

Chapter 2: The Human Body in Health and Disease

MATCHING

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- a. gland
- b. fat
- c. front
- d. head
- e. lower part of body

- 1. *aden/o*
- 2. *adip/o*
- 3. *anter/o*
- 4. *caud/o*
- 5. *cephal/o*

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- a. cell
- b. out of
- c. specialist
- d. tissue
- e. within

- 6. *cyt/o*
- 7. *endo-*
- 8. *exo-*
- 9. *hist/o*
- 10. *-ologist*

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 6. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |

Match each definition with the correct word part.

- a. back
- b. control
- c. disease, suffering, emotion
- d. formation
- e. study of

- 11. *-ology*
- 12. *path/o*
- 13. *-plasia*

14. *poster/o*

15. *-stasis*

11. ANS: E PTS: 1

12. ANS: C PTS: 1

13. ANS: D PTS: 1

14. ANS: A PTS: 1

15. ANS: B PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. abnormal development of cells, tissues, or organs
- b. change in cell structure and orientation
- c. defective development of an organ or tissue
- d. deviation from what is regarded as normal
- e. study of body structures

16. anaplasia

17. anatomy

18. anomaly

19. aplasia

20. dysplasia

16. ANS: B PTS: 1

17. ANS: E PTS: 1

18. ANS: D PTS: 1

19. ANS: C PTS: 1

20. ANS: A PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. back of the body or organ
- b. farthest from the midline
- c. nearer the midline
- d. situated in the back
- e. situated in the front

21. anterior

22. distal

23. dorsal

24. medial

25. posterior

21. ANS: E PTS: 1

22. ANS: B PTS: 1

23. ANS: A PTS: 1

24. ANS: C PTS: 1

25. ANS: D PTS: 1

Match each definition with the correct term.

- a. sudden outbreak of a disease
- b. ongoing presence of a disease within a population
- c. outbreak of a disease over a large area
- d. study of the causes of diseases

e. study of tissues

- 26. endemic
- 27. epidemic
- 28. etiology
- 29. histology
- 30. pandemic

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 26. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 27. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 28. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 29. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 30. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |

Match each definition with the appropriate condition or disease.

- a. disease acquired in a hospital or clinic
- b. illness caused by pathogenic organisms
- c. illness without known cause
- d. pathologic condition caused by an absent or defective gene
- e. unfavorable response arising from a medical treatment

- 31. genetic disorder
- 32. iatrogenic illness
- 33. idiopathic disorder
- 34. infectious disease
- 35. nosocomial infection

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 31. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 32. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 33. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 34. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 35. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |

COMPLETION

1. The _____ contains primarily the major organs of digestion.

ANS: abdominal cavity

PTS: 1

2. The study of the functions of body structures is known as _____.

ANS: physiology

PTS: 1

3. A/An _____ disease is transmitted from one person to another either by direct or indirect contact.

ANS: communicable

PTS: 1

4. The _____ plane is also known as the midline.

ANS: midsagittal

PTS: 1

5. _____ are unspecialized cells that renew themselves for long periods of time through cell division.

ANS: Stem cells

PTS: 1

6. A/An _____ is a malignant tumor that originates in glandular tissue.

ANS: adenocarcinoma

PTS: 1

7. The processes through which the body maintains a constant internal environment is known as _____.

ANS: homeostasis

PTS: 1

8. A/An _____ is a physician who specializes in the care of older people.

ANS: geriatrician

PTS: 1

9. The _____ cavity is the space formed by the hip bones.

ANS: pelvic

PTS: 1

10. A/An _____ is the surgical removal of a gland.

ANS: adenectomy

PTS: 1

11. Sweat glands are _____ glands that secrete chemical substances into ducts.

ANS: exocrine

PTS: 1

12. The _____ is the pit that marks where the umbilical cord was attached before birth.

ANS: umbilicus

PTS: 1

13. The term _____ means situated nearest the midline or beginning of a body structure.

ANS: proximal

PTS: 1

14. The medical term for the abnormal softening of a gland is _____.

ANS: adenomalacia

PTS: 1

15. The term _____ refers to the front or belly side of the body or organ.

ANS: ventral

PTS: 1

16. The _____ attaches parts of the intestine to the interior abdominal wall.

ANS: mesentery

PTS: 1

17. A/An _____ disorder is an abnormal condition that exists at the time of birth.

ANS: congenital

PTS: 1

18. _____ is the material within the cell membrane that is not part of the nucleus.

ANS: Cytoplasm

PTS: 1

19. Commonly known as PKU, _____ is a genetic disorder in which an essential digestive enzyme is missing.

ANS: phenylketonuria

PTS: 1

20. A/An _____ is a benign tumor that arises in or resembles glandular tissue.

ANS: adenoma

PTS: 1

21. The _____ region of the abdomen is located below the stomach.

ANS: hypogastric

PTS: 1

22. _____ transmission is the spread of a disease through contact with blood or other body fluids that have been contaminated with blood.

ANS:

Bloodborne

Blood-borne

Blood borne

PTS: 1

23. The term _____ means toward the head.

ANS: cephalic

PTS: 1

24. The _____ cavity protects the heart and the lungs.

ANS: thoracic

PTS: 1

25. The medical term _____ means the abnormal hardening of a gland.

ANS: adenosclerosis

PTS: 1

26. Hormones are secreted directly into the bloodstream by _____ glands.

ANS: endocrine

PTS: 1

27. The term _____ means toward the lower part of the body.

ANS: caudal

PTS: 1

28. _____ is a group of hereditary bleeding disorders in which a blood-clotting factor is missing.

ANS: Hemophilia

PTS: 1

29. The term _____ means located behind the peritoneum.

ANS: retroperitoneal

PTS: 1

30. The incomplete development of an organ due to a deficiency in the number of cells is known as _____.

ANS: hypoplasia

PTS: 1

31. _____ are the genetic structures located within the nucleus of each cell.

ANS: Chromosomes

PTS: 1

32. _____ transmission is the spread of certain disease due to the bite of an insect or animal.

ANS:
Vector-borne
Vector borne

PTS: 1

33. The medical term _____ means inflammation of the peritoneum.

ANS: peritonitis

PTS: 1

34. _____ is a general increase in the bulk of a body part due to an increase in the size, but not in the number, of cells.

ANS: Hypertrophy

PTS: 1

35. A/An _____ disorder produces symptoms for which no physiological or anatomical cause can be identified.

ANS: functional

PTS: 1

36. The term _____ means pertaining to the groin.

ANS: inguinal

PTS: 1

37. The _____ holds the organs in place within the abdominal cavity.

ANS: peritoneum

PTS: 1

38. The term _____ describes the enlargement of an organ or tissue because of an abnormal increase in the number of cells in the tissues.

ANS: hyperplasia

PTS: 1

39. A/An _____ plane divides the entire body into upper and lower portions.

ANS: transverse

PTS: 1

40. The _____ region is located above the stomach.

ANS: epigastric

PTS: 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. _____ tissue has the specialized ability to contract and relax.
- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| a. Adipose | c. Muscle |
| b. Nerve | d. Loose connective |

ANS: C PTS: 1

2. The term _____ describes the congenital absence of a normal body opening.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| a. adenitis | c. adenosis |
| b. atresia | d. genetic mutation |

ANS: B PTS: 1

3. This condition is a genetic disorder that causes nerve degeneration with symptoms that most often appear in midlife.
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. cystic fibrosis | c. muscular dystrophy |
| b. Tay-Sachs disease | d. Huntington's disease |

ANS: D PTS: 1

4. A _____ specializes in the study of the organization of tissues at all levels.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. histologist | c. cytologist |
| b. geneticist | d. pathologist |

ANS: A PTS: 1

5. A physician who specializes in the general medical care of hospitalized patients is known as a/an _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| a. general practitioner | c. internist |
| b. pediatrician | d. hospitalist |

ANS: D PTS: 1

6. This type of condition is also known as a birth defect.
- a. organic disorder
 - b. developmental disorder
 - c. genetics
 - d. Down syndrome

ANS: B PTS: 1

7. Diseases such as the flu are spread through contact with contaminated respiratory droplets in _____ transmission.
- a. indirect contact
 - b. food-borne
 - c. airborne
 - d. waterborne

ANS: C PTS: 1

8. The study of the anatomy, physiology, pathology, and chemistry of the cell is known as _____.
- a. cytology
 - b. pathology
 - c. genome
 - d. nucleus

ANS: A PTS: 1

9. The area of the abdomen around the belly button is known as the _____ region.
- a. right lumbar
 - b. left lumbar
 - c. right iliac
 - d. umbilical

ANS: D PTS: 1

10. The _____ is the outer layer of the peritoneum that lines the interior of the abdominal wall.
- a. visceral peritoneum
 - b. parietal peritoneum
 - c. abdominopelvic cavity
 - d. left iliac region

ANS: B PTS: 1

11. A _____ is the basic structural and functional unit of the body.
- a. cell
 - b. cell membrane
 - c. gene
 - d. tissue

ANS: A PTS: 1

12. These types of cells are found among differentiated cells in a tissue or organ.
- a. embryonic stem cells
 - b. endothelium
 - c. adult stem cells
 - d. epithelium

ANS: C PTS: 1

13. Tissues that form glands and a protective covering for all body surfaces are called _____ tissues.
- a. connective
 - b. epithelial
 - c. dense connective
 - d. liquid connective

ANS: B PTS: 1

14. When a _____ is inherited from either parent, the offspring will inherit the genetic characteristic.
- a. recessive gene
 - b. DNA
 - c. dominant gene
 - d. pathogen

ANS: C PTS: 1

15. The ____ cavity contains the body organs that sustain homeostasis.

- a. ventral
- b. spinal
- c. cranial
- d. dorsal

ANS: A PTS: 1

16. This plane is also known as the coronal plane.

- a. horizontal plane
- b. sagittal plane
- c. frontal plane
- d. vertical plane

ANS: C PTS: 1

17. A/an ____ is a somewhat independent part of the body that performs a specific function.

- a. organ
- b. gland
- c. autopsy
- d. body cavity

ANS: A PTS: 1

18. ____ means uppermost, above, or toward the head.

- a. Inferior
- b. Lateral
- c. Medial
- d. Superior

ANS: D PTS: 1

19. A specialist in the study of outbreaks of disease within a population group is known as a/an ____.

- a. cytologist
- b. epidemiologist
- c. pathologist
- d. hospitalist

ANS: B PTS: 1

20. The ____ position describes a body standing in the standard position.

- a. ventral
- b. right hypochondriac
- c. anatomic
- d. transverse

ANS: C PTS: 1

21. This cavity is also known as the chest cavity.

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

ANS: B PTS: 1

22. ____ is a genetic variation associated with characteristic facial appearance, learning disabilities, and physical abnormalities such as heart valve disease.

- a. Hemophilia
- b. Phenylketonuria
- c. Tay-Sachs disease
- d. Down syndrome

ANS: D PTS: 1

23. Specialized epithelial tissue that lines blood and lymph vessels is known as ____.

- a. endothelium
- b. epithelium
- c. loose connective tissue
- d. dense connective tissue

ANS: A PTS: 1

24. The medical term for abnormal hardening of a gland is ____.

- a. adenosclerosis
- c. adenomalacia

b. adenosis

d. adenoma

ANS: A

PTS: 1

25. This type of disease is also known as a contagious disease.

a. airborne transmission

c. vector-borne transmission

b. communicable disease

d. epidemic

ANS: B

PTS: 1