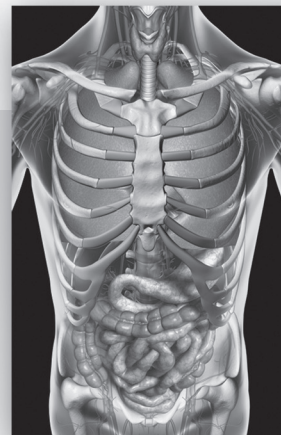
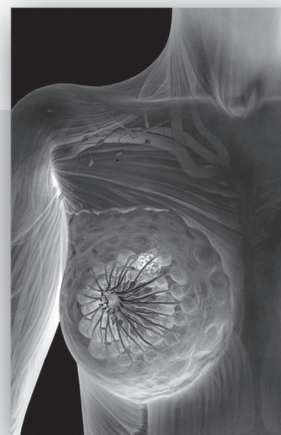
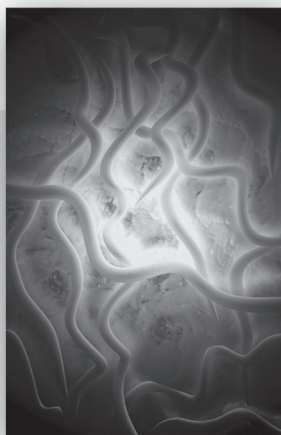
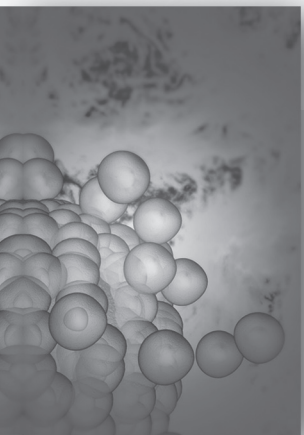


Chapter 2



Chapter Two
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ

Name: _____

In the box write the letter of the choice that is the definition of the term or best answers the question. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. **The process by which food is burned to release energy:**
 - A. Nuclear energy
 - B. Anabolism
 - C. Phagocytosis
 - D. Catabolism
 - E. Protein synthesis
2. **Part of the cell where formation of proteins occurs:**.....
 - A. Genes
 - B. Chromosomes
 - C. Endoplasmic reticulum
 - D. Cartilage
 - E. Cell membrane
3. **Sum of the chemical processes in a cell:**
 - A. Anabolism
 - B. Metabolism
 - C. Protein synthesis
 - D. Catabolism
 - E. A and C
4. **Picture of nuclear structures arranged in numerical order:**.....
 - A. Biopsy
 - B. X-ray
 - C. Electroencephalogram
 - D. Sonogram
 - E. Karyotype
5. **Part of a cell where catabolism primarily occurs:**
 - A. Cell membrane
 - B. Nucleus
 - C. Mitochondria
 - D. Genes
 - E. Endoplasmic reticulum
6. **Allows materials to pass into and out of the cell:**.....
 - A. Cytoplasm
 - B. Cell membrane
 - C. Chromosomes
 - D. Mitochondria
 - E. Nucleus
7. **Genes are composed of:**
 - A. Chromosomes
 - B. Ribosomes
 - C. Hemoglobin
 - D. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
 - E. Mitochondria
8. **Muscular wall separating the abdominal and thoracic cavities:**.....
 - A. Mediastinum
 - B. Diaphragm
 - C. Pleura
 - D. Pericardium
 - E. Peritoneum
9. **The space in the chest between the lungs is the:**
 - A. Peritoneum
 - B. Esophagus
 - C. Pleural cavity
 - D. Mediastinum
 - E. Retroperitoneal space
10. **Adipose means pertaining to:**.....
 - A. Cartilage
 - B. Bone
 - C. Fat
 - D. Skin
 - E. Nervous tissue
11. **Throat:**.....
 - A. Trachea
 - B. Coccyx
 - C. Larynx
 - D. Esophagus
 - E. Pharynx
12. **Sarcoma:**.....
 - A. Part of the backbone
 - B. Flesh tumor; benign
 - C. Malignant tumor of flesh tissue
 - D. Mass of blood
 - E. Skin tumor of epithelial cells

13. **Craniotomy:**
A. Incision of the skull
B. Pertaining to the skull
C. Pertaining to the brain
D. Incision of the chest
E. Pertaining to the head
14. **A histologist studies:**
A. Drugs
B. X-rays
C. Tissues
D. The backbone
E. The spinal cord
15. **An epithelial cell is a(an):**
A. Skin cell
B. Nerve cell
C. Fat cell
D. Organ
E. Muscle cell
16. **The pleural cavity is the:**
A. Space within the abdomen
B. Space within the backbones
C. Space surrounding the hip
D. Space between the membranes around the lungs
E. Space within the skull
17. **Viscera:**
A. Cells in the blood
B. Internal organs
C. Parts of cells
D. Cavities of the body
E. Tissues composed of cartilage
18. **The pituitary gland is in which body cavity?**
A. Cranial
B. Spinal
C. Pelvic
D. Abdominal
E. Thoracic
19. **Voice box:**
A. Bronchial tube
B. Pharynx
C. Esophagus
D. Larynx
E. Tongue
20. **The tailbone is the:**
A. Sacrum
B. Cervix
C. Ilium
D. Coccyx
E. Cranium
21. **Supine means:**
A. Lying on the back
B. Conducting toward a structure
C. In front of the body
D. Lying on the belly
E. Pertaining to the side
22. **The upper lateral regions of the abdomen, beneath the ribs, are the:.....**
A. Hypogastric regions
B. Inguinal regions
C. Lumbar regions
D. Umbilical regions
E. Hypochondriac regions
23. **The RUQ contains the:**
A. Liver
B. Appendix
C. Lung
D. Spleen
E. Heart
24. **Pertaining to a plane that divides the body into right and left portions:**
A. Coronal
B. Transverse
C. Frontal
D. Sagittal
E. Distal
25. **A disk is:**
A. Part of the hip bone
B. A piece of cartilage between backbones
C. A piece of bony tissue connecting the joints in the back
D. An abnormal structure in the back
E. A pad of fatty tissue between backbones

Chapter Two
EXERCISE QUIZ

Name: _____

A. Use medical terms to complete the following sentences:

- 1. Control center of the cell, containing chromosomes _____
- 2. The process of building up proteins in a cell is called _____
- 3. The total of the chemical processes in a cell is known as _____
- 4. A scientist who studies tissues is called a(an) _____
- 5. Regions of DNA within a chromosome _____

B. Match the part of the body listed with its description below:

adipose tissue
cartilage
larynx

pharynx
pleura
trachea

ureter
urethra

- 6. throat _____
- 7. collection of fat cells _____
- 8. windpipe _____
- 9. tube from the kidney to the urinary bladder _____
- 10. voice box _____
- 11. membrane surrounding the lungs _____
- 12. flexible connective tissue at joints _____
- 13. tube from the urinary bladder to the outside of the body _____

C. Name the five cavities of the body:

- 14. cavity surrounded by the skull _____
- 15. cavity in the chest surrounded by ribs _____
- 16. cavity surrounded by the hip bone _____
- 17. cavity surrounded by the backbones _____
- 18. cavity below the chest containing digestive organs _____

D. Name the five divisions of the back:

- 19. region of the neck _____
- 20. region of the chest _____
- 21. region of the waist _____
- 22. region of the sacrum _____
- 23. region of the tailbone _____

E. Give opposites of the following terms:

24. deep _____ 26. supine _____
 25. proximal _____ 27. dorsal _____

F. Select from the following to complete the sentences below:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| distal | lateral | sagittal | transverse |
| inferior (caudal) | proximal | superior | vertebra |
28. The left lung lies _____ to the heart.
 29. The _____ end of the humerus is at the shoulder.
 30. The liver lies _____ to the intestines.
 31. A backbone is called a (an) _____.
 32. The _____ end of the thigh bone (femur) joins with the kneecap.
 33. The _____ plane divides the body into upper and lower portions.
 34. The _____ plane divides the body into right and left portions.
 35. The diaphragm lies _____ to the organs in the thoracic cavity.

G. Give meanings for the following terms:

36. craniotomy _____ 39. umbilical _____
 37. epigastric _____ 40. posterior _____
 38. chondroma _____ 41. intervertebral _____

H. Complete each term from its meaning:

42. Space between the lungs: media _____
 43. Endocrine gland at the base of the brain: _____ ary gland
 44. Sausage-shaped cellular structures in which catabolism takes place: mito _____
 45. Pertaining to skin (surface) cells: epi _____
 46. Tumor of flesh tissue (malignant): _____ oma
 47. Pertaining to internal organs: _____ al
 48. Picture of the chromosomes in the cell nucleus: _____ type

I. Give meanings for the following abbreviations:

49. RUQ _____ 50. L5-S1 _____

Chapter Two
DICTATION AND
COMPREHENSION QUIZ

Name: _____

A. Dictation of Terms

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

B. Comprehension of Terms: Match number of the above term with its meaning below.

- _____ Incision of the skull
- _____ Pertaining to the groin
- _____ Malignant tumor of connective tissue
- _____ Picture (photograph) of nuclear structures
- _____ Pertaining to internal organs
- _____ Study of tissues
- _____ Secretory organ in the neck
- _____ Flexible connective tissue at joints
- _____ Divides the body horizontally
- _____ Tube from the urinary bladder to the outside of the body
- _____ Cytoplasmic structures where catabolism takes place
- _____ Throat
- _____ Divides the body vertically into right and left parts
- _____ Secretory organ at the base of the brain
- _____ Voice box
- _____ Pertaining to the navel
- _____ Pertaining to the windpipe
- _____ Pertaining to fat tissue
- _____ Line external body surface and internal surface of organs
- _____ Rod-shaped nuclear structures

Chapter Two
SPELLING QUIZ

Name: _____

A. Circle the term that is spelled correctly and write its meaning in the space provided (optional).

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------|
| 1. abdomin | abdomen | _____ |
| 2. cartiledge | cartilage | _____ |
| 3. chromosome | chromosone | _____ |
| 4. diaphram | diaphragm | _____ |
| 5. saggital | sagittal | _____ |
| 6. larynx | larnyx | _____ |
| 7. cervecal | cervical | _____ |
| 8. chondroma | chondroma | _____ |
| 9. nucleus | neucleus | _____ |
| 10. traychea | trachea | _____ |

B. Circle the term that is spelled correctly. The meaning of the term is given.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11. internal organs | viscera | vicsera | vissera |
| 12. malignant tumor of flesh
(connective tissue)..... | sacroma | sarcoma | sarkoma |
| 13. pertaining to the chest | thoracic | thorasic | thoroacic |
| 14. lying on the back | surpine | supin | supine |
| 15. pertaining to the abdomen..... | abdominel | abdominal | abdomineal |
| 16. picture (photograph) of the chromosomes
in the nucleus | karyotype | karryotype | kariotype |
| 17. double-folded membrane surrounding
the lungs | pleura | ploora | plura |
| 18. space between the lungs..... | mediastinim | mediastinam | mediastinum |
| 19. pertaining to skin (surface) cells | epitheal | epithelial | epithelal |
| 20. endocrine gland at the base
of the brain | pitiutary | pituitary | pituitery |

Chapter Two
PRONUNCIATION QUIZ

Name: _____

A. *Underline the accented syllable in the following terms (for example: anemia, diagnosis, endocrine):*

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. cephalic | 4. thoracotomy | 7. catabolism | 10. viscera |
| 2. posterior | 5. hypochondriac | 8. chondrosarcoma | |
| 3. proximal | 6. cranial | 9. pharynx | |

B. *Match the term in Column I with its meaning in Column II:*

- | Column I | Column II |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. karyotype _____ | A. A backbone |
| 2. epithelium _____ | B. The voice box |
| 3. cartilage _____ | C. Skin cells |
| 4. anabolism _____ | D. Vertical plane dividing the body into a right and a left portion |
| 5. diaphragm _____ | E. The throat |
| 6. vertebra _____ | F. Classification of chromosomes |
| 7. sagittal _____ | G. Lying on one's back |
| 8. supine _____ | H. Muscle dividing the thoracic and abdominal cavities |
| 9. mitochondria _____ | I. Connective tissue at the joints |
| 10. larynx _____ | J. Lying on one's belly |
| | K. Structures in a cell where food is burned to produce energy |
| | L. Building-up process in a cell; proteins are synthesized for use in the body |

C. *Complete the following terms from their definitions:*

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. _____ gland | Endocrine gland at the base of the brain |
| 2. _____ ology | Study of tissues |
| 3. _____ al | Pertaining to the navel |
| 4. _____ eal | Pertaining to the tailbone |
| 5. _____ gland | Endocrine gland in front of the trachea |
| 6. media _____ | Central cavity in the chest |

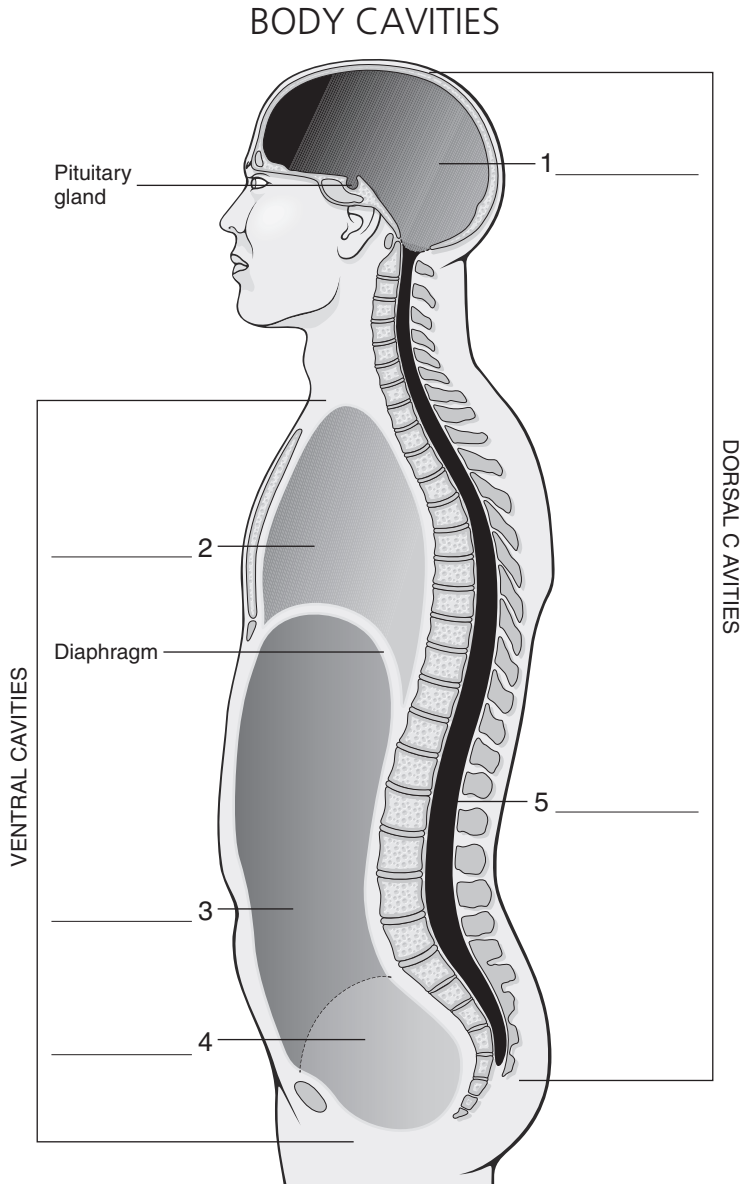
7. _____ vertebral Pertaining to between the backbones
8. _____ tomy Incision of the skull
9. _____ some Bodies in the nucleus of a cell; contain DNA
10. peri_____ Membrane surrounding the abdominal cavity

Chapter Two DIAGRAM QUIZ

Name: _____

Label the diagram below using the terms listed below:

- Abdominal
- Cranial
- Pelvic
- Spinal
- Thoracic



Chapter Two REVIEW SHEET QUIZ

Name: _____

A. Give meanings for the following combining forms:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. crani/o _____ | 6. viscer/o _____ |
| 2. cervic/o _____ | 7. sarc/o _____ |
| 3. sacr/o _____ | 8. chondr/o _____ |
| 4. trache/o _____ | 9. thorac/o _____ |
| 5. inguin/o _____ | 10. hist/o _____ |

B. Give meanings for the following word parts:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. inter- _____ | 6. epi- _____ |
| 2. hypo- _____ | 7. -ectomy _____ |
| 3. ana- _____ | 8. kary/o _____ |
| 4. -ose _____ | 9. -tomy _____ |
| 5. -eal _____ | |

C. Name the 5 divisions of the spinal column:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. C1-C7 _____ | 4. S1-S5 _____ |
| 2. T1-T12 _____ | 5. Tailbone region _____ |
| 3. L1-L5 _____ | |

D. Name the plane of the body described below:

- Horizontal plane dividing the body into superior and inferior parts: _____
- Vertical plane dividing the body into right and left parts: _____
- Vertical plane dividing the body into anterior and posterior parts: _____

E. Give the positional or directional term:

- on the surface of the body _____
- lying on the back _____
- below another structure _____

- 4. pertaining to the side _____
- 5. pertaining to the middle _____
- 6. lying on the belly _____
- 7. above another structure _____
- 8. near the point of attachment to the trunk or near the beginning of a structure _____
- 9. away from the surface of the body _____
- 10. far from the point of attachment to the trunk or far from the beginning of a structure _____

F. Give the name of the structure described below:

- 1. double-folded membrane surrounding abdominal viscera _____
- 2. a backbone _____
- 3. membrane surrounding the lungs _____
- 4. pad of cartilage between each backbone _____
- 5. space between the lungs containing the heart, trachea, aorta _____

Chapter Two MEDICAL SCRAMBLE

Name: _____

Unscramble the letters to form medical terms from the clues. Use the letters in the squares to complete the bonus term.

1. *Clue:* Endocrine gland in the neck

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ RYDIHOT

2. *Clue:* Control center of a cell

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ LUSNECU

3. *Clue:* Internal organs

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ACSRVEI

4. *Clue:* Windpipe

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ AHCRATE

5. *Clue:* Tube connecting the kidneys and urinary bladder

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ TRUERE

6. *Clue:* The double-layered membrane surrounding the lung

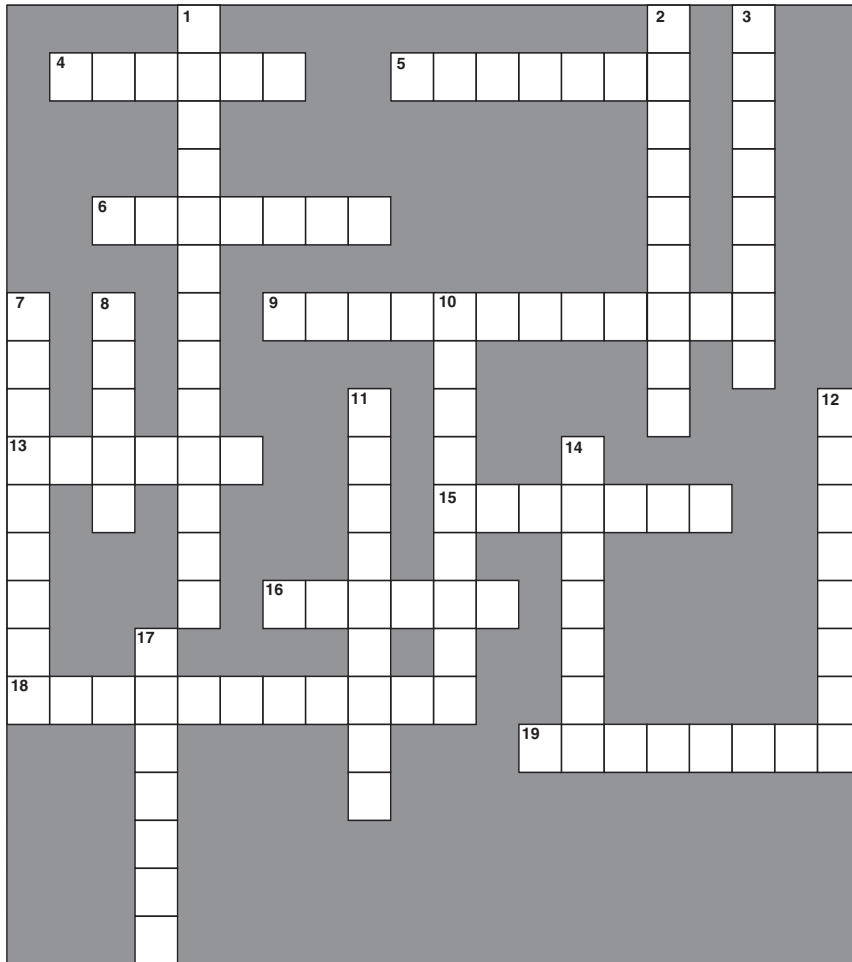
___ ___ ___ ___ AUPELR

BONUS TERM: *Clue:* The gland at the base of the brain that secretes growth hormone, thyroid-stimulating hormone, and hormones that affect the ovaries and testes.

Chapter Two
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Name: _____

Fill in the crossword puzzle below using the clues listed underneath it.



Across Clues

- 4. Voice box.
- 5. Collection of fat cells.
- 6. Control center of a cell.
- 9. Structures in cytoplasm where food is burned to release energy.
- 13. A double-layered membrane surrounding each lung.
- 15. Throat.
- 16. Loin (waist) region.
- 18. Area between the lungs.
- 19. Vertical plane dividing body into right and left sides.

Down Clues

- 1. Upper right and left regions beneath the ribs.
- 2. Backbones.
- 3. Lower right and left regions near the groin.
- 7. Muscle separating the abdominal and thoracic cavities.
- 8. Regions of DNA within each chromosome.
- 10. All the material that is outside the nucleus yet within the cell membrane.
- 11. Stomach, small and large intestines, spleen, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.
- 12. Bones and joints; musculo_____system.
- 14. Tube from the urinary bladder to the outside of the body.
- 17. Internal organs.

Chapter Two ANSWERS TO THE QUIZZES

Multiple Choice Quiz

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 4. E | 7. D | 10. C | 13. A | 16. D | 19. D | 22. E | 25. B |
| 2. C | 5. C | 8. B | 11. E | 14. C | 17. B | 20. D | 23. A | |
| 3. B | 6. B | 9. D | 12. C | 15. A | 18. A | 21. A | 24. D | |

Exercise Quiz

A

- nucleus
- anabolism
- metabolism
- histologist
- genes

B

- pharynx
- adipose tissue
- trachea
- ureter
- larynx
- pleura
- cartilage
- urethra

C

- cranial
- thoracic
- pelvic
- spinal
- abdominal

D

- cervical
- thoracic
- lumbar
- sacral
- coccygeal

E

- superficial
- distal
- prone
- ventral (anterior)

F

- lateral
- proximal
- superior
- vertebra
- distal
- transverse
- sagittal
- inferior (caudal)

G

- incision of the skull
- pertaining to above the stomach
- tumor of cartilage (benign)
- pertaining to the navel
- pertaining to the back
- pertaining to between vertebrae

H

- mediastinum
- pituitary
- mitochondria
- epithelial
- sarcoma
- visceral
- karyotype

I

- right upper quadrant (of the abdomen)
- between the 5th lumbar and the 1st sacral vertebrae

Dictation and Comprehension Quiz

A

- adipose
- cartilage
- chondrosarcoma
- chromosomes
- craniotomy
- epithelial cells
- histology
- inguinal
- karyotype
- larynx
- mitochondria
- pharynx
- pituitary gland
- sagittal plane
- thyroid gland
- tracheal
- transverse plane
- umbilical
- urethra
- visceral

B

- Incision of the skull
- Pertaining to the groin
- Malignant tumor of connective (flesh) tissue
- Picture of nuclear structures
- Pertaining to internal organs
- Study of tissues
- Secretory organ in the neck
- Flexible connective tissue at joints
- Divides the body horizontally
- Tube from the urinary bladder to the outside of the body
- Cytoplasmic structures where catabolism takes place
- Throat
- Divides the body vertically into right and left parts
- Secretory organ at the base of the brain
- Voice box
- Pertaining to the navel
- Pertaining to the windpipe
- Pertaining to fat tissue
- Line external body surface and internal surface of organs
- Rod-shaped nuclear structures

Spelling Quiz

A

- abdomen—area under the chest containing the stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder
- cartilage—flexible connective tissue between joints
- chromosome—contains genetic material in nucleus of a cell
- diaphragm—muscular wall separating the chest and abdomen
- sagittal—vertical plane dividing the body into right and left portions
- larynx—voice box
- cervical—pertaining to the neck
- chondroma—tumor of cartilage (benign)

Chapter Two

Answers to Terminology Section

(textbook pages 50–53)

Terminology	Meaning
abdominal	Pertaining to the abdomen.
adipose	Pertaining to fat.
anterior	Pertaining to the front.
anabolism	Process of casting up (building-up or synthesizing process in a cell).
cervical	Pertaining to the neck.
chondroma	Tumor of cartilage.
chondrosarcoma	Flesh tumor (malignant) of cartilage (tissue). All sarcomas are malignant (cancerous) tumors.
chromosomes	“Color bodies”; contain genetic material and are located in the nucleus of cell.
coccygeal	Pertaining to the tailbone.
craniotomy	Incision of the skull.
cytoplasm	Contents (formation) of the cell (apart from the nucleus and cell membrane).
distal	Pertaining to far (from the beginning of a structure).
dorsal	Pertaining to the back.
histology	Study of tissues.
iliac	Pertaining to the ilium.
inguinal	Pertaining to the groin.
karyotype	Picture (classification) of the nucleus (and its chromosomes).
lateral	Pertaining to the side.
lumbosacral	Pertaining to the lumbar and sacral regions.
medial	Pertaining to the middle.
nucleic	Pertaining to the nucleus.
pelvic	Pertaining to the pelvis (bones in the region of the hip).
posterior	Pertaining to the back, behind.
proximal	Pertaining to near the beginning of a structure.
sacral	Pertaining to the sacrum (lower back).
sarcoma	Tumor (malignant) of flesh tissue .
spinal	Pertaining to the spine, backbone.
epithelial cell	Cell covering the surface of the skin and inner lining of body cavities and tubes.
thoracic	Pertaining to the chest.
thoracotomy	Incision of the chest.
tracheal	Pertaining to the windpipe.
umbilical	Pertaining to the navel.
ventral	Pertaining to the belly side of the body.
vertebral	Pertaining to vertebrae.
visceral	Pertaining to internal organs.
anabolic	Pertaining to casting up; building up substances (proteins) in the cell.
catabolism	Process of casting down; breaking down material in the cell to release energy.
epigastric	Pertaining to above the stomach.
hypochondriac region	Pertaining to under the rib cartilages (area of the abdomen).
intervertebral	Pertaining to between the vertebrae.
metabolism	State of building up (anabolism) and breaking down (catabolism); processes in a cell.

