k. Same (prefix)
  - l. Two (prefix)
12. Bi-
  13. Ipsi-
  14. Uni-
  15. *Abdomin/o*
  16. *Crani/o*
  17. *Cyt/o*
  18. *Hist/o*
  19. *Pelv/i*
  20. *Thorac/o*
  21. *Umbilic/o*
  22. *Ventr/o*
  23. *Viscer/o*
12. ANS: L                    REF: p. 43                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

13. ANS: K                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
14. ANS: J                    REF: p. 42                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
15. ANS: I                    REF: p. 37                    OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
16. ANS: H                    REF: p. 35                    OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
17. ANS: G                    REF: p. 28  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
18. ANS: F                    REF: p. 33  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
19. ANS: E                    REF: p. 37                    OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
20. ANS: D                    REF: p. 37                    OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
21. ANS: C                    REF: p. 37                    OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
22. ANS: B                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
23. ANS: A                    REF: p. 33  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

*Match each definition with the correct term below.*

- a. Upward (combining form)
  - b. Near (combining form)
  - c. Back (combining form)
  - d. Middle (combining form)
  - e. Side (combining form)
  - f. Downward (combining form)
  - g. Far (combining form)
  - h. Toward (suffix)
  - i. Middle (prefix)
  - j. Above, upon (prefix)
  - k. Opposite, against (prefix)
24. Contra-
25. Epi-
26. Mid-
27. -ad
28. *Dist/o*
29. *Infer/o*
30. *Later/o*
31. *Medi/o*
32. *Poster/o*
33. *Proxim/o*
34. *Super/o*

24. ANS: K REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
25. ANS: J REF: p. 33  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
26. ANS: I REF: p. 50 OBJ: Planes  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
27. ANS: H REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
28. ANS: G REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
29. ANS: F REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
30. ANS: E REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
31. ANS: D REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
32. ANS: C REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
33. ANS: B REF: p. 42 OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
34. ANS: A REF: p. 41 OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

*Match each definition with the correct term below.*

- a. Cavity that contains the heart and lungs
  - b. Cavity that contains the brain
  - c. Cavity that contains the spinal cord
  - d. Cavity that contains the bladder and reproductive organs
  - e. Cavity that contains the stomach and liver
  - f. To the left
  - g. Away from an organ
  - h. Lying on one's belly
  - i. Toward the side
  - j. Pertaining to the head
  - k. Pertaining to the sole of the foot
  - l. Far or farther from the point of attachment/origin
  - m. Toward the head
  - n. Toward the tail
  - o. Back of body
  - p. Away from the surface
35. Abdominal
36. Caudad
37. Cephalad
38. Cranial
39. Deep
40. Distal
41. Efferent

- 42. Lateral
- 43. Pelvic
- 44. Plantar
- 45. Posterior
- 46. Cephalic
- 47. Prone
- 48. Sinistrad
- 49. Spinal
- 50. Thoracic

- 35. ANS: E                    REF: p. 46                    OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 36. ANS: N                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 37. ANS: M                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 38. ANS: B                    REF: p. 46                    OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 39. ANS: P                    REF: p. 42                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
- 40. ANS: L                    REF: p. 42                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 41. ANS: G                    REF: p. 43                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
- 42. ANS: I                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 43. ANS: D                    REF: p. 46                    OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 44. ANS: K                    REF: p. 38                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
- 45. ANS: O                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 46. ANS: J                    REF: p. 35                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
- 47. ANS: H                    REF: p. 43                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
- 48. ANS: F                    REF: p. 43                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 49. ANS: C                    REF: p. 46                    OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 50. ANS: A                    REF: p. 46                    OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

*Match each definition with the correct term below.*

- a. Abdominopelvic region superior to the umbilical region
- b. Abdominopelvic region superior to the hypogastric 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
- f. Abdominopelvic region superior to the lumbar region

- 51. Epigastric
- 52. Hypochondriac
- 53. Hypogastric
- 54. Inguinal
- 55. Lumbar
- 56. Umbilical

- 51. ANS: A                    REF: p. 47                    OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 52. ANS: F                    REF: p. 47                    OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 53. ANS: E                    REF: p. 47                    OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 54. ANS: D                    REF: p. 47                    OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 55. ANS: C                    REF: p. 47                    OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 56. ANS: B                    REF: p. 47                    OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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
- 57. Afferent
  - 58. Anterior
  - 59. Dextrad
  - 60. Medial
  - 61. Palmar
  - 62. Proximal
  - 63. Superficial
  - 64. Lateral
  - 65. Supine

- 57. ANS: B                    REF: p. 43                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
- 58. ANS: H                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 59. ANS: A                    REF: p. 42                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
- 60. ANS: D                    REF: p. 41                    OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

61. ANS: F                      REF: p. 38                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
62. ANS: G                      REF: p. 42                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
63. ANS: I                      REF: p. 42                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
64. ANS: E                      REF: p. 41                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
65. ANS: C                      REF: p. 43                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

## TRUE/FALSE

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

ANS: F                      REF: p. 28  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T                      REF: p. 29  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: F                      REF: p. 30  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

4. Another term for organs is *viscera*.

ANS: T                      REF: p. 33  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: F                      REF: p. 30  
OBJ: Recognize & Use Terms Associated with Organization of the Body  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T                      REF: p. 38                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: F                      REF: p. 43                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

8. ***Efferent*** means away from an organ.

ANS: T                      REF: p. 43                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

9. ***Ipsilateral*** means on the opposite side.

ANS: F                      REF: p. 41                      OBJ: Positional | Directional  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T                      REF: p. 45                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

11. The brain is in the ***spinal cavity***.

ANS: F                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

12. The mediastinum is in the ***thoracic cavity***.

ANS: T                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

13. The ***diaphragm*** is the space between the lungs.

ANS: F                      REF: p. 46                      OBJ: Body Cavity    TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: T                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

15. Inguinal regions are the same as iliac regions.

ANS: T                      REF: p. 47                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

16. ***McBurney's point*** is in the RLQ.

ANS: T                      REF: p. 48                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: F                      REF: p. 48                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

18. Frontal and coronal planes are the same.

ANS: T                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

19. The transverse plane separates the sides.

ANS: F                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes                      TOP: Non-translatable Terms

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

ANS: F                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Abdominopelvic Quadrants & Regions  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: F                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Body Cavity  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes                      TOP: Non-translatable Terms

23. The coronal plane separates the sides.

ANS: F                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: F                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes  
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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

ANS: T                      REF: p. 49                      OBJ: Planes                      TOP: Non-translatable Terms