Chapter 2: The Human Body in Health and Disease

MATCHING

Match each definition with the correct word part.

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

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.

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

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.

11. 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

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**Match each definition with the correct term.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>abnormal development of cells, tissues, or organs</td>
<td>a. anaplasia</td>
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<td>b.</td>
<td>change in cell structure and orientation</td>
<td>b. anatomy</td>
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<td>c.</td>
<td>defective development of an organ or tissue</td>
<td>c. anomaly</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>deviation from what is regarded as normal</td>
<td>d. aplasia</td>
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<td>e.</td>
<td>study of body structures</td>
<td>e. dysplasia</td>
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<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>back of the body or organ</td>
<td>a. anterior</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>farthest from the midline</td>
<td>b. distal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>nearer the midline</td>
<td>c. dorsal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>situated in the back</td>
<td>d. medial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>situated in the front</td>
<td>e. posterior</td>
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<td>24.</td>
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<td>25.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>sudden outbreak of a disease</td>
<td>a. sudden outbreak of a disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>ongoing presence of a disease within a population</td>
<td>b. ongoing presence of a disease within a population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>outbreak of a disease over a large area</td>
<td>c. outbreak of a disease over a large area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>study of the causes of diseases</td>
<td>d. study of the causes of diseases</td>
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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
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.
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
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
6. This type of condition is also known as a birth defect.
   a. organic disorder   c. genetics
   b. developmental disorder   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   c. airborne
   b. food-borne   d. waterborne
   
   **ANS: C**  **PTS: 1**

8. The study of the anatomy, physiology, pathology, and chemistry of the cell is known as ______.
   a. cytology   c. genome
   b. pathology   d. nucleus
   
   **ANS: A**  **PTS: 1**

9. The area of the abdomen around the belly button is known as the ______ region.
   a. right lumbar   c. right iliac
   b. left lumbar   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   c. abdominopelvic cavity
    b. parietal peritoneum   d. left iliac region
    
    **ANS: B**  **PTS: 1**

11. A ______ is the basic structural and functional unit of the body.
    a. cell   c. gene
    b. cell membrane   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   c. adult stem cells
    b. endothelium   d. epithelium
    
    **ANS: C**  **PTS: 1**

13. Tissues that form glands and a protective covering for all body surfaces are called ______ tissues.
    a. connective   c. dense connective
    b. epithelial   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   c. dominant gene
    b. DNA   d. pathogen
    
    **ANS: C**  **PTS: 1**
15. The _____ cavity contains the body organs that sustain homeostasis.
   a. ventral     c. cranial
   b. spinal      d. dorsal
   ANS: A        PTS: 1

16. This plane is also known as the coronal plane.
   a. horizontal plane     c. frontal plane
   b. sagittal 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     c. autopsy
   b. gland     d. body cavity
   ANS: A        PTS: 1

18. _____ means uppermost, above, or toward the head.
   a. Inferior     c. Medial
   b. Lateral      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     c. pathologist
   b. epidemiologist  d. hospitalist
   ANS: B        PTS: 1

20. The _____ position describes a body standing in the standard position.
   a. ventral     c. anatomic
   b. right hypochondriac  d. transverse
   ANS: C        PTS: 1

21. This cavity is also known as the chest cavity.
   a. abdominal     c. pelvic
   b. thoracic      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     c. Tay-Sachs disease
   b. Phenylketonuria  d. Down syndrome
   ANS: D        PTS: 1

23. Specialized epithelial tissue that lines blood and lymph vessels is known as _____.
   a. endothelium     c. loose connective tissue
   b. epithelium      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