

Medical Terminology: A Living Language, 5e (Fremgen/Frucht)
Chapter 2 Body Organization

Fill-in-the-Blank

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style, meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning *heart* is *cardi/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form, meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning *cell* is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form, meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning *two* is *bi-*.

DO NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1) The combining form that means *abdomen* is _____.

Answer: abdomin/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

2) The combining form that means *fat* is _____.

Answer: adip/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

3) The combining form that means *head* is _____.

Answer: cephal/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

4) The combining form that means *skull* is _____.

Answer: crani/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

5) The combining form that means *tail* is _____.

Answer: caud/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

6) The combining form that means *leg* is _____.

Answer: crur/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

7) The combining form that means *buttock* is _____.

Answer: glute/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

8) The combining form that means *arm* is _____.

Answer: brachi/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

9) A combining form that means *tissue* is _____.

Answer: hist/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

10) The combining form that means *side* is _____.

Answer: later/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

11) The combining form that means *middle* is _____.

Answer: medi/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

12) The combining form that means *internal organ* is _____.

Answer: viscer/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

13) A combining form that means *chest* is _____.

Answer: thorac/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

14) The combining form that means *stomach* is _____.

Answer: gastr/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

15) The combining form that means *spine* is _____.

Answer: spin/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

16) The combining form that means *pelvis* is _____.

Answer: pelv/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

17) The combining form that means *to secrete* is _____.

Answer: crin/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

18) The combining form that means *muscles* is _____.

Answer: muscul/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

19) The combining form that means *peritoneum* is _____.

Answer: peritone/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

20) The combining form that means *genital region* is _____.

Answer: pub/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

21) The combining form that means *woman* is _____.

Answer: gynec/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

22) The combining form that means *neck* is _____.

Answer: cervic/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

23) The combining form that means *cartilage* is _____.

Answer: chondr/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

24) The combining form that means *pleura* is _____.

Answer: pleur/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

25) The combining form that means *vertebra* is _____.

Answer: vertebr/o

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Learning Obj.: 1

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

26) A medical term that means *pertaining to the abdomen* is _____.

Answer: abdominal

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

27) A medical term that means *pertaining to the front* is _____.

Answer: anterior

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

28) A medical term that means *pertaining to the arm* is _____.

Answer: brachial

Page Ref: 39

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

29) A medical term that means *pertaining to the head* is _____.

Answer: cephalic

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

30) A medical term that means *pertaining to the neck* is _____.

Answer: cervical

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

31) A medical term that means *pertaining to the skull* is _____.

Answer: cranial

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

32) A medical term that means *pertaining to the leg* is _____.

Answer: crural

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

33) A medical term that means *pertaining to the buttocks* is _____.

Answer: gluteal

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

34) A medical term that means *pertaining to the side* is _____.

Answer: lateral

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

35) A medical term that means *pertaining to the middle* is _____.

Answer: medial

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

36) A medical term that means *pertaining to muscles* is _____.

Answer: muscular

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

37) A medical term that means *pertaining to the heart and blood vessels* is _____.

Answer: cardiovascular

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

38) A medical term that means *pertaining to blood* is _____.

Answer: hematic

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

39) A medical term that means *pertaining to the pelvis* is _____.

Answer: pelvic

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

40) A medical term that means *pertaining to the peritoneum* is _____.

Answer: peritoneal

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

41) A medical term that means *pertaining to the pleura* is _____.

Answer: pleural

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

42) A medical term that means *pertaining to the genital region* is _____.

Answer: pubic

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

43) A medical term that means *pertaining to lymph* is _____.

Answer: lymphatic

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

44) A medical term that means *pertaining to the spine* is _____.

Answer: spinal

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

45) A medical term that means *pertaining to above* is _____.

Answer: superior

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

46) A medical term that means *pertaining to the chest* is _____.

Answer: thoracic

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

47) A medical term that means *pertaining to the vertebrae* is _____.

Answer: vertebral

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

48) A medical term that means *pertaining to internal organs* is _____.

Answer: visceral

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

49) A medical term that means *pertaining to the epithelium* is _____.

Answer: epithelial

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

50) A medical term that means *pertaining to the belly side of the body* is _____.

Answer: ventral

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

True/False

1) The correct order for the organization of the body is cell to tissue to organ to system to whole body.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

2) All cells have a cell membrane.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 4

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

3) Adipose is a type of connective tissue.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

4) Nervous tissue is designed to produce body movement.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Muscular tissue is designed to produce body movement; nervous tissue is designed to conduct electrical impulses.

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

5) Bone and cartilage are types of nervous tissue.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Bone and cartilage are types of connective tissue.

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

6) The brain is found in the integumentary system.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The brain is found in the nervous system.

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

7) The kidneys are part of the hematic system.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The kidneys are part of the urinary system.

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

8) The pancreas is part of both the digestive and endocrine systems.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

9) The special senses include the eye and ear.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

10) Gynecology is the branch of medicine that treats the male reproductive tract.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Gynecology is the branch of medicine that treats the female reproductive tract.

Urology is the branch of medicine that treats the male reproductive tract.

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

11) The study of tissues is called cytology.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The study of tissues is called histology. The study of cells is called cytology.

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

12) Pulmonology is the branch of medicine that treats the respiratory system.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 41

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

13) When describing body position, the assumption is always that the person is in the anatomical position.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 7

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

14) In the anatomical position the body is lying on its back.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: In the anatomical position, the body is standing erect.

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Learning Obj.: 7

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

15) The sagittal plane is also called the coronal plane.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The frontal plane is also called the coronal plane.

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

16) The transverse plane is a horizontal plane.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 33

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

17) The sagittal plane divides the body into left and right portions.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

18) The coronal plane divides the body into upper and lower portions.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The coronal plane divides the body into front and back portions. The transverse plane divides the body into upper and lower portions.

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

19) A longitudinal section of the body is produced by a lengthwise slice along the long axis of a structure.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

20) The dorsum is found on the posterior side of the trunk.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

21) The lower extremities are the brachial region of the body.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The lower extremities are the crural region of the body. The upper extremities are the brachial region of the body.

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Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

22) The pubic region is the genital area of the body.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

23) The buttocks are the crural region of the body.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The buttocks are the gluteal region of the body. The legs are the crural region of the body.

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Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

24) The diaphragm divides the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

25) The mediastinum is located in the center of the abdominal cavity.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The mediastinum is located in the center of the thoracic cavity.

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Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

26) The pleural cavity contains the heart.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The pleural cavity contains the lungs. The pericardial cavity contains the heart.

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Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

27) The hypochondriac region is located beneath the lower ribs.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

28) The umbilical region centers over the navel.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36

Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

29) The lumbar region is in the groin.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The lumbar regions are located on the right and left side of the umbilical region.

The iliac regions are located in the groin.

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Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

30) The right upper quadrant contains the gallbladder.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

31) The left lower quadrant contains the appendix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The right lower quadrant contains the appendix.

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Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

32) The respiratory system obtains oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from the body.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

33) The female reproductive system produces sperm for reproduction.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The female reproductive system produces ova for reproduction. The male reproductive system produces sperm for reproduction.

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

34) The urinary system filters waste products from the blood.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 29

Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

35) The cardiovascular system protects the body from disease and invasion from pathogens.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The immune system protects the body from disease and invasion from pathogens.

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

36) The term *superior* is interchangeable with *cephalic*.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

37) The term *inferior* is interchangeable with *dorsal*.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The term *inferior* is interchangeable with *caudal*. The term *posterior* is interchangeable with *dorsal*.

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

38) The term *deep* means farther away from the surface of the body.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

39) The term *apex* refers to the bottom or lower part of an organ.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The term *apex* refers to the tip or summit of an organ. The term *base* refers to the bottom or lower part of an organ.

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

40) The term *prone* means lying face downward.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

41) The term *medial* refers to the side.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The term *lateral* refers to the side. The term *medial* refers to the middle.

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

42) The direction term *anterior* means pertaining to the front.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

43) The term *cranial* means pertaining to the head.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The term *cranial* means pertaining to the skull. The term *cephalic* means pertaining to the head.

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

44) The term *gluteal* means pertaining to the pubic region.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The term *gluteal* means pertaining to the buttocks.

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Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

45) The term *brachial* means pertaining to the arm.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

46) The term *dermatology* means the study of the skin.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

47) The term *visceral* means pertaining to the belly-side of the body.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The term *ventral* means pertaining to the belly-side of the body. The term *visceral* means pertaining to the viscera.

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Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

48) The term *thoracic* means pertaining to the chest.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

49) The abbreviation GI stands for the urinary system.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The abbreviation GI stands for the gastrointestinal (digestive) system.

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Learning Obj.: 14

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

50) The abbreviation LE stands for the leg.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Obj.: 14

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

Multiple-Choice

1) Which of the following is the correct order for the organization of the body?

- A) cells to tissue to system to organ to whole body
- B) cells to organ to system to tissue to whole body
- C) cells to tissue to organ to system to whole body
- D) tissue to cells to organ to system to whole body

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The correct order for the organization of the body is cells to tissue to organ to system to whole body. All other answers are incorrect.

Page Ref: 24

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

2) Organs come together to form _____.

- A) systems
- B) cells
- C) tissue
- D) whole body

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Organs come together to form systems. Cells come together to make tissue. Tissue comes together to make organs. The whole body is formed by systems.

Page Ref: 24

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

3) Which of the following is NOT a structure that is found in all cells?

- A) cell membrane
- B) epithelium
- C) cytoplasm
- D) nucleus

Answer: B

Explanation: B) All cells have a cell membrane, cytoplasm, and nucleus. Epithelium is a type of tissue.

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Learning Obj.: 4

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

4) Which of the following is NOT one of the basic types of tissue found in the body?

- A) muscular
- B) connective
- C) histogenic
- D) epithelial

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Muscular, connective, epithelial, and nervous tissues are the four basic types of tissue found in the body. Histogenic is a medical term meaning tissue producing.

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

5) Which is NOT a function of epithelial tissue?

- A) support body structures
- B) protective barrier
- C) absorb substances
- D) secrete substances

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Supporting body structures is a function of connective tissue. The other choices are functions of epithelial tissue.

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

6) Which type of tissue is designed to conduct electrical impulses?

- A) muscular
- B) connective
- C) epithelial
- D) nervous

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Muscular tissue produces body movement. Nervous tissue is designed to conduct electrical impulses. Connective tissue supports and protects body structures. Epithelial tissue forms a protective barrier, absorbs and secretes substances, and excretes waste.

Page Ref: 25

Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

7) Which type of tissue is designed to produce body movement?

- A) muscle
- B) connective
- C) epithelial
- D) nervous

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Muscular tissue is designed to produce body movement. Connective tissue supports and protects body structures. Epithelial tissue forms a protective barrier, absorbs and secretes substances, and excretes waste. Nervous tissue is designed to conduct electrical impulses.

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

8) Which type of muscle tissue is found attached to bone?

- A) smooth
- B) visceral
- C) skeletal
- D) cardiac

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Skeletal muscle tissue is found attached to the bone. Smooth muscle tissue is found in the internal organs. Visceral means pertaining to internal organs. Cardiac muscle tissue is found in the heart.

Page Ref: 25

Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

9) Which is NOT an organ found in the digestive system?

- A) spleen
- B) stomach
- C) liver
- D) colon

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The spleen is found in the immune system. The stomach, liver, and colon are found in the digestive system.

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

10) The hematic system is commonly called:

- A) urinary
- B) blood
- C) immune
- D) cardiovascular

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The hematic system is commonly known as blood. The urinary system is sometimes called genitourinary. The immune system is sometimes called the lymphatic system. The cardiovascular system is sometimes called the circulatory system.

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Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

11) The thyroid, thymus, and adrenal glands are found in the:

- A) muscular system
- B) nervous system
- C) endocrine system
- D) male reproductive system

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The thyroid, thymus, and adrenal glands are found in the endocrine system. The muscular system contains the muscles. The nervous system contains the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. The male reproductive system contains the testes, epididymis, vas deferens, penis, seminal vesicles, prostate gland, and bulbourethral gland.

Page Ref: 30

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

12) Which branch of medicine treats conditions of the eye?

- A) obstetrics
- B) endocrinology
- C) otorhinolaryngology
- D) ophthalmology

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Ophthalmology is the branch of medicine that treats conditions of the eye. Obstetrics is the branch of medicine dealing with pregnancy and childbirth. Endocrinology treats the endocrine system. Otorhinolaryngology involves treating the ears, nose, and throat.

Page Ref: 31

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

13) A gastroenterologist would treat diseases of which of the following organs?

- A) brain
- B) stomach
- C) tonsils
- D) heart

Answer: B

Explanation: B) A gastroenterologist treats diseases of organs located in the digestive system. A neurologist would treat diseases of the brain. An otorhinolaryngologist treats diseases of the tonsils. A cardiologist would treat diseases of the heart.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

14) Which of the following is NOT part of the anatomical position?

- A) standing erect
- B) palms facing backward
- C) feet together
- D) fingers extended

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Palms facing forward is part of the anatomical position, not palms facing backward. Standing erect, feet together, and fingers extended are all part of the anatomical position.

Page Ref: 31

Learning Obj.: 7

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

15) Which plane divides the body into left and right portions?

- A) sagittal
- B) frontal
- C) coronal
- D) transverse

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The sagittal plan divides the body into left and right portions. The frontal or coronal plane divides the body into front and back portions. The transverse plane divides the body into upper and lower portions.

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

16) Which plane divides the body into front and back portions?

- A) sagittal
- B) frontal
- C) transverse
- D) median

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The frontal or coronal plane divides the body into front and back portions. The sagittal or median plane divides the body into left and right portions. The transverse plane divides the body into upper and lower portions.

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

17) Which plane is the only horizontal plane?

- A) sagittal
- B) frontal
- C) transverse
- D) median

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The transverse plane is the only horizontal plane. The sagittal, frontal, and median planes are all vertical planes.

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

18) Which sectional view of the body is produced by a slice perpendicular to the long axis?

- A) cross-section
- B) transverse section
- C) longitudinal section
- D) sagittal section

Answer: A

Explanation: A) A cross-section is a horizontal section of the body and, therefore, perpendicular to the long axis of the body. Transverse, longitudinal, and sagittal sections are vertical sections and would be parallel to the long axis.

Page Ref: 33

Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

19) The neck is the _____ region of the body.

- A) dorsal
- B) cervical
- C) cephalic
- D) pubic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The neck is the cervical region of the body. The back is the dorsal region of the body. The head is the cephalic region of the body. The genitals are the pubic region of the body.

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Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

20) The cephalic region of the body is the:

- A) neck
- B) back
- C) head
- D) buttocks

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The head is the cephalic region of the body. The neck is the cervical region of the body. The back is the dorsal region of the body. The buttocks are the gluteal region of the body.

Page Ref: 33

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

21) The crural region of the body is the:

- A) buttocks
- B) arms
- C) abdomen
- D) legs

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The legs are the crural region of the body. The buttocks are the gluteal region of the body. The arms are the brachial region of the body. The abdomen is the abdominal region of the body.

Page Ref: 33

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

22) The arms are the _____ region of the body.

- A) brachial
- B) crural
- C) trunk
- D) pelvic

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The arms are the brachial region of the body. The legs are the crural region of the body. The trunk contains several regions of the body. The pelvis is the pelvic region of the body.

Page Ref: 33

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

23) Which of the following is NOT one of the anterior regions of the trunk?

- A) abdominal
- B) dorsum
- C) pelvic
- D) pubic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The dorsum is a posterior region of the trunk. The abdominal, pelvic, and pubic regions are all anterior regions of the trunk.

Page Ref: 33

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

24) Which of the following body cavities is a dorsal cavity?

- A) abdominal
- B) pelvic
- C) thoracic
- D) spinal

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The spinal cavity is a dorsal cavity. The abdominal, pelvic, and thoracic cavities are all ventral cavities.

Page Ref: 34

Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

25) The cranial cavity contains the:

- A) spinal cord
- B) heart
- C) brain
- D) stomach

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The cranial cavity contains the brain. The spinal cavity contains the spinal cord. The pericardial cavity contains the heart. The abdominal cavity contains the stomach.

Page Ref: 34

Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

26) Which structure is NOT located in the mediastinum?

- A) heart
- B) thymus gland
- C) lungs
- D) aorta

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The lungs are contained in the thoracic cavity. The heart, thymus gland, and aorta are all found in the mediastinum.

Page Ref: 34

Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

27) What organ is located inside the pleural cavity?

- A) heart
- B) stomach
- C) urinary bladder
- D) lungs

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The lungs are found in the pleural cavity. The heart is found in the pericardial cavity. The stomach is found in the abdominal cavity. The urinary bladder is found in the pelvic cavity.

Page Ref: 35

Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

28) The organs of which system are NOT found in the abdominopelvic cavity?

- A) respiratory
- B) digestive
- C) excretory
- D) reproductive

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The organs of the respiratory system are found in the thoracic cavity. The organs of the digestive, excretory, and reproductive systems are found in the abdominopelvic cavity.

Page Ref: 34

Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

29) Which of the following cavities is NOT a ventral cavity?

- A) abdominal
- B) spinal
- C) thoracic
- D) pelvic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The spinal cavity is a dorsal cavity. The abdominal, thoracic, and pelvic cavities are ventral cavities.

Page Ref: 34

Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

30) Which cavity contains the heart?

- A) cranial
- B) pleural
- C) pericardial
- D) pelvic

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The pericardial cavity contains the heart. The cranial cavity contains the brain. The pleural cavity contains the lungs. The pelvic cavity contains the urinary bladder, urethra, ureters, the reproductive organs, and portions of the small intestine and colon.

Page Ref: 35

Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

31) In the anatomical divisions of the abdomen, the upper row contains which of the following regions?

- A) umbilical
- B) epigastric
- C) iliac
- D) lumbar

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The upper row in the anatomical divisions contains the epigastric region. The middle row contains the umbilical and lumbar regions. The bottom row contains the iliac regions.

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Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

32) In the anatomical divisions of the abdomen, the center square of the middle row is the _____ region.

- A) umbilical
- B) lumbar
- C) hypogastric
- D) iliac

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The center square of the middle row is the umbilical region. The lumbar regions are the left and right squares of the middle row. The hypogastric region is the center square of the bottom row. The iliac regions are the left and right squares of the bottom row.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

33) The spleen and stomach are located in the _____ quadrant.

- A) right upper
- B) left upper
- C) right lower
- D) left lower

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The spleen and stomach are in the left upper quadrant.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

34) The gallbladder and majority of the liver are located in the _____ quadrant.

- A) right upper
- B) left upper
- C) right lower
- D) left lower

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The right upper quadrant contains the gallbladder and the majority of the liver.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

35) In the abdominopelvic cavity, which organ is NOT a midline organ?

- A) urinary bladder
- B) prostate gland
- C) uterus
- D) stomach

Answer: D

Explanation: D) In the abdominopelvic cavity, the urinary bladder, prostate gland, and uterus are midline organs. The stomach is more to the left of the midline.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Obj.: 11

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

36) Which body system forms a protective two-way barrier for the body?

- A) musculoskeletal
- B) endocrine
- C) integumentary
- D) digestive

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The integumentary system keeps pathogens out and fluids in.

Page Ref: 27

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

37) Which is NOT a function of the blood?

- A) transports oxygen
- B) absorbs nutrients
- C) controls bleeding
- D) protects against pathogens

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The blood transports oxygen, controls bleeding, and protects against pathogens. The digestive system absorbs nutrients.

Page Ref: 28

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

38) Which system is responsible for regulating metabolic activities of the body?

- A) endocrine
- B) nervous
- C) reproductive
- D) urinary

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The endocrine system is responsible for regulating metabolic activities of the body. The nervous system conducts electrical impulses. The reproductive system is responsible for creating offspring. The urinary system is responsible for excreting waste.

Page Ref: 30

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

39) Which body system receives sensory information and coordinates the body's response?

- A) respiratory
- B) nervous
- C) special senses
- D) musculoskeletal

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The nervous system receives sensory information and coordinates the body's response. The respiratory system is responsible for providing oxygen and removing carbon dioxide from the body. The special senses are responsible for vision, hearing, and equilibrium. The musculoskeletal system is responsible for giving the body structure and producing movement.

Page Ref: 31

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

40) Which directional term means more toward the head or above another structure?

- A) superior
- B) medial
- C) ventral
- D) caudal

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Superior means more toward the head or above another structure. Medial means more toward the midline. Ventral means more toward the front of the body. Caudal means more toward the feet or tail or below another structure.

Page Ref: 35

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

41) Which directional term is interchangeable with inferior?

- A) cephalic
- B) caudal
- C) posterior
- D) dorsal

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Inferior and caudal are interchangeable. Cephalic and superior are interchangeable. Posterior and dorsal are interchangeable.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

42) Which direction term refers to the tip or summit of an organ?

- A) medial
- B) lateral
- C) base
- D) apex

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Apex refers to the tip or summit of an organ. Medial refers to the middle or near the middle of the body. Lateral refers more to the side. Base refers to the bottom or lower part of the organ.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

43) Which direction term is the opposite of medial?

- A) superior
- B) caudal
- C) lateral
- D) distal

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Lateral is the opposite of medial. Superior is the opposite of inferior. Caudal is the opposite of cephalic. Distal is the opposite of proximal.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

44) Which direction term means more to the back side of the body?

- A) posterior
- B) ventral
- C) distal
- D) deep

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Posterior means more to the back side of the body. Ventral means more toward the front side. Distal means farther away from the point of attachment to the body. Deep means farther away from the surface of the body.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

45) Which direction term means farther away from the point of attachment to the body?

- A) superficial
- B) distal
- C) supine
- D) proximal

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Distal means farther away from the point of attachment to the body. Superficial means more toward the surface of the body. Supine means lying face upward. Proximal means closer to the point of attachment to the body.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

46) Which direction term is the opposite of distal?

- A) dorsal
- B) apex
- C) superficial
- D) proximal

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Proximal is opposite of distal. Dorsal is opposite of ventral. Apex is opposite of base. Superficial is opposite of deep.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

47) Which direction term means lying face down?

- A) prone
- B) proximal
- C) supine
- D) ventral

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Prone means lying face down. Proximal means closer to the point of attachment to the body. Supine means lying face up. Ventral means more toward the front of the body.

Page Ref: 38

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

48) Which direction term is the opposite of anterior?

- A) dorsal
- B) ventral
- C) caudal
- D) cephalic

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Dorsal is opposite of anterior. Ventral and anterior are interchangeable. Caudal is the opposite of cephalic.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

49) Which direction term means toward the surface of the body?

- A) superior
- B) distal
- C) superficial
- D) deep

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Superficial means toward the surface of the body. Superior means toward the head or above another structure. Distal means farther away from the point of attachment to the body. Deep means farther from the surface of the body.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

50) Which direction term specifically refers to the belly-side of the body?

- A) dorsal
- B) caudal
- C) cephalic
- D) ventral

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Ventral means belly-side of the body. Dorsal means back-side of the body. Caudal means more toward the tail. Cephalic means more toward the head.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

51) Which medical term is misspelled?

- A) bracheal
- B) cranial
- C) gluteal
- D) inferior

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The correct spelling is brachial. The other terms are spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 39

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

52) Which medical term is misspelled?

- A) caudal
- B) crainial
- C) epithelial
- D) lymphatic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The correct spelling is cranial. The other terms are spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 39

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

53) Which medical term is misspelled?

- A) vertebral
- B) proximal
- C) medial
- D) thorasic

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The correct spelling is thoracic. The other terms are spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 41

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

54) Which medical term is misspelled?

- A) muscular
- B) proximal
- C) viseral
- D) cephalic

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The correct spelling is visceral. The other terms are spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 41

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

55) Which medical term is misspelled?

- A) hypogastric
- B) lateral
- C) posterior
- D) superior

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The correct spelling is hypogastric. The other terms are spelled correctly.

Page Ref: 40

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

56) Which abbreviation stands for the body system containing the heart?

- A) GI
- B) CV
- C) AP
- D) ENT

Answer: B

Explanation: B) CV is the abbreviation of cardiovascular, which contains the heart. GI is the abbreviation for the gastrointestinal system. AP is the abbreviation for anteroposterior. ENT is the abbreviation for ears, nose, and throat.

Page Ref: 41

Learning Obj.: 14

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Abbreviations

57) Which abbreviation stands for the body system containing the stomach?

- A) MS
- B) GI
- C) UE
- D) PA

Answer: B

Explanation: B) GI is the abbreviation for the gastrointestinal system, which contains the stomach. MS is the abbreviation for the musculoskeletal system. UE is the abbreviation for upper extremity. PA is the abbreviation for posteroanterior.

Page Ref: 41

Learning Obj.: 14

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Abbreviations

58) Which abbreviation stands for the arm?

- A) OB
- B) MS
- C) UE
- D) GYN

Answer: C

Explanation: C) UE is the abbreviation for the upper extremity, which is the arm. OB is the abbreviation for obstetrics. MS is the abbreviation for the musculoskeletal system. GYN is the abbreviation for gynecology.

Page Ref: 41

Learning Obj.: 14

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Abbreviations

59) Which abbreviation stands for the medical specialty that treats conditions of the female reproductive system?

- A) GI
- B) CV
- C) ENT
- D) GYN

Answer: D

Explanation: D) GYN is the abbreviation for gynecology, which is the medical specialty that treats conditions of the female reproductive system. GI is the abbreviation for the gastrointestinal system. CV is the abbreviation for the cardiovascular system. ENT is the abbreviation for the ear, nose, and throat.

Page Ref: 41

Learning Obj.: 14

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Abbreviations

60) Which abbreviation stands for the digestive system?

- A) GI
- B) AP
- C) CV
- D) ENT

Answer: A

Explanation: A) GI stands for the gastrointestinal system. AP stands for anteroposterior. CV stands for cardiovascular system. ENT is the abbreviation for ear, nose, and throat.

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Learning Obj.: 14

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Abbreviations

61) Which term means *pertaining to the skull*?

- A) crural
- B) cranial
- C) cervical
- D) cephalic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) *Cranial* means pertaining to the skull. *Crural* means pertaining to the legs. *Cervical* means pertaining to the neck. *Cephalic* means pertaining to the head.

Page Ref: 34

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

62) Which term means *pertaining to internal organs*?

- A) cardiac
- B) peritoneal
- C) visceral
- D) caudal

Answer: C

Explanation: C) *Visceral* means pertaining to internal organs. *Cardiac* means pertaining to the heart. *Peritoneal* means pertaining to the peritoneum. *Caudal* means pertaining to the tail.

Page Ref: 35

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

63) Which term means *pertaining to the spinal cord side of the body*?

- A) cephalic
- B) superior
- C) distal
- D) dorsal

Answer: D

Explanation: D) *Dorsal* means pertaining to the spinal cord side of the body. *Cephalic* means pertaining to the head. *Superior* means more toward the head or above another structure. *Distal* means farther away from the point of attachment.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

64) The knee is _____ to the hip.

- A) ventral
- B) distal
- C) superior
- D) proximal

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The knee is farther away from the point of attachment to the body than the hip is. *Ventral* means more toward the belly-side of the body. *Distal* means farther away from the point of attachment. *Superior* means more toward the head. *Proximal* means more toward the point of attachment to the body.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

65) Which term means *lying face up*?

- A) prone
- B) ventral
- C) supine
- D) dorsal

Answer: C

Explanation: C) *Supine* means lying face up. *Prone* means lying face down. *Ventral* means more toward the belly-side of the body. *Dorsal* means more toward the back of the body.

Page Ref: 38

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

66) The fundamental unit of all living things is:

- A) tissues
- B) cells
- C) systems
- D) organs

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Cells are the fundamental unit of all living things. Tissues are made up of cells. Organs are made up of tissues. Systems are made up of organs.

Page Ref: 24

Learning Obj.: 3

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

67) Which type of tissue plays a role in absorbing nutrients?

- A) muscular
- B) nervous
- C) epithelial
- D) connective

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Epithelial tissue can absorb nutrients. Muscular tissue produces movement. Nervous tissue conducts electrical impulses. Connective tissue helps support the body.

Page Ref: 25

Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

68) Which organ is found in the urinary system?

- A) testes
- B) brain
- C) stomach
- D) kidneys

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Kidneys are found in the urinary system. Testes are found in the male reproductive system. The brain is found in the nervous system. The stomach is found in the gastrointestinal system.

Page Ref: 29

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

69) Which sectional view of the body is produced by a slice along the median plane?

- A) sagittal
- B) cross
- C) longitudinal
- D) transverse

Answer: A

Explanation: A) A sagittal view is produced when there is a slice along the median plane. A cross-section is a section produced by a slice perpendicular to the long axis. A longitudinal section is produced by a slice along the long axis of the body. A transverse section is produced by a slice along the transverse plane.

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Learning Obj.: 8

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Body Positions

70) Another name for the torso is the _____ region of the body.

- A) vertebral
- B) dorsum
- C) trunk
- D) crural

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The torso is the trunk region of the body. The vertebral region refers to the spinal cord area of the body. The dorsum region refers to the back. The crural regions of the body contain the legs.

Page Ref: 33

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

71) In considering the two-layer sac that encases internal organs, the outer layer of this membrane in the thoracic cavity is called the:

- A) parietal pleura
- B) visceral pleura
- C) parietal peritoneum
- D) visceral peritoneum

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The parietal layer is the outer layer of the membrane lining the thoracic cavity. The visceral pleura is the inner layer of the membrane lining the thoracic cavity. The parietal peritoneum is the outer layer of the peritoneum. The visceral peritoneum is the inner layer of the peritoneum.

Page Ref: 35

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

72) A term meaning *pertaining to the chest* is:

- A) visceral
- B) crural
- C) lumbar
- D) thoracic

Answer: D

Explanation: D) *Thoracic* means pertaining to the chest. *Visceral* means pertaining to the internal organs. *Crural* means pertaining to the legs. *Lumbar* means pertaining to the lumbar region.

Page Ref: 41

Learning Obj.: 9

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

73) In which quadrant would you find the colon?

- A) left lower quadrant
- B) right lower quadrant
- C) it is a midline structure
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The colon is found in all four quadrants.

Page Ref: 36

Learning Obj.: 12

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

74) A person having repeated bladder infections would see a specialist in:

- A) gastroenterology
- B) urology
- C) otorhinolaryngology
- D) gynecology

Answer: B

Explanation: B) A person having repeated bladder infections would see a specialist in urology because the bladder is part of the urinary system. Gastroenterology treats disorders of the stomach and small intestines. Otorhinolaryngology treats disorders of the ear, nose, and throat. Gynecology treats disorders of the female reproductive system.

Page Ref: 29

Learning Obj.: 6

Taxonomy: Comprehension

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

75) A term interchangeable with anterior is:

- A) dorsal
- B) posterior
- C) ventral
- D) cephalic

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Anterior and ventral are interchangeable. Dorsal and posterior are interchangeable. Cephalic is interchangeable with superior.

Page Ref: 37

Learning Obj.: 10

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Body Positions

Matching

Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

- A) organ in the male reproductive system
- B) interchangeable with ventral
- C) more toward the surface of the body
- D) the buttocks
- E) tip or summit of an organ
- F) the back region
- G) study of tissue
- H) contains heart and lungs
- I) study of the skin
- J) pertaining to the side
- K) contains digestive organs
- L) tissue that produces movement
- M) tissue that conducts electrical impulses
- N) organ in the digestive system
- O) divides body into front and back portions
- P) lying face up
- Q) study of the eye
- R) lower extremity
- S) aids in temperature regulation
- T) outermost boundary of a cell
- U) upper extremity
- V) divides body into left and right portions
- W) pumps blood throughout the body
- X) interchangeable with cephalic
- Y) organ in the respiratory system

1) histology

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Learning Obj.: 2

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

2) cell membrane

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Learning Obj.: 4

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

3) muscular

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

4) nervous
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Learning Obj.: 5
Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

5) stomach
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Learning Obj.: 6
Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

6) lungs
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

7) prostate gland
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

8) coronal plane
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

9) sagittal plane
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

10) brachial region
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

11) crural region
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Learning Obj.: 9
Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

12) dorsum
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

13) gluteal region
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

14) thoracic cavity
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

15) abdominal cavity
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

16) cardiovascular system
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

17) integumentary system
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

18) dermatology
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

19) ophthalmology
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Specialties and Specialists

20) apex
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

21) supine
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22) anterior
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Question Type: Body Positions

23) superior
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

24) lateral
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Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

25) superficial
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Learning Obj.: 10
Taxonomy: Knowledge
Question Type: Body Positions

Answers: 1) G 2) T 3) L 4) M 5) N 6) Y 7) A 8) O 9) V 10) U 11) R 12) F 13) D 14) H 15) K
16) W 17) S 18) I 19) Q 20) E 21) P 22) B 23) X 24) J 25) C

Short Answer

1) Describe the anatomical position and why it is important.

Answer:

- Standing erect, arms at the side, palms of hands facing forward, eyes looking straight ahead, legs parallel with the feet, toes pointing forward
- Standard position for describing positions and relationships of a structure in the human body

Page Ref: 31

Learning Obj.: 7

Taxonomy: Knowledge, Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

2) Describe the structure and function of four basic types of tissues.

Answer:

1. Muscle tissue

- formed from muscle fibers
- produces movement in the body
- skeletal muscle is attached to bones
- cardiac muscle is in the heart
- smooth muscle is found in internal organs

2. Epithelial tissue

- close-packed cells form covering for and lining of body structures
- protective barrier
- absorbs substances
- secretes substances
- excretes waste

3. Connective tissue

- supports and protects body structures
- many different forms to perform different tasks
- bone—structural support
- cartilage—shock absorber in joints
- adipose—protective padding
- tendons—connects skeletal muscle to bones

4. Nervous tissue

- composed of neurons
- conducts electrical impulses
- brain, spinal cord, and nerves

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Learning Obj.: 5

Taxonomy: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology