

## **Chapter 2: Body Structure, Color, and Oncology Test Bank**

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### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. The basic unit of all living things is the
- organ
  - system
  - tissue
  - cell

ANS: D                      REF: 22                      OBJ: 1                      TOP: Anatomy

2. The abdominal cavity contains the
- esophagus
  - urinary bladder
  - liver
  - spinal cord

ANS: C                      REF: 24                      OBJ: 1                      TOP: Anatomy

3. The major covering of the external surface of the body is made up of
- epithelial tissue
  - connective tissue
  - muscle tissue
  - nervous tissue

ANS: A                      REF: 22                      OBJ: 1                      TOP: Anatomy

4. The thoracic cavity contains the
- stomach
  - lungs
  - gallbladder
  - ureters

ANS: B                      REF: 24                      OBJ: 1                      TOP: Anatomy

5. The structure in the cell that contains the chromosomes is
- the cell membrane
  - the cytoplasm
  - the nucleus
  - DNA

ANS: C                      REF: 22                      OBJ: 1                      TOP: Anatomy

6. Groups of similar cells that perform specific function(s) make up
- systems
  - organs
  - cavities
  - tissues

ANS: D                      REF: 22                      OBJ: 1                      TOP: Anatomy

7. Tissue responsible for coordinating and controlling body activities is
- nervous tissue
  - connective tissue
  - muscle tissue
  - epithelial tissue

ANS: A                      REF: 22                      OBJ: 1                      TOP: Anatomy

8. Two or more kinds of tissue that together perform special body functions are called
- a system
  - a cavity
  - an organ
  - cells

ANS: C                      REF: 22                      OBJ: 1                      TOP: Anatomy

9. The combining form hist/o is defined as
- fat
  - nucleus
  - organ
  - tissue

ANS: D                      REF: 26                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

10. The combining form my/o is defined as
- flesh
  - nerve
  - muscle
  - cell

ANS: C                      REF: 26                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

11. The combining form that means internal organs is
- viscer/o
  - sarc/o
  - epitheli/o
  - system/o

ANS: A                      REF: 26                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

12. A combining form that means flesh is
- epitheli/o
  - viscer/o
  - my/o
  - sarc/o

ANS: D                      REF: 26                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

13. The combining form onc/o is defined as
- cancer
  - disease
  - tumor

d. organ

ANS: C

REF: 29

OBJ: 2

TOP: Word Parts

14. The combining form that means cause (of disease) is

- a. melan/o
- b. path/o
- c. carcin/o
- d. eti/o

ANS: D

REF: 29

OBJ: 2

TOP: Word Parts

15. The combining form carcin/o means

- a. disease
- b. mass
- c. tumor
- d. cancer

ANS: D

REF: 29

OBJ: 2

TOP: Word Parts

16. The combining form chrom/o is defined as

- a. color
- b. green
- c. cause
- d. nucleus

ANS: A

REF: 30

OBJ: 2

TOP: Word Parts

17. The combining form that means red is

- a. xanth/o
- b. leuk/o
- c. erythr/o
- d. melan/o

ANS: C

REF: 30

OBJ: 2

TOP: Word Parts

18. The combining form lei/o is defined as

- a. white
- b. muscle
- c. smooth
- d. striated

ANS: C

REF: 29

OBJ: 2

TOP: Word Parts

19. The prefix that means after, beyond, change, is

- a. hyper-
- b. neo-
- c. hypo-
- d. meta-

ANS: D

REF: 31

OBJ: 2

TOP: Word Parts

20. The suffix that means control, stop, and standing is

- a. -osis
- b. -plasm
- c. -oid
- d. -stasis

ANS: D                      REF: 32                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

21. The suffix -plasia is defined as
- a. a condition of formation, development, growth
  - b. pertaining to producing, originating, causing
  - c. a substance or agent that produces or causes
  - d. an abnormal condition

ANS: A                      REF: 32                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

22. The suffix that means a substance or agent that produces or causes is
- a. -gen
  - b. -ous
  - c. -sis
  - d. -oid

ANS: A                      REF: 32                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

23. The prefix that means through, complete is
- a. dia-
  - b. hyper-
  - c. dys-
  - d. pro-

ANS: A                      REF: 31                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

24. The suffix -genic is defined as
- a. producing, originating, causing
  - b. pertaining to
  - c. tumor, swelling
  - d. development, growth

ANS: A                      REF: 32                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

25. The suffix -sarcoma is defined as a
- a. tumor, swelling
  - b. growth, substance, formation
  - c. malignant tumor
  - d. disease

ANS: C                      REF: 32                      OBJ: 2                      TOP: Word Parts

26. The term that means new growth (of abnormal tissue or tumor) is
- a. sarcoma
  - b. oncology
  - c. neoplasm
  - d. melanoma

ANS: C                      REF: 35                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

27. A tumor composed of muscle tissue is
- a. lipoma
  - b. melanoma
  - c. sarcoma
  - d. myoma

ANS: D                      REF: 35                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

28. The term rhabdomyosarcoma is defined as a
- a. malignant tumor of striated muscle
  - b. tumor composed of striated muscle
  - c. tumor composed of smooth muscle
  - d. malignant tumor of smooth muscle

ANS: A                      REF: 35                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

29. The term carcinoma is defined as a
- a. black tumor
  - b. cancerous tumor
  - c. tumor containing fat
  - d. tumor of green color

ANS: B                      REF: 34                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

30. The correct way to analyze the term melanocarcinoma is
- a. melan/o/carcin/oma
  - b. mel/ano/car/cino/ma
  - c. melano/carcin/o/ma
  - d. melan/o/car/cin/oma

ANS: A                      REF: 35                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

31. A tumor composed of fat is a
- a. myoma
  - b. sarcoma
  - c. neuroma
  - d. lipoma

ANS: D                      REF: 35                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

32. Which of the following terms is spelled incorrectly?
- a. epithelioma
  - b. carcenoma
  - c. neuroma
  - d. lipoma

ANS: B                      REF: 34                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

33. The term neuroma is built from which of the following combinations of word parts?
- a. word root and suffix
  - b. word root, combining vowel, and suffix
  - c. prefix and word root
  - d. prefix and word root embedded in suffix

ANS: A                      REF: 35                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

34. The term that means cancerous tumor of a glandular tissue is
- a. adenocarcinoma
  - b. chloroma
  - c. lipoma
  - d. adenoma

ANS: A                      REF: 34                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

35. The term that means disease of the body is
- a. somatic
  - b. somatoplasm
  - c. somatogenic
  - d. somatopathy

ANS: D                      REF: 41                      OBJ: 4  
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

36. The study of tissue is called
- a. histology
  - b. cytology
  - c. pathology
  - d. oncology

ANS: A                      REF: 40                      OBJ: 4  
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

37. Hyperplasia is defined as cell development that is
- a. excessive
  - b. incomplete
  - c. abnormal
  - d. late

ANS: A                      REF: 40                      OBJ: 4  
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

38. Incomplete development of an organ or tissues is called
- a. dysplasia
  - b. hypoplasia
  - c. hyperplasia

d. metastasis

ANS: B                      REF: 40                      OBJ: 4  
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

39. The study of cells is
- a. cytology
  - b. etiology
  - c. histology
  - d. pathology

ANS: A                      REF: 40                      OBJ: 4  
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

40. The term karyocyte is defined as
- a. the study of cells
  - b. resembling a cell
  - c. an increase in the number of cells
  - d. a cell with a nucleus

ANS: D                      REF: 40                      OBJ: 4  
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

41. The term that means pertaining to the internal organs of the body is
- a. systemic
  - b. visceral
  - c. histology
  - d. somatic

ANS: B                      REF: 41                      OBJ: 4  
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

42. If a tumor is becoming progressively worse and is likely to cause death, it is
- a. oncoid
  - b. benign
  - c. malignant
  - d. encapsulated

ANS: C                      REF: 49                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

43. The term idiopathic is defined as
- a. the absence of signs of disease
  - b. becoming progressively worse
  - c. pertaining to a disease of unknown origin
  - d. a response to injury

ANS: C                      REF: 49                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

44. If a tumor is found to be benign, it is
- a. painful
  - b. cancerous

- c. nonrecurrent
- d. becoming worse

ANS: C                      REF: 49                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

45. The term that means cancer in the early stage, before invading the surrounding tissue is
- a. carcinoma in situ
  - b. in vivo
  - c. benign
  - d. encapsulated

ANS: A                      REF: 49                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

46. The term that means an increase in the severity of a disease or its symptoms is
- a. carcinoma in situ
  - b. exacerbation
  - c. remission
  - d. encapsulated

ANS: B                      REF: 49                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

47. A substance that produces cancer is said to be a
- a. cancerogen
  - b. oncogen
  - c. carcinogen
  - d. pathogen

ANS: C                      REF: 44                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

48. The term that means state of complete knowledge is
- a. prognosis
  - b. diagnosis
  - c. etiology
  - d. iatrolology

ANS: B                      REF: 45                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

49. A term that means abnormal condition of bluish discoloration is
- a. cyanosis
  - b. xanthosis
  - c. erythrocytosis
  - d. leukocytosis

ANS: A                      REF: 44                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

50. The study of disease is called
- a. visceral

- b. etiology
- c. somatogenic
- d. pathology

ANS: D                      REF: 45                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

51. The term that means a physician who studies and treats tumors is
- a. pathologist
  - b. etiologist
  - c. oncology
  - d. oncologist

ANS: D                      REF: 45                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

52. Cancer that has spread to another organ is called
- a. carcinoma
  - b. carcinogenic
  - c. metastasis
  - d. oncogenic

ANS: C                      REF: 45                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

53. Xanthochromic means
- a. an abnormal condition of yellow
  - b. colors not normal to the body
  - c. pertaining to yellow color
  - d. an abnormal condition of green

ANS: C                      REF: 45                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

54. Organoid is a medical term meaning
- a. pertaining to an organ
  - b. resembling an organ
  - c. abnormal condition of an organ
  - d. state of an organ

ANS: B                      REF: 45                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

55. The plural form for carcinoma is
- a. carcinomas
  - b. carcinomata
  - c. carcinomy
  - d. carcinomies

ANS: B                      REF: 53                      OBJ: 6                      TOP: Plural Endings

56. The plural ending for “-ix” is
- a. -aces

- b. -e
- c. -ices
- d. -nges

ANS: C                      REF: 53                      OBJ: 6                      TOP: Plural Endings

57. Which of the following is the plural form of the term that indicates the spread of cancer to more than one organ?
- a. melanoma
  - b. melanomata
  - c. metastasis
  - d. metastases

ANS: D                      REF: 53                      OBJ: 6                      TOP: Plural Endings

58. The abbreviation RBC means red blood cell, also known as
- a. leukocyte
  - b. erythrocyte
  - c. erythrocytosis
  - d. radiation therapy

ANS: B                      REF: 40 | 55                      OBJ: 7                      TOP: Abbreviations

59. The abbreviation for the medical term meaning state of complete knowledge is
- a. Dx
  - b. Px
  - c. mets
  - d. XRT

ANS: A                      REF: 45 | 55                      OBJ: 7                      TOP: Abbreviations

60. Tumors of connective tissue usually develop rapidly and metastasize through the lymph channels. These tumors are called
- a. melanomas
  - b. lipomas
  - c. carcinomas
  - d. sarcomas

ANS: D                      REF: 35                      OBJ: 8                      TOP: Practical Application

61. The presence of fibroid tumors is a common diagnosis in fertile women over 40 years of age. Because they are derived from the smooth muscle of the uterus, they are called
- a. chloromas
  - b. leiomyomas
  - c. rhabdomyomas
  - d. sarcomas

ANS: B                      REF: 35                      OBJ: 8                      TOP: Practical Application

62. A patient with multiple sclerosis may experience an increase in the severity of symptoms or a(n)
- a. exacerbation
  - b. encapsulation

- c. malignancy
- d. remission

ANS: A                      REF: 49                      OBJ: 8                      TOP: Practical Application

63. The patient may be diagnosed with polycythemia vera, a disease of unknown origin involving an increase in the total red cell mass of the blood. The patient originally presented with an increase in the number of red (blood) cells or
- a. leukocytosis
  - b. leukocyte
  - c. erythrocytosis
  - d. erythrocyte

ANS: C                      REF: 40                      OBJ: 8                      TOP: Practical Application

64. A disease or disorder originating in the body as opposed to a psychological construct would be referred to as
- a. somatoplasm
  - b. somatogenic
  - c. iatrogenic
  - d. systemic

ANS: B                      REF: 41                      OBJ: 8                      TOP: Practical Application

65. The oncology patient's pathology report stated that there is metastasis present, which would mean that
- a. no cancer is present
  - b. there is improvement
  - c. cancer is temporarily stopped
  - d. the cancer has spread (literally, beyond control)

ANS: D                      REF: 45                      OBJ: 8                      TOP: Practical Application

66. The physician wrote in his progress note that the patient is in remission, meaning
- a. there is improvement or absence of signs and symptoms of the disease
  - b. the disease is becoming worse
  - c. the signs and symptoms of the disease have returned
  - d. the disease is beyond control

ANS: A                      REF: 49                      OBJ: 8                      TOP: Practical Application

## **MATCHING**

- a. organ
- b. abdominopelvic cavity
- c. tissue
- d. cranial cavity
- e. cell
- f. system
- g. spinal cavity
- h. chromosomes

- i. abdominal cavity
  - j. genes
  - k. pelvic cavity
  - l. thoracic cavity
1. determine hereditary characteristics
  2. contains the spinal cord
  3. basic unit of all living things
  4. contains the urinary bladder, certain reproductive organs, parts of the small and large intestine, and the rectum
  5. made up of two or more kinds of tissue
  6. located in the nucleus of the cell
  7. contains the brain
  8. made up of a group of similar cells
  9. both the pelvic and abdominal cavities
  10. made up of a group of organs
  11. contains the heart, aorta, lungs, esophagus, trachea, and bronchi
  12. contains the stomach, intestines, kidneys, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen, and ureters

1. ANS: J	REF: 22	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
2. ANS: G	REF: 24	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
3. ANS: E	REF: 22	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
4. ANS: K	REF: 24	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
5. ANS: A	REF: 22	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
6. ANS: H	REF: 22	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
7. ANS: D	REF: 24	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
8. ANS: C	REF: 22	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
9. ANS: B	REF: 24	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
10. ANS: F	REF: 22	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
11. ANS: L	REF: 24	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy
12. ANS: I	REF: 24	OBJ: 1	TOP: Anatomy

- a. -stasis
  - b. viscer/o
  - c. kary/o
  - d. somat/o
  - e. erythr/o
  - f. lip/o
  - g. hyper-
  - h. melan/o
  - i. path/o
  - j. dys-
  - k. -plasm
  - l. lei/o
13. black
  14. control, stop, standing
  15. above, excessive

16. growth, substance, formation
17. body
18. painful, abnormal, difficult, labored
19. red
20. internal organs
21. smooth
22. nucleus
23. fat
24. disease

13.	ANS: H	REF: 30	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
14.	ANS: A	REF: 32	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
15.	ANS: G	REF: 31	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
16.	ANS: K	REF: 32	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
17.	ANS: D	REF: 29	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
18.	ANS: J	REF: 31	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
19.	ANS: E	REF: 30	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
20.	ANS: B	REF: 26	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
21.	ANS: L	REF: 29	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
22.	ANS: C	REF: 26	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
23.	ANS: F	REF: 26	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts
24.	ANS: I	REF: 29	OBJ: 2	TOP: Word Parts

- a. pathology
  - b. lipoid
  - c. rhabdomyoma
  - d. in vivo
  - e. malignant
  - f. erythrocyte
  - g. somatic
  - h. cyanosis
  - i. leukocytosis
  - j. visceral
  - k. oncogenic
  - l. diagnosis
25. abnormal condition of blue
  26. pertaining to the body
  27. pertaining to the internal organs
  28. increase in white blood cells
  29. causing tumors
  30. resembling fat
  31. state of complete knowledge
  32. tumor composed of striated muscle
  33. within the living body
  34. study of disease
  35. tending to become progressively worse

36. red (blood) cell

25.	ANS: H	REF: 44	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
26.	ANS: G	REF: 41	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
27.	ANS: J	REF: 41	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
28.	ANS: I	REF: 40	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
29.	ANS: K	REF: 45	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
30.	ANS: B	REF: 40	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
31.	ANS: L	REF: 45	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
32.	ANS: C	REF: 35	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
33.	ANS: D	REF: 49	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
34.	ANS: A	REF: 45	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
35.	ANS: E	REF: 49	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
36.	ANS: F	REF: 40	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms

- a. benign
- b. carcinogen
- c. melanoma
- d. karyoplasm
- e. leiomyosarcoma
- f. cytogenic
- g. adenocarcinoma
- h. leukocyte
- i. neoplasm
- j. exacerbation
- k. histology
- l. prognosis

- 37. substance of a nucleus
- 38. new growth
- 39. producing cells
- 40. white (blood cell)
- 41. increase in the severity of a disease
- 42. black tumor
- 43. substance that causes cancer
- 44. cancerous tumor of glandular tissue
- 45. not malignant, non-recurrent
- 46. malignant tumor of smooth muscle
- 47. state of before knowledge
- 48. study of tissue

37.	ANS: D	REF: 40	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
38.	ANS: I	REF: 35	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
39.	ANS: F	REF: 40	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
40.	ANS: H	REF: 40	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
41.	ANS: J	REF: 49	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
42.	ANS: C	REF: 35	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
43.	ANS: B	REF: 44	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms

44.	ANS: G	REF: 34	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
45.	ANS: A	REF: 49	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
46.	ANS: E	REF: 35	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
47.	ANS: L	REF: 45	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms
48.	ANS: K	REF: 40	OBJ: 3   4   5	TOP: Medical Terms

- a. WBC
  - b. Dx
  - c. chemo
  - d. RBC
  - e. XRT
  - f. CA
  - g. Px
  - h. mets
49. chemotherapy
50. white blood cell
51. prognosis
52. radiation therapy
53. metastasis
54. carcinoma
55. red blood cell
56. diagnosis

49.	ANS: C	REF: 49   55	OBJ: 7
	TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology		
50.	ANS: A	REF: 40   55	OBJ: 7
	TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology		
51.	ANS: G	REF: 45   55	OBJ: 7
	TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology		
52.	ANS: E	REF: 49   55	OBJ: 7
	TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology		
53.	ANS: H	REF: 45   55	OBJ: 7
	TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology		
54.	ANS: F	REF: 34   55	OBJ: 7
	TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology		
55.	ANS: D	REF: 40   55	OBJ: 7
	TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology		
56.	ANS: B	REF: 45   55	OBJ: 7
	TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology		