

36. ANS: C
37. ANS: A

Select the correct definition for each of the combining forms.

- a. ophthalm/o
b. rhin/o
c. arthr/o
d. lapar/o
e. encephal/o
38. nose
39. abdomen
40. eye
41. joint
42. brain

38. ANS: B
39. ANS: D
40. ANS: A
41. ANS: C
42. ANS: E

Select the correct definition for each of the combining forms.

- a. gastr/o
b. cephal/o
c. onc/o
d. aden/o
e. path/o
43. disease
44. gland
45. tumor(cancerous)
46. head
47. stomach

43. ANS: E
44. ANS: D
45. ANS: C
46. ANS: B
47. ANS: A

Chapter 02: Organization of the Body

Chabner: Medical Terminology: A Short Course, 9th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The body system that controls breathing is the _____ system.
a. circulatory
-

- b. digestive
- c. nervous
- d. endocrine
- e. respiratory

ANS: E

2. The individual unit that each part of the body is composed of is called a(n):
- a. organ
 - b. cell
 - c. tissue
 - d. system
 - e. gland

ANS: B

3. The body system that supports the body and allows it to move is the:
- a. skin and sense organs
 - b. nervous system
 - c. urinary system
 - d. musculoskeletal system
 - e. female reproductive system

ANS: D

4. The voice box is the:
- a. larynx
 - b. pharynx
 - c. trachea
 - d. esophagus
 - e. bronchial tube

ANS: A

5. The tube leading from the bladder to the outside of the body is the:
- a. urethra
 - b. uterus
 - c. large intestine
 - d. vagina
 - e. ureter

ANS: A

6. The endocrine gland located at the base of the brain is the:
- a. adrenal gland
 - b. prostate gland
 - c. pituitary gland
 - d. thyroid gland
 - e. pancreas

ANS: C

7. Bundle of nerves that extends from the brain down the back:
- a. vertebrae
 - b. spinal column
 - c. spinal cord
 - d. pelvis
 - e. brain

ANS: C

8. The chest cavity is the _____ cavity.
- a. cranial
 - b. abdominal
 - c. spinal
 - d. pelvic
 - e. thoracic

ANS: E

9. The double membrane surrounding the organs in the abdomen is the:
- a. peritoneum
 - b. pericardium
 - c. pleura
 - d. diaphragm
 - e. mediastinum

ANS: A

10. The bones of the hip area:
- a. trachea
 - b. carpals
 - c. cervix
 - d. pelvis
 - e. phalanges

ANS: D

11. The space in the chest that contains the heart and other organs is the:
- a. mediastinum
 - b. pleural cavity
 - c. cranial cavity
 - d. abdomen
 - e. spinal cavity

ANS: A

12. A backbone is a:
- a. disc
 - b. vertebra
 - c. cartilage
-

- d. vertebrae
- e. spinal nerve

ANS: B

13. The backbones in the region of the neck are the_____bones.
- a. lumbar
 - b. cervical
 - c. coccygeal
 - d. thoracic
 - e. sacral

ANS: B

14. Flexible connective tissue found between bones at joints is:
- a. nervous tissue
 - b. muscle tissue
 - c. skin
 - d. cartilage
 - e. epithelial tissue

ANS: D

15. The tailbone is the:
- a. sacrum
 - b. coccyx
 - c. pharynx
 - d. larynx
 - e. cartilage

ANS: B

16. “Anterior” means:
- a. side
 - b. back
 - c. front
 - d. lateral
 - e. posterior

ANS: C

17. The plane that divides the body into right and left sides is called the_____plane.
- a. sagittal (lateral)
 - b. frontal (coronal)
 - c. transverse (axial)
 - d. cervical
 - e. sacral

ANS: A

18. A series of x-ray images that show the body in cross section is called:
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- a. MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
- b. chest x-rays
- c. gastroscopy
- d. laparoscopy
- e. CT scan (computed tomography)

ANS: E

19. A term meaning “pertaining to skin cells or cells lining the inner part of internal organs” is:
- a. lumbar
 - b. vertebral
 - c. cervical
 - d. esophageal
 - e. epithelial

ANS: E

20. Incision of the skull is called:
- a. laparotomy
 - b. craniotomy
 - c. laryngectomy
 - d. rhinotomy
 - e. tracheotomy

ANS: B

21. A term meaning “pertaining to the throat” is:
- a. thoracic
 - b. esophageal
 - c. pharyngeal
 - d. tracheal
 - e. laryngeal

ANS: C

22. Inflammation of the membrane surrounding the lungs is called:
- a. pleuritis
 - b. bronchitis
 - c. pericarditis
 - d. pleural
 - e. rhinitis

ANS: A

23. The transverse (axial) plane:
- a. shows a side view of the body
 - b. divides the body into front and back portions
 - c. divides the body into upper and lower portions
 - d. divides the body into right and left parts
 - e. cannot be viewed with a CT scan
-

ANS: C

24. Visual examination of the abdomen by making small incisions near the navel is called:
- a. laparoscope
 - b. laparotomy
 - c. mediastinoscopy
 - d. laparoscopy
 - e. epithelial biopsy

ANS: D

25. The combining form cervic/o means:
- a. chest
 - b. neck of the body or “neck” of the uterus
 - c. throat
 - d. voice box
 - e. windpipe

ANS: B

26. The combining form coccyg/o means:
- a. tailbone
 - b. skull
 - c. sacrum
 - d. pelvic bone
 - e. pleura

ANS: A

27. The combining form crani/o means:
- a. tailbone
 - b. skull
 - c. sacrum
 - d. pelvic bone
 - e. pleura

ANS: B

28. The combining form anter/o means:
- a. peritoneum (membrane surrounding abdomen)
 - b. space between the lungs (mediastinum)
 - c. side
 - d. front
 - e. back of body (behind)

ANS: D

29. The combining form bronch/o means:
- a. epithelial
 - b. skin
-

- c. abdominal wall
- d. bronchial tubes
- e. liver

ANS: D

30. The combining form thorac/o means:
- a. chest
 - b. neck
 - c. throat (pharynx)
 - d. larynx (voice box)
 - e. trachea (windpipe)

ANS: A

31. The combining form hepat/o means:
- a. blood
 - b. skin
 - c. abdominal wall
 - d. bronchial tube
 - e. liver

ANS: E

32. The combining form pleur/o means:
- a. chest
 - b. skull
 - c. membranes surrounding the abdominal organs
 - d. pelvic bone
 - e. membranes surrounding the lungs

ANS: E

33. The combining form pharyng/o means:
- a. finger and toe bones
 - b. neck
 - c. throat
 - d. voice box
 - e. windpipe

ANS: C

34. The combining form trache/o means:
- a. chest
 - b. neck
 - c. throat
 - d. voice box
 - e. windpipe

ANS: E

35. The combining form later/o means:
- a. peritoneum (membrane surrounding abdomen)
 - b. space between the lungs (mediastinum)
 - c. side
 - d. front
 - e. back of body (behind)

ANS: C

36. The combining form laryng/o means:
- a. chest
 - b. neck
 - c. throat
 - d. voice box
 - e. windpipe

ANS: D

37. The combining form peritone/o means:
- a. membrane surrounding abdominal organs
 - b. space between the lungs
 - c. side
 - d. front
 - e. back of body (behind)

ANS: A

38. The combining form mediastin/o means:
- a. membrane surrounding abdomen
 - b. space between the lungs
 - c. side
 - d. front
 - e. back of body (behind)

ANS: B

39. The combining form pelv/o means:
- a. membrane surrounding the abdomen
 - b. skull
 - c. space between the lungs
 - d. bones of the hip area
 - e. pleura

ANS: D

40. The combining form sacr/o means:
- a. coccyx (tailbone)
 - b. flesh
 - c. sacrum
 - d. pelvic bone
-

- e. pleura

ANS: C

41. The combining form poster/o means:

- a. peritoneum
- b. space between the lungs
- c. side
- d. front
- e. back, behind

ANS: E

42. The combining form radi/o means:

- a. x-rays
- b. side
- c. cartilage
- d. pleura
- e. flesh

ANS: A

43. The combining form chondr/o means:

- a. windpipe
- b. voice box
- c. cartilage
- d. sacrum
- e. pleura

ANS: C

44. The urethra is:

- a. bones of the hip area
- b. voice box
- c. windpipe
- d. tube from the kidney to the bladder
- e. tube from the bladder to the outside of the body

ANS: E

45. A ureter is a:

- a. bones of the hip area
- b. voice box
- c. windpipe
- d. tube from the kidney to the bladder
- e. tube from the bladder to the outside of the body

ANS: D

46. The trachea is the:

- a. bones of the hip area
-

- b. voice box
- c. windpipe
- d. tube from the kidney to the bladder
- e. tube from the bladder to the outside of the body

ANS: C

47. The pelvis is described as the:
- a. bones of the hip area
 - b. voice box
 - c. windpipe
 - d. tube from the kidney to the bladder
 - e. tube from the bladder to the outside of the body

ANS: A

48. The larynx is the:
- a. hip bone
 - b. tube from the kidney to the bladder
 - c. voice box
 - d. windpipe
 - e. tailbone

ANS: C

49. The urethra is the:
- a. tube from the kidney to the bladder
 - b. nervous tissue connected to the brain
 - c. tube from the bladder to the outside of the body
 - d. pad of tissue separating backbones
 - e. five fused backbones below the waist
 - f. all the bones of the back

ANS: C

50. The sacrum is the:
- a. tube from the kidney to the bladder
 - b. nervous tissue connected to the brain
 - c. tube from the bladder to the outside of the body
 - d. pad of tissue separating backbones
 - e. five fused backbones below the waist
 - f. all the bones of the back

ANS: E

51. A disc is a:
- a. tube from the kidney to the bladder
 - b. nervous tissue connected to the brain
 - c. tube from the bladder to the outside of the body
 - d. pad of tissue separating backbones
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