## The Human Body in Health and Disease

### Learning Exercises

**Class Name**

### Matching Word Parts #1

Write the correct answer in the middle column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
<th>Possible Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. cell</td>
<td></td>
<td>-ologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. fat</td>
<td></td>
<td>hist/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. gland</td>
<td></td>
<td>cyt/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4. specialist</td>
<td></td>
<td>adip/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5. tissue</td>
<td></td>
<td>aden/o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Matching Word Parts #2

Write the correct answer in the middle column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
<th>Possible Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.6. back</td>
<td></td>
<td>anter/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7. control</td>
<td></td>
<td>caud/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8. front</td>
<td></td>
<td>cephal/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9. head</td>
<td></td>
<td>poster/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10. lower part of body</td>
<td></td>
<td>-stasis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Matching Word Parts #3

Write the correct answer in the middle column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
<th>Possible Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.11. disease, suffering, emotion</td>
<td></td>
<td>endo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12. out of</td>
<td></td>
<td>exo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13. formation</td>
<td></td>
<td>-ology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14. study of</td>
<td></td>
<td>path/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.15. within</td>
<td></td>
<td>-plasia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the Blank #1

2.16. A/An ____________________ is a horizontal plane that divides the body into upper and lower portions.

2.17. An unfavorable response due to prescribed medical treatment is known as a/an ____________________ illness.

2.18. The ____________________ is the space formed by the hip bones that primarily contains the organs of the reproductive and excretory systems.

2.19. A/An ____________________ is a pathologic condition caused by an absent or defective gene.

2.20. Unspecialized cells that renew themselves for long periods of time through cell division are known as ____________________.

Word Construction #1

Use these word parts to construct the term that answers the following questions. Combining vowels are used in the term only when necessary. The answer includes the term (plus the appropriate word parts). For example: hepatitis (hepat, -itis).

- aden/o  ana-  carcin/o  dys-  -ectomy  endo-  hyper-  hypo-
- -ia  -malacia  -oma  -osis  -plasia  -sclerosis  -stenosis  -trophy

2.21. The term ____________________ describes the abnormal softening of a gland.

2.22. The term ____________________ describes a change in the structure of cells and in their orientation to each other.

2.23. The abnormal hardening of a gland is known as ____________________.

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

2.25. A/An ____________________ is a benign tumor that arises in or resembles glandular tissue.

2.26. The term ____________________ describes a general increase in the bulk of a body part due to an increase in the size, but not in the number, of cells in the tissues.

2.27. The surgical procedure to remove a gland is known as a/an ____________________.

2.28. The incomplete development of an organ or tissue, usually due to a deficiency in the number of cells, is known as ____________________.
2.29. The abnormal development or growth of cells, tissues, or organs is known as _____________.
2.30. A/An _____________ is a malignant tumor that originates in glandular tissue.

**Matching Medical Terms and Definitions #1**

Write the correct answer in the middle column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
<th>Possible Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.31. belly button or navel</td>
<td></td>
<td>anomaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.32. deviation from normal</td>
<td></td>
<td>geriatrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.33. relating to the groin</td>
<td></td>
<td>inguinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.34. situated nearest the midline</td>
<td></td>
<td>proximal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.35. specialist caring for older people</td>
<td></td>
<td>umbilicus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Word Surgery**

Divide these terms into word parts, in the proper sequence, on the lines provided to create the answer to the question. Use a slash (/) to indicate a combining form. Use a hyphen to indicate a prefix or suffix. (You may not need all of the lines provided.)

2.36. The **hypogastric** region is located below the stomach.

2.37. The term **caudal** means toward the lower part of the body.

2.38. **Aplasia** is the defective development or the congenital absence of an organ or tissue.

2.39. The term **cephalic** means toward the head.

2.40. **Physiology** is the study of the functions of the structures of the body.

**Fill in the Blank #2**

2.41. The term ________________ means situated in the back. It also means on the back part of an organ.

2.42. The genetic structures located within the nucleus of each cell are known as ________________.

2.43. The group of hereditary bleeding disorders in which a blood-clotting factor is missing is known as ________________.

2.44. A/An ________________ disorder is an illness without known cause.

2.45. The ________________ contains primarily the major organs of digestion.
Multiple Choice
Select the correct answer and write it on the line provided.

2.46. The term __________________ means situated in the front. It also means on the front or forward part of an organ.
   anterior    posterior

2.47. The condition known as __________________ is a genetic disorder in which the essential digestive enzyme phenylalanine hydroxylase is missing.
   phenylketonuria    Tay-Sachs disease

2.48. The spread of a disease by the bite of a certain mosquito is known as _________________.
   transmission.
   bloodborne    vector-borne

2.49. An ________________ gland secretes one or more hormones directly into the bloodstream.
   endocrine    exocrine

2.50. A ________________ disorder produces symptoms for which no physiological or anatomical cause can be identified.
   congenital    functional

Word Construction #2
Use these word parts to construct the term that answers the following questions. Combining vowels are used in the term only when necessary. The answer includes the term (plus the appropriate word parts). For example: *hepatitis* (hepat, -itis).

- al - crine cyt/o dem/o eal ent endo-
  epi- eti- exo- hist/o home/o ic itis
  -ology - osis pan- periton/o plasm retro- stasis

2.51. The term __________________ means located behind the peritoneum.

2.52. The term __________________ means the study of the causes of diseases.

2.53. The material within the cell membrane that is not part of the nucleus is known as _________________.

2.54. The __________________ glands secrete chemical substances into ducts that lead either to other organs or out of the body.

2.55. A/An ________________ is a sudden and widespread outbreak of a disease within a specific population group or area.

2.56. The study of the structure, composition, and function of tissues is known as _________________.

2.57. The term ________________ describes an inflammation of the peritoneum.

2.58. The ongoing presence of a disease within a population, group, or area is known as being _________________.

2.59. The processes through which the body maintains a constant internal environment is known as _________________.

2.60. A/An ________________ is an outbreak of a disease occurring over a large geographic area, possibly worldwide.
### Matching Medical Terms and Definitions #2

Write the correct answer in the middle column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
<th>Possible Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.61. back of the body and head</td>
<td></td>
<td>anatomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.62. farthest from the midline</td>
<td></td>
<td>distal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.63. front (belly side) of the body</td>
<td></td>
<td>dorsal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.64. region above the stomach</td>
<td></td>
<td>epigastric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.65. study of the structures of the body</td>
<td></td>
<td>medial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.66. toward the midline</td>
<td></td>
<td>ventral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fill in the Blank #3

2.67. A/An ________________ is any condition that is transmitted from one person to another by either direct or indirect contact with contaminated objects.

2.68. The spread of a disease through contact with blood or other body fluids that have been contaminated with blood is known as ________________.

2.69. The ________________ is a fused double layer of the parietal peritoneum that attaches parts of the intestine to the interior abdominal wall.

2.70. The ________________ divides the body into equal left and right halves.

2.71. A/An ________________ is an illness caused by living pathogenic organisms such as bacteria and viruses.

2.72. The multilayered membrane that protects and holds the organs in place within the abdominal cavity is known as the ________________.

2.73. A/An ________________ is an abnormal condition that exists at the time of birth.

2.74. The ________________ surrounds and protects the heart and the lungs.

2.75. A disease acquired in a hospital or clinic setting is known as a/an ________________. 
CHAPTER 2 CROSSWORD PUZZLE

The answers for this puzzle are located at the back of this workbook on page 94.

ACROSS
1. Surgical removal of a gland
4. An infection acquired in a hospital or clinic
8. Term meaning toward the head
10. Abnormal condition that exists at the time of birth
11. Situated farthest from the midline
12. Study of the causes of diseases
15. Combining form meaning disease
16. Situated in back
17. Suffix meaning formation
18. Defective development or congenital absence of an organ or tissue
19. The study of tissues
20. Situated nearest the midline
21. Toward the lower part of the body

DOWN
1. A deviation from normal
2. A benign tumor of glandular origin
3. Situated in the front
5. Combining form meaning fat
6. Term meaning relating to the groin
7. Maintaining a constant internal environment
9. Prefix meaning within
10. Material within the cell membrane that is not part of the nucleus
11. Abnormal growth of cells, tissue, or organs
12. Prefix meaning out of
13. Disorder without known cause
14. Region located above the stomach