

# Test Bank for Medical Terminology Express 3rd Gylys

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## Chapter 02

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Describe the body when it is in anatomical position.
  - a. body is lying down, face upward
  - b. arms are folded across the chest
  - c. body is erect, and eyes are looking forward
  - d. palms are facing backward
  - e. toes point outward
  
- \_\_\_\_ 2. What is the term that refers to the neck?
  - a. sacral
  - b. coccygeal
  - c. cervical
  - d. thoracic
  - e. lumbar
  
- \_\_\_\_ 3. What is the upper right abdominopelvic region (beneath the ribs) called?
  - a. right lumbar
  - b. epigastric
  - c. right inguinal
  - d. right hypochondriac
  - e. umbilical
  
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following refers to a horizontal plane?
  - a. abduction
  - b. anterior
  - c. superior
  - d. inferior
  - e. transverse
  
- \_\_\_\_ 5. What is the process called for the body's defense against injury, infection, or allergy?
  - a. inflammation
  - b. metabolism
  - c. homeostasis
  - d. adhesion
  - e. adduction
  
- \_\_\_\_ 6. The most complex level of the human body is the:
  - a. cellular level
  - b. tissue level
  - c. organ level
  - d. system level
  - e. organism level

- \_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following refers to the region located above the stomach?
- quadrant
  - epigastric
  - umbilical
  - iliac
  - hypochondriac
- \_\_\_\_ 8. *Anterior* is a term synonymous with:
- posterior
  - supine
  - lateral
  - cephalic
  - front
- \_\_\_\_ 9. In terms of body position, the opposite of cranial is:
- superior
  - caudal
  - lateral
  - medial
  - visceral
- \_\_\_\_ 10. What is the navel region of the abdomen called?
- iliac
  - pelvis
  - umbilicus
  - hypochondriac
  - groin
- \_\_\_\_ 11. Name the position a patient is in when lying flat on the back with arms at the side during a medical examination.
- knee-chest position
  - Sims position
  - prone position
  - Fowler position
  - supine position
- \_\_\_\_ 12. What region of the body is used to describe pain that occurs above the stomach?
- umbilical region
  - thoracic region
  - lumbar region
  - cervical region
  - epigastric region
- \_\_\_\_ 13. A *histologist* is a specialist in the study of:
- cells
  - tissues
  - organs
  - systems

- e. organisms
- \_\_\_\_ 14. What is the quadrant that contains most of the stomach?
- a. right upper quadrant (RUQ)
  - b. left upper quadrant (LUQ)
  - c. right lower quadrant (RLQ)
  - d. left lower quadrant (LLQ)
  - e. middle lateral quadrant (MLQ)
- \_\_\_\_ 15. The abbreviation *Sx* means:
- a. scan
  - b. sign
  - c. symptom
  - d. social
  - e. serial
- \_\_\_\_ 16. The abbreviation *Tx* means:
- a. treatment
  - b. terminal
  - c. touch
  - d. tail
  - e. toxic
- \_\_\_\_ 17. The abbreviation *bx* means:
- a. before exit
  - b. barium x-ray
  - c. breast examination
  - d. biopsy
  - e. blood in excrement
- \_\_\_\_ 18. What is the imaging procedure that displays continuous motion images of internal structures?
- a. fluoroscopy
  - b. echography
  - c. magnetic resonance imaging
  - d. digital radiography
  - e. subtraction radiography
- \_\_\_\_ 19. Select the technique that uses radio waves and a strong magnetic field to produce images of internal structures.
- a. computed tomography (CT) scan
  - b. ultrasonography (US)
  - c. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
  - d. positron emission tomography (PET)
  - e. Doppler
- \_\_\_\_ 20. What is the abdominopelvic region located in the lower right near the groin called?
- a. right hypochondriac
  - b. right lumbar
  - c. right iliac

- d. umbilical
  - e. hypogastric
- \_\_\_\_ 21. The plane that divides the body into equal right and left sides is the:
- a. median plane
  - b. frontal plane
  - c. transverse plane
  - d. coronal plane
  - e. horizontal plane
- \_\_\_\_ 22. What is the formation of scar tissue (during the healing process) that binds anatomical surfaces together called?
- a. ablation
  - b. claudication
  - c. infarction
  - d. occlusion
  - e. adhesion
- \_\_\_\_ 23. The suffix *-plasia* means:
- a. tumor, hernia
  - b. poison
  - c. expansion, dilation
  - d. formation, growth
  - e. disease
- \_\_\_\_ 24. The suffix *-ad* means:
- a. from
  - b. around
  - c. near
  - d. toward
  - e. over
- \_\_\_\_ 25. *Distal* is a directional term that means:
- a. closest to the point of attachment
  - b. farthest from the point of attachment
  - c. toward the back
  - d. toward the front
  - e. nearest the point of attachment
- \_\_\_\_ 26. A tumor in the inguinal area is located in the:
- a. stomach
  - b. neck
  - c. pelvis
  - d. groin
  - e. spine
- \_\_\_\_ 27. What is the lighted instrument used to view the interior of organs and cavities called?
- a. endoscope
  - b. microscope

- c. ultrasound
- d. fluoroscope
- e. tomography

- \_\_\_\_ 28. Identify the body cavity in which the lungs are located.
- a. spinal
  - b. cranial
  - c. abdominal
  - d. pelvic
  - e. thoracic
- \_\_\_\_ 29. Which directional term means *below or lower; toward the tail*?
- a. distal
  - b. caudal
  - c. parietal
  - d. cephalic
  - e. abduction
- \_\_\_\_ 30. The horizontal plane is also known as the:
- a. midsagittal plane
  - b. frontal plane
  - c. transverse plane
  - d. coronal plane
  - e. median plane
- \_\_\_\_ 31. What directional term describes the *position of the mouth relative to the nose*?
- a. proximal
  - b. distal
  - c. lateral
  - d. superior
  - e. inferior
- \_\_\_\_ 32. Where is the right lung in reference to the heart?
- a. proximal
  - b. distal
  - c. lateral
  - d. ventral
  - e. dorsal
- \_\_\_\_ 33. Groups of cells working together are known as the:
- a. cellular level
  - b. tissue level
  - c. organ level
  - d. system level
  - e. organism level
- \_\_\_\_ 34. What directional term describes movement of the arm from the side of the body to shoulder height?
- a. parietal
  - b. inferior

- c. superficial
- d. abduction
- e. external

- \_\_\_\_ 35. What is the best position to put the patient in when they are having difficulty breathing?
- a. Fowler
  - b. prone
  - c. supine
  - d. Sims
  - e. dorsal recumbent

### True/False

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

- \_\_\_\_ 36. *Parietal* refers to the outer wall of a cavity.
- \_\_\_\_ 37. CT scans usually produce sharper images of soft tissue than images obtained using MRI.
- \_\_\_\_ 38. MRI uses a magnetic field rather than an x-ray to produce an image.
- \_\_\_\_ 39. A cytometer is an instrument for measuring cells.
- \_\_\_\_ 40. *Hist/o/lysis* refers to the formation of bone.
- \_\_\_\_ 41. *Anterior* and *ventral* refer to the front of the body.
- \_\_\_\_ 42. *Nucleus* refers to a tumor.
- \_\_\_\_ 43. The sacral region is the upper back.
- \_\_\_\_ 44. An endoscope is the visual examination of an interior organ (of the body).
- \_\_\_\_ 45. Contrast media facilitate imaging of structures that are otherwise difficult to visualize on x-ray films.

### Matching

*Match the combining forms with their meanings.*

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. anter/o  | i. infer/o   |
| b. caud/o   | j. inguin/o  |
| c. cervic/o | k. later/o   |
| d. cyt/o    | l. lumb/o    |
| e. dist/o   | m. proxim/o  |
| f. dors/o   | n. thorac/o  |
| g. gastr/o  | o. umbilic/o |
| h. hist/o   |              |

- \_\_\_\_ 46. groin

- \_\_\_ 47. loins (lower back)
- \_\_\_ 48. near, nearest
- \_\_\_ 49. stomach
- \_\_\_ 50. tissue
- \_\_\_ 51. lower, below
- \_\_\_ 52. chest
- \_\_\_ 53. neck; cervix uteri (neck of the uterus)
- \_\_\_ 54. side, to one side
- \_\_\_ 55. tail
- \_\_\_ 56. back (back of body)
- \_\_\_ 57. cell
- \_\_\_ 58. umbilicus, navel
- \_\_\_ 59. anterior, front
- \_\_\_ 60. far, farthest

*Match the medical words with their definitions.*

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a. anterior     | k. nuclear scan        |
| b. AP           | l. posterior           |
| c. cytologist   | m. radiologist         |
| d. endoscopy    | n. radiopharmaceutical |
| e. fluoroscopy  | o. sepsis              |
| f. histologist  | p. superior            |
| g. inferior     | q. tomography          |
| h. inflammation | r. toxic               |
| i. lateral      | s. US                  |
| j. medial       | t. ventral             |

- \_\_\_ 61. medical specialist concerned with electromagnetic radiation, ultrasound, and other imaging techniques
- \_\_\_ 62. radiograph that produces a film representing a detailed cross-section, or slice, of tissue or an organ at a predetermined depth
- \_\_\_ 63. image produced using high-frequency sound waves of an internal organ or tissue
- \_\_\_ 64. visual examination of a cavity or canal using a special lighted instrument
- \_\_\_ 65. drug that contains a radioactive substance that travels to a specific organ that will be scanned
- \_\_\_ 66. body's protective response to irritation, infection, or allergy

- \_\_\_ 67. inflammatory response of the body to infection
- \_\_\_ 68. radiograph that employs a fluorescent screen instead of a photographic plate to produce images
- \_\_\_ 69. imaging technique that uses a radionuclide introduced into the body by ingestion, inhalation, or injection
- \_\_\_ 70. specialist in the study of cells
- \_\_\_ 71. specialist in the study of tissue
- \_\_\_ 72. refers to the lower part of a structure or below a structure
- \_\_\_ 73. refers to the upper part of a structure or above a structure
- \_\_\_ 74. refers to the side of a structure
- \_\_\_ 75. refers to the front (of the body)
- \_\_\_ 76. refers to the back (of the body)
- \_\_\_ 77. refers to the middle of a structure
- \_\_\_ 78. refers to the anteroposterior position
- \_\_\_ 79. pertains to a poison
- \_\_\_ 80. belly or belly side (of the body)

## **Chapter 02**

### **Answer Section**

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. ANS: C
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: D
4. ANS: E
5. ANS: A
6. ANS: E
7. ANS: B
8. ANS: E
9. ANS: B
10. ANS: C
11. ANS: E
12. ANS: E
13. ANS: B
14. ANS: B
15. ANS: C
16. ANS: A
17. ANS: D
18. ANS: A
19. ANS: C
20. ANS: C
21. ANS: A
22. ANS: E
23. ANS: D
24. ANS: D
25. ANS: B
26. ANS: D
27. ANS: A
28. ANS: E
29. ANS: B
30. ANS: C
31. ANS: E
32. ANS: C
33. ANS: B
34. ANS: D
35. ANS: A

#### **TRUE/FALSE**

36. ANS: T
37. ANS: F

- 38. ANS: T
- 39. ANS: T
- 40. ANS: F
- 41. ANS: T
- 42. ANS: F
- 43. ANS: F
- 44. ANS: F
- 45. ANS: T

## **MATCHING**

- 46. ANS: J
- 47. ANS: L
- 48. ANS: M
- 49. ANS: G
- 50. ANS: H
- 51. ANS: I
- 52. ANS: N
- 53. ANS: C
- 54. ANS: K
- 55. ANS: B
- 56. ANS: F
- 57. ANS: D
- 58. ANS: O
- 59. ANS: A
- 60. ANS: E
  
- 61. ANS: M
- 62. ANS: Q
- 63. ANS: S
- 64. ANS: D
- 65. ANS: N
- 66. ANS: H
- 67. ANS: O
- 68. ANS: E
- 69. ANS: K
- 70. ANS: C
- 71. ANS: F
- 72. ANS: G
- 73. ANS: P
- 74. ANS: I
- 75. ANS: A
- 76. ANS: L
- 77. ANS: J
- 78. ANS: B
- 79. ANS: R

80. ANS: T