

The Human Body in Health and Disease

Learning Exercises

Class _____ Name _____

Matching Word Parts #1

Write the correct answer in the middle column.

Definition	Correct Answer	Possible Answers
2.1. cell	_____	-ologist
2.2. fat	_____	hist/o
2.3. gland	_____	cyt/o
2.4. specialist	_____	adip/o
2.5. tissue	_____	aden/o

Matching Word Parts #2

Write the correct answer in the middle column.

Definition	Correct Answer	Possible Answers
2.6. back	_____	anter/o
2.7. control	_____	caud/o
2.8. front	_____	cephal/o
2.9. head	_____	poster/o
2.10. lower part of body	_____	-stasis

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Matching Word Parts #3

Write the correct answer in the middle column.

Definition	Correct Answer	Possible Answers
2.11. disease, suffering, emotion	_____	endo-
2.12. out of	_____	exo-
2.13. formation	_____	-ology
2.14. study of	_____	path/o
2.15. within	_____	-plasia

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.

Definitions	Correct Answer	Possible Answers
2.31. belly button or navel	_____	anomaly
2.32. deviation from normal	_____	geriatrician
2.33. relating to the groin	_____	inguinal
2.34. situated nearest the midline	_____	proximal
2.35. specialist caring for older people	_____	umbilicus

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.

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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 _____.
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	en-	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.

Definitions	Correct Answer	Possible Answers
2.61. back of the body and head	_____	anatomy
2.62. farthest from the midline	_____	distal
2.63. front (belly side) of the body	_____	dorsal
2.64. region above the stomach	_____	epigastric
2.65. study of the structures of the body	_____	medial
2.66. toward the midline	_____	ventral

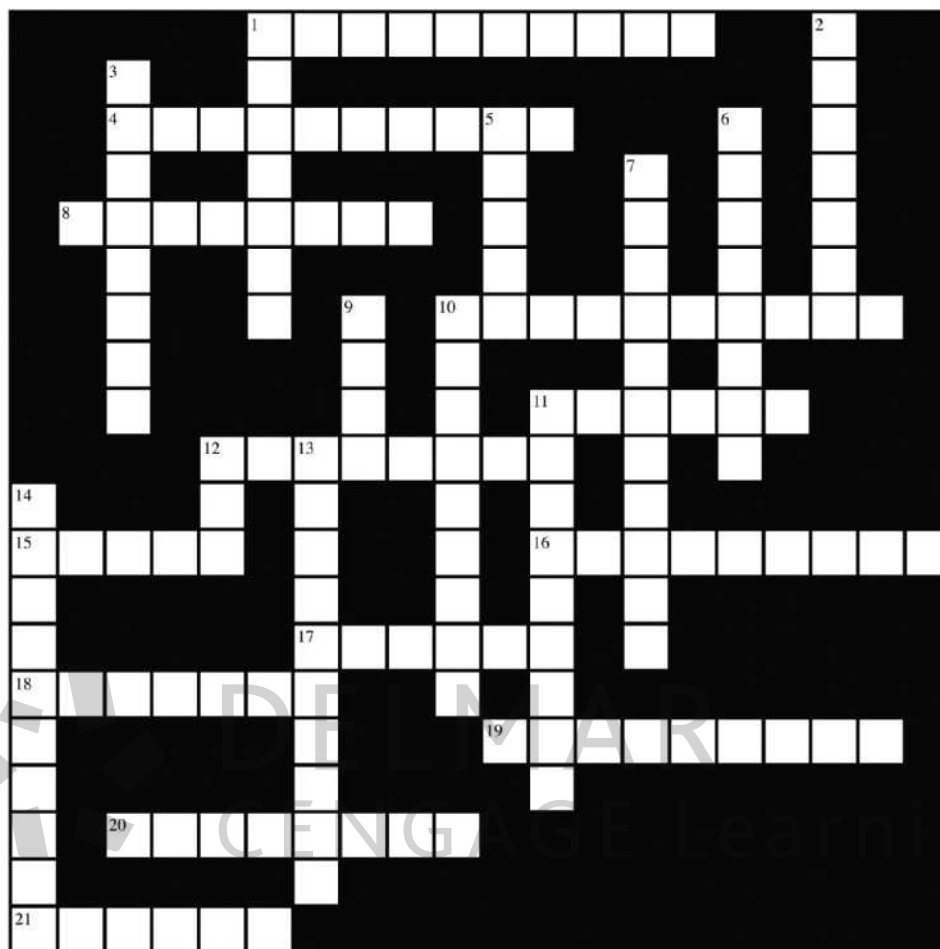
Fill in the Blank #3

- 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 _____.

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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