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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The pronunciation for the organization of the body term referring to the major covering of the external surface of the body is
   a. (*ep*-i-THĒ-lē-al) (TISH-ū).
   b. (ke-NEK-tiv) (TISH-ū).
   c. (MUS-el) (TISH-ū).
   d. (NURV-us) (TISH-ū).

   ANS: A REF: 19 OBJ: 1
   TOP: Pronunciation of Anatomic Structures

2. The pronunciation for the body structure term referring to groups of similar cells that perform specific functions is
   a. (SIS-tem).
   b. (OR-gen).
   c. (KAV-i-tē).
   d. (TISH-ū).

   ANS: D REF: 18 OBJ: 1
   TOP: Pronunciation of Anatomic Structures

3. The combining form referring to the basic unit of all living things is
   a. organ/o.
   b. system/o.
   c. viscer/o.
   d. cyt/o.

   ANS: D REF: 22 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

4. The combining form referring two or more types of tissues that together perform special body functions is
   a. organ/o.
   b. system/o.
   c. neur/o.
   d. cyt/o.

   ANS: A REF: 22 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

5. The combining form hist/o is defined as
   a. fat.
   b. nucleus.
   c. organ.
   d. tissue.

   ANS: D REF: 22 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

6. The combining form my/o is defined as

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a. flesh.
b. nerve.
c. muscle.
d. cell.

ANS: C REF: 22 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

7. The combining form that means internal organs is
a. viscer/o.
b. sarc/o.
c. epitheli/o.
d. system/o.

ANS: A REF: 22 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

8. A combining form that means flesh is
a. epitheli/o.
b. viscer/o.
c. my/o.
d. sarc/o.

ANS: D REF: 22 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

9. The combining form onc/o is defined as
a. cancer.
b. disease.
c. tumor.
d. organ.

ANS: C REF: 24 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

10. The combining form that means cause (of disease) is
a. melan/o.
b. path/o.
c. carcin/o.
d. eti/o.

ANS: D REF: 24 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

11. The combining form carcin/o means
a. disease.
b. mass.
c. tumor.
d. cancer.

ANS: D REF: 24 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

12. The combining form chrom/o is defined as
a. color.
b. green.
c. cause.
d. nucleus.

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ANS: A REF: 25 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

13. The combining form that means red is
    a. xanth/o.
    b. leuk/o.
    c. erythr/o.
    d. melan/o.

ANS: C REF: 25 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

14. The combining form lei/o is defined as
    a. white.
    b. muscle.
    c. smooth.
    d. striated.

ANS: C REF: 24 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

15. The prefix that means after, beyond, change, is
    a. hyper-.
    b. neo-.
    c. hypo-.
    d. meta-.

ANS: D REF: 25 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

16. The suffix that means control, stop, and standing is
    a. -osis.
    b. -megaly.
    c. -oid.
    d. -stasis.

ANS: D REF: 26 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

17. The suffix -plasia is defined as
    a. a condition of formation, development, growth.
    b. pertaining to producing, originating, causing.
    c. a substance or agent that produces or causes.
    d. enlargement.

ANS: A REF: 26 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

18. The suffix that means a substance or agent that produces or causes is
    a. -gen.
    b. -ous.
    c. -sis.
    d. -oid.

ANS: A REF: 26 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

19. The prefix that means through, complete is
    a. dia-.
    b. hyper-.

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c. dys-.
d. pro-.

ANS: A REF: 25 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

20. The suffix -genic is defined as
a. producing, originating, causing.
b. pertaining to.
c. tumor, swelling.
d. development, growth.

ANS: A REF: 26 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

21. The suffix -sarcoma is defined as a
a. tumor, swelling.
b. condition of growth, substance, formation.
c. malignant tumor.
d. disease.

ANS: C REF: 26 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

22. The term that means new growth (of abnormal tissue, benign or malignant) is
a. sarcoma.
b. oncology.
c. neoplasm.
d. melanoma.

ANS: C REF: 29 OBJ: 3
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

23. A tumor composed of muscle tissue is
a. lipoma.
b. melanoma.
c. sarcoma.
d. myoma.

ANS: D REF: 29 OBJ: 3
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

24. The term rhabdomyosarcoma is defined as a _____ muscle.
a. malignant tumor of striated
b. tumor composed of striated
c. tumor composed of smooth
d. malignant tumor of smooth

ANS: A REF: 29 OBJ: 3
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

25. The term carcinoma is defined as a
a. black tumor.
b. cancerous tumor (malignant).
c. tumor containing fat.
d. tumor of green color.

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ANS: B REF: 29 OBJ: 3
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

26. The correct way to analyze the term melanocarcinoma is
    a. melan/o/carcin/oma.
    b. mel/ano/car/cino/ma.
    c. melano/carcin/o/ma.
    d. melan/o/car/cin/oma.

ANS: A REF: 24-26 OBJ: 3
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

27. A tumor composed of fat (benign tumor) is a
    a. myoma.
    b. sarcoma.
    c. neuroma.
    d. lipoma.

ANS: D REF: 29 OBJ: 3
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

28. Which of the following terms is spelled incorrectly?
    a. epithelioma
    b. carcinoma
    c. neuroma
    d. lipoma

ANS: B REF: 29 OBJ: 3
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

29. The term neuroma is built from which of the following combinations of word parts?
    a. Word root and suffix
    b. Word root, combining vowel, and suffix
    c. Prefix and word root
    d. Prefix and word root embedded in suffix

ANS: A REF: 22 | 26 OBJ: 3
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

30. The term that means cancerous tumor of glandular tissue is
    a. adenocarcinoma.
    b. chloroma.
    c. lipoma.
    d. adenoma.

ANS: A REF: 29 OBJ: 3
TOP: Disease and Disorder Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

31. The term that means disease of the body is
    a. somatic.
    b. somatoplasm.
    c. somatogenic.

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d. somatopathy.

ANS: D REF: 34 OBJ: 4
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

32. The study of tissue is called
a. histology.
b. cytology.
c. pathology.
d. oncology.

ANS: A REF: 34 OBJ: 4
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

33. Hyperplasia is defined as cell development that is
a. excessive.
b. incomplete.
c. abnormal.
d. late.

ANS: A REF: 34 OBJ: 4
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

34. Incomplete development of an organ or tissues is called
a. dysplasia.
b. hypoplasia.
c. hyperplasia.
d. metastasis.

ANS: B REF: 34 OBJ: 4
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

35. The study of cells is
a. cytology.
b. etiology.
c. histology.
d. pathology.

ANS: A REF: 33 OBJ: 4
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

36. The term karyocyte is defined as
a. the study of cells.
b. resembling a cell.
c. an increase in the number of cells.
d. a cell with a nucleus.

ANS: D REF: 34 OBJ: 4
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

37. The term that means pertaining to the internal organs of the body is
a. systemic.
b. visceral.

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c. organomegaly.
d. somatic.

ANS: B REF: 34 OBJ: 4
TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

38. If a tumor is becoming progressively worse and is likely to cause death, it is
a. oncogenic.
b. benign.
c. malignant.
d. encapsulated.

ANS: C REF: 44 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

39. The term idiopathic is defined as
a. the absence of signs of disease.
b. becoming progressively worse.
c. pertaining to a disease of unknown origin.
d. a response to injury.

ANS: C REF: 44 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

40. If a tumor is found to be benign, it is
a. painful.
b. cancerous.
c. nonrecurrent.
d. palliative.

ANS: C REF: 43 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

41. The term that means cancer in the early stage, before invading the surrounding tissue is
a. carcinoma in situ.
b. in vivo.
c. benign.
d. encapsulated.

ANS: A REF: 43 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

42. The term that means enclosed within a capsule, as with benign or malignant tumors that have not spread beyond the capsule of the organ in which it originated is
a. morbidity.
b. exacerbation.
c. remission.
d. encapsulated.

ANS: D REF: 43 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

43. A substance that produces cancer is said to be a(n)

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a. cancerogen.
b. oncogen.
c. carcinogen.
d. pathogen.

ANS: C REF: 38 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

44. The term that means state of complete knowledge and refers to the art of identifying a disease based on the patient's signs, symptoms and test results is
a. prognosis.
b. diagnosis.
c. etiology.
d. iatrology.

ANS: B REF: 38 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

45. A term that means abnormal condition of bluish discoloration is
a. cyanosis.
b. xanthosis.
c. erythrocytosis.
d. leukocytosis.

ANS: A REF: 38 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

46. The study of disease is called
a. visceral.
b. etiology.
c. somatogenic.
d. pathology.

ANS: D REF: 39 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

47. The term that means a physician who studies and treats malignant tumors is
a. pathologist.
b. etiologist.
c. oncology.
d. oncologist.

ANS: D REF: 38 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

48. The term that means study of causes (of diseases) is
a. iatrogenic.
b. iatrology.
c. etiology.
d. oncology.

ANS: C REF: 38 OBJ: 5
TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

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49. Xanthochromic means
    a. an abnormal condition of yellow.
    b. colors not normal to the body.
    c. pertaining to yellow color.
    d. an abnormal condition of green.

    ANS: C REF: 39 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

50. The term that means state of being mortal (death) is
    a. hospice.
    b. mortality.
    c. morbidity.
    d. apoptosis.

    ANS: B REF: 44 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

51. The term that means without fever is
    a. idiopathic.
    b. iatrogenic.
    c. apoptosis.
    d. afebrile.

    ANS: D REF: 42 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

52. The term that means having a fever is
    a. febrile.
    b. pathogenic.
    c. xanthochromic.
    d. afebrile.

    ANS: A REF: 44 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

53. The plural form for carcinoma is
    a. carcinomae.
    b. carcinomata.
    c. carcinomy.
    d. carcinomies.

    ANS: B REF: 48 OBJ: 6 TOP: Plural Endings

54. The plural ending for "-ix" is
    a. -aces.
    b. -e.
    c. -ices.
    d. -nges.

    ANS: C REF: 48 OBJ: 6 TOP: Plural Endings

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55. Which of the following is the plural form of the term that indicates the spread of cancer to more than one organ?
    a. melanoma
    b. melanomata
    c. metastasis
    d. metastases

    ANS: D REF: 38 OBJ: 6 TOP: Plural Endings

56. The abbreviation RBC means red blood cell, also known as
    a. leukocyte.
    b. erythrocyte.
    c. erythrocytosis.
    d. radiation therapy.

    ANS: B REF: 50 OBJ: 7 TOP: Abbreviations

57. The abbreviation for the medical term meaning state of complete knowledge is
    a. Dx.
    b. Px.
    c. METS.
    d. XRT.

    ANS: A REF: 50 OBJ: 7 TOP: Abbreviations

58. A tumor of connective tissue usually develops rapidly and metastasizes through the lymph channels. This type of tumor is called
    a. melanoma.
    b. lipoma.
    c. carcinoma.
    d. sarcoma.

    ANS: D REF: 29 OBJ: 8 TOP: Practical Application

59. The presence of uterine fibroids is a common diagnosis in fertile women over 40 years of age. Because they are derived from the smooth muscle of the uterus, they are called
    a. chloromas.
    b. leiomyomas.
    c. rhabdomyomas.
    d. sarcomas.

    ANS: B REF: 29 OBJ: 8 TOP: Practical Application

60. A patient with multiple sclerosis may experience an increase in the severity of symptoms or a(n)
    a. exacerbation.
    b. encapsulation.
    c. malignancy.
    d. remission.

    ANS: A REF: 43 OBJ: 8 TOP: Practical Application

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61. The patient may be diagnosed with polycythemia vera, a disease of unknown origin involving an increase in the total red cell mass of the blood. The patient originally presented with an increase in the number of red (blood) cells or
    a. leukocytosis.
    b. leukocyte.
    c. erythrocytosis.
    d. erythrocyte.

    ANS: C REF: 33 OBJ: 8 TOP: Practical Application

62. A disease or disorder originating in the body, as opposed to psychogenic origins, would be referred to as
    a. somatoplasm.
    b. somatogenic.
    c. iatrogenic.
    d. systemic.

    ANS: B REF: 34 OBJ: 8 TOP: Practical Application

63. The oncology patient's pathology report stated that there is metastasis present, which would mean that
    a. no cancer is present.
    b. there is improvement.
    c. cancer is temporarily stopped.
    d. the cancer has spread (literally, beyond control).

    ANS: D REF: 38 OBJ: 8 TOP: Practical Application

64. The physician wrote in her progress note that the patient is in remission, meaning
    a. improvement or absence of signs and symptoms of the disease.
    b. providing relief but not cure of the disease.
    c. signs and symptoms of the disease have returned.
    d. the disease is enclosed within a capsule.

    ANS: A REF: 44 OBJ: 8 TOP: Practical Application

MATCHING

Match each item with the correct description below.

a. -oid
b. somat/o
c. hyper-
d. melan/o
e. dys-
f. -plasm

1. black
2. resembling
3. above, excessive
4. growth, substance, formation
5. body

6. painful, abnormal, difficult, labored

1.	ANS:	D	REF:	25	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
2.	ANS:	A	REF:	26	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
3.	ANS:	C	REF:	25	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
4.	ANS:	F	REF:	26	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
5.	ANS:	B	REF:	24	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
6.	ANS:	E	REF:	25	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts

Match each item with the correct description below.

a. aden/o
b. cyan/o
c. lip/o
d. iatr/o
e. kary/o
f. path/o

7. blue
8. gland
9. physician, medicine (also means treatment)
10. nucleus
11. fat
12. disease

7.	ANS:	B	REF:	25	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
8.	ANS:	A	REF:	22	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
9.	ANS:	D	REF:	24	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
10.	ANS:	E	REF:	22	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
11.	ANS:	C	REF:	22	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts
12.	ANS:	F	REF:	24	OBJ:	2	TOP: Word Parts

Match each item with the correct description below.

a. lipoid
b. somatic
c. carcinogenic
d. leukocytosis
e. cancerous
f. hospice

13. producing cancer
14. pertaining to the body
15. pertaining to cancer
16. increase in white blood cells
17. provides palliative care for terminally ill patients and their families
18. resembling fat

13.	ANS:	C	REF:	38	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5	TOP: Medical Terms
14.	ANS:	B	REF:	34	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5	TOP: Medical Terms
15.	ANS:	E	REF:	38	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5	TOP: Medical Terms
16.	ANS:	D	REF:	34	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5	TOP: Medical Terms

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17. ANS: F REF: 44 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
18. ANS: A REF: 34 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms

Match each item with the correct description below.

a. erythrocyte
b. biological therapy
c. systemic
d. pathogenic
e. rhabdomyoma
f. in vivo

19. pertaining to a (body) system (or the body as a whole)
20. tumor composed of striated muscle
21. within the living body
22. producing disease
23. treatment of cancers with biological response modifiers
24. red (blood) cell

19. ANS: C REF: 34 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
20. ANS: E REF: 29 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
21. ANS: F REF: 44 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
22. ANS: D REF: 39 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
23. ANS: B REF: 43 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
24. ANS: A REF: 33 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms

Match each item with the correct description below.

a. melanoma
b. karyoplasm
c. morbidity
d. leukocyte
e. liposarcoma
f. xanthosis

25. substance of a nucleus
26. malignant tumor of fat
27. state of being diseased or unwell
28. white (blood) cell
29. abnormal condition of yellow (discoloration)
30. black tumor

25. ANS: B REF: 34 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
26. ANS: E REF: 29 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
27. ANS: C REF: 44 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
28. ANS: D REF: 34 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
29. ANS: F REF: 39 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
30. ANS: A REF: 29 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms

Match each item with the correct description below.

a. palliative
b. apoptosis

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c. fibrosarcoma
d. remission
e. prognosis
f. leiomyosarcoma

31. programmed cell death
32. malignant tumor composed of fiber (fibrous tissue)
33. improvement or absence of signs of disease
34. malignant tumor of smooth muscle
35. state of before knowledge (prediction of the outcome of disease based on the patient's signs, symptoms and test results)
36. providing relief but not cure

31. ANS: B REF: 42 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
32. ANS: C REF: 29 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
33. ANS: D REF: 44 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
34. ANS: F REF: 29 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
35. ANS: E REF: 39 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
36. ANS: A REF: 44 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms

Match each item with the correct description below.

a. WBC
b. Dx
c. chemo
d. RBC
e. XRT
f. CA
g. Px
h. METS

37. chemotherapy
38. leukocyte
39. prognosis
40. radiation therapy
41. metastases
42. carcinoma
43. red blood cell
44. diagnosis

37. ANS: C REF: 50 OBJ: 7
TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology
38. ANS: A REF: 50 OBJ: 7
TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology
39. ANS: G REF: 50 OBJ: 7
TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology
40. ANS: E REF: 50 OBJ: 7
TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology
41. ANS: H REF: 50 OBJ: 7
TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology
42. ANS: F REF: 50 OBJ: 7

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TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology

43. ANS: D REF: 50 OBJ: 7
TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology

44. ANS: B REF: 50 OBJ: 7
TOP: Abbreviations Related to Body Structure and Oncology