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SKU: 9780323479912-TEST-BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A combining form is the:
   a. word ending
   b. root plus combining vowel
   c. prefix
   d. prefix plus combining vowel
   e. root plus suffix

   ANS: B

2. The combining form meaning "joint" is:
   a. aden/o
   b. -itis
   c. -algia
   d. arthr/o
   e. oste/o

   ANS: D

3. A suffix meaning "inflammation" is:
   a. -itis
   b. -osis
   c. -ac
   d. -al
   e. -tomy

   ANS: A

4. A word part meaning "below","less than normal," or "under" is:
   a. re-
   b. hyper-
   c. trans-
   d. -emia
   e. hypo-

   ANS: E

5. A suffix meaning "study of" is:
   a. -pathy
   b. -logy
   c. -gram
   d. -scopy
   e. -osis

   ANS: B

6. A tumor of a gland is called:

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a. arthrosis
b. arthroscope
c. adenoma
d. nephroma
e. hepatitis

ANS: C

7. Visual examination of the urinary bladder is called:
a. cystoscopy
b. cytology
c. cystogram
d. nephroscopy
e. cystoscope

ANS: A

8. Prediction about the outcome of an illness or treatment is called:
a. prognosis
b. psychosis
c. diagnosis
d. biopsy
e. pathology

ANS: A

9. (Condition of) nerve pain is called:
a. neural
b. arthralgia
c. cephalgia
d. neueralgia
e. neuralgia

ANS: E

10. Ren/o and nephr/o both mean:
a. heart
b. liver
c. blood
d. kidney
e. intestine

ANS: D

11. Which term relates to the brain?
a. anemia
b. cerebral
c. rhinitis
d. thrombosis
e. gastrotomy

ANS: B

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12. A cancerous tumor is a(n):
    a. hematoma
    b. adenoma
    c. oncology
    d. gastralgia
    e. carcinoma

    ANS: E

13. A red blood cell is a(n):
    a. platelet
    b. thrombocyte
    c. erythrocyte
    d. leukocyte
    e. resection

    ANS: C

14. Abnormal condition of clot formation:
    a. gastritis
    b. osteitis
    c. adenosis
    d. dermatitis
    e. thrombosis

    ANS: E

15. An instrument to visually examine the urinary bladder is called a(n):
    a. cystoscopy
    b. cystoscope
    c. gastroscope
    d. arthroscopy
    e. excision

    ANS: B

16. An excessive (more than normal) amount of sugar in the blood is called:
    a. hypothyroidism
    b. hyperthyroidism
    c. hyperglycemia
    d. hypoglycemia
    e. hypodermic

    ANS: C

17. A gastrectomy is a(n):
    a. gastric excision
    b. gastroscopy
    c. visual examination of the abdomen
    d. incision of the stomach
    e. incision of a gland

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ANS: A

18. Glands that secrete hormones are _____ glands.
    a. enteral
    b. endocrine
    c. exocrine
    d. adenoma
    e. neural

    ANS: B

19. Increase in cancerous white blood cells in blood and bone marrow:
    a. leukemia
    b. anemia
    c. adenosis
    d. leukocytosis
    e. osteoma

    ANS: A

20. A large incision across the abdomen is called:
    a. laparoscopy
    b. rhinotomy
    c. laparotomy
    d. gastrotomy
    e. gastroscopy

    ANS: C

21. A malignant (cancerous) tumor of flesh (connective) tissue is:
    a. carcinoma
    b. sarcoma
    c. neuroma
    d. hepatoma
    e. nephroma

    ANS: B

22. A doctor who performs autopsies and examines biopsy samples is a(n):
    a. oncologist
    b. gynecologist
    c. hematologist
    d. endocrinologist
    e. pathologist

    ANS: E

23. A record of the electricity in the brain is a(n):
    a. arthrogram
    b. electrocardiogram
    c. resection
    d. electroencephalogram

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e. nephrectomy

ANS: D

24. Inflammation of the small intestine is called:
    a. osteitis
    b. hepatitis
    c. rhinitis
    d. adenitis
    e. enteritis

    ANS: E

25. Protein found in red blood cells is:
    a. sarcoma
    b. hemoglobin
    c. hematoma
    d. erythrocyte
    e. hepatoma

    ANS: B

26. The combining form cyt/o means:
    a. urinary bladder
    b. platelet
    c. gland
    d. cell
    e. red

    ANS: D

27. The combining form rhin/o means:
    a. nose
    b. knowledge
    c. cell
    d. tumor
    e. flesh

    ANS: A

28. The combining form hemat/o means:
    a. liver
    b. white
    c. blood
    d. kidney
    e. red

    ANS: C

29. The combining form glyc/o means:
    a. knowledge
    b. sugar
    c. woman

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d. stomach
e. white

ANS: B

30. The combining form aden/o means:
a. joint
b. head
c. cerebrum
d. intestines
e. gland

ANS: E

31. The combining form oste/o means:
a. bone
b. brain
c. joint
d. electricity
e. stomach

ANS: A

32. The combining form arthr/o means:
a. cancerous
b. head
c. joint
d. intestines
e. blood

ANS: C

33. The combining form thromb/o means:
a. cell
b. clotting
c. flesh
d. mind
e. disease

ANS: B

34. The combining form lapar/o means:
a. intestines
b. stomach
c. abdomen
d. kidney
e. liver

ANS: C

35. The combining form cephal/o means:
a. joint
b. head

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c. life
d. cell
e. knowledge

ANS: B

36. The combining form nephr/o means:
a. heart
b. gland
c. stomach
d. kidney
e. urinary bladder

ANS: D

37. The combining form for “urinary bladder” is:
a. cyt/o
b. cyst/o
c. cerebr/o
d. cephal/o
e. nephr/o

ANS: B

38. The combining form for “nerve” is:
a. encephal/o
b. electr/o
c. erythr/o
d. neur/o
e. nephr/o

ANS: D

39. The combining form for “liver” is:
a. hem/o
b. hemat/o
c. cyst/o
d. enter/o
e. hepat/o

ANS: E

40. The combining form for “eye” is:
a. cephal/o
b. cerebr/o
c. ophthalm/o
d. path/o
e. psych/o

ANS: C

41. The combining form for “woman” or “female” is:
a. gynec/o

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b. oste/o
c. sarc/o
d. ren/o
e. thromb/o

ANS: A

42. The combining form for “white” is:
a. erythr/o
b. gnos/o
c. cyt/o
d. leuk/o
e. onc/o

ANS: D

43. The combining form for “red” is:
a. erythr/o
b. leuk/o
c. cyt/o
d. onc/o
e. gnos/o

ANS: A

44. The combining form for “disease” is:
a. sarc/o
b. thromb/o
c. electr/o
d. gnos/o
e. path/o

ANS: E

45. The combining form for “stomach” is:
a. enter/o
b. lapar/o
c. gastr/o
d. gynec/o
e. ren/o

ANS: C

46. The combining form for “intestines (often the small intestine)” is:
a. enter/o
b. lapar/o
c. gastr/o
d. cyst/o
e. encephal/o

ANS: A

47. The combining form for “heart” is:

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a. aden/o
b. cephal/o
c. thromb/o
d. cardi/o
e. electr/o

ANS: D

48. The combining form for “mind” is:
a. path/o
b. onc/o
c. psych/o
d. sarc/o
e. cephal/o

ANS: C

49. The suffix -ectomy means:
a. cutting out, removal, excision
b. inflammation
c. protein
d. condition
e. pertaining to

ANS: A

50. The suffix -oma means:
a. study of
b. abnormal condition
c. pain
d. blood condition
e. tumor, mass

ANS: E

51. The suffix -logy means:
a. pertaining to
b. condition
c. to view
d. study of
e. state of

ANS: D

52. The suffix -emia means:
a. state of
b. process of visual examination
c. incision
d. abnormal condition
e. blood condition

ANS: E

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53. The suffix -tomy means:
    a. process of visual examination
    b. process of cutting into; incision
    c. instrument to visually examine
    d. abnormal condition
    e. cell

    ANS: B

54. The suffix -globin means:
    a. protein
    b. cell
    c. pain
    d. tumor
    e. record

    ANS: A

55. The suffix -algia means:
    a. record
    b. condition of pain
    c. tumor
    d. cell
    e. condition

    ANS: B

56. The suffix -itis means:
    a. record
    b. pertaining to
    c. inflammation
    d. study of
    e. to view

    ANS: C

57. The suffix -osis means:
    a. to view
    b. abnormal condition
    c. pain
    d. record
    e. cell

    ANS: B

58. The suffix -scopy means:
    a. instrument to visually examine
    b. process of cutting into
    c. state of
    d. process of visual examination
    e. abnormal condition

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ANS: D

59. The suffix -scope means:
    a. process of visual examination
    b. abnormal condition
    c. blood condition
    d. inflammation
    e. instrument to visually examine

    ANS: E

60. The prefix hyper- means:
    a. excessive, more than normal
    b. below, less than normal
    c. within
    d. outside
    e. behind

    ANS: A

61. The prefix sub- means:
    a. above
    b. before
    c. across, through
    d. below, under
    e. within

    ANS: D

62. The prefix trans- means:
    a. within
    b. under, below
    c. behind
    d. before
    e. across, through

    ANS: E

63. The prefix endo- means:
    a. outside
    b. complete, through
    c. within
    d. no, not
    e. bad, painful

    ANS: C

64. The prefix pro- means:
    a. back
    b. before, forward
    c. below, under
    d. across, through

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e. outside

ANS: B

65. The prefix hypo- means:
    a. excessive, more than normal
    b. behind
    c. below, less than normal
    d. before
    e. within

    ANS: C

66. The combining form aden/o means:
    a. life
    b. gland
    c. heart
    d. joint
    e. cancerous

    ANS: B

67. The combining form arthr/o means:
    a. life
    b. gland
    c. heart
    d. joint
    e. cancerous

    ANS: D

68. The combining form bi/o means:
    a. life
    b. gland
    c. heart
    d. joint
    e. cancerous

    ANS: A

69. The combining form carcin/o means:
    a. life
    b. gland
    c. heart
    d. joint
    e. cancerous

    ANS: E

70. The combining form cardi/o means:
    a. life
    b. gland
    c. heart

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d. joint
e. cancerous

ANS: C

71. The combining form cephal/o means:
a. cell
b. urinary bladder
c. head
d. skin
e. brain (largest part)

ANS: C

72. The combining form cerebr/o means:
a. cell
b. urinary bladder
c. head
d. skin
e. brain (largest part)

ANS: E

73. The combining form cyst/o means:
a. cell
b. urinary bladder
c. head
d. skin
e. brain (largest part)

ANS: B

74. The combining form cyt/o means:
a. cell
b. urinary bladder
c. head
d. skin
e. brain (largest part)

ANS: A

75. The combining form dermat/o means:
a. cell
b. urinary bladder
c. head
d. skin
e. brain (largest part)

ANS: D

76. The combining form electr/o means:
a. brain
b. intestine (usually small intestine)

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c. electricity
d. stomach
e. red

ANS: C

77. The combining form encephal/o means:
a. brain
b. intestine (usually small intestine)
c. electricity
d. stomach
e. red

ANS: A

78. The combining form enter/o means:
a. brain
b. intestine (usually small intestine)
c. electricity
d. stomach
e. red

ANS: B

79. The combining form erythr/o means:
a. brain
b. intestine (usually small intestine)
c. electricity
d. stomach
e. red

ANS: E

80. The combining form gastr/o means:
a. brain
b. intestine (usually small intestine)
c. electricity
d. stomach
e. red

ANS: D

81. The combining form gnos/o means:
a. woman, female
b. blood
c. knowledge
d. abdomen
e. liver

ANS: C

82. The combining form gynec/o means:
a. woman, female

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b. blood
c. knowledge
d. abdomen
e. liver

ANS: A

83. The combining form hemat/o means:
a. woman, female
b. blood
c. knowledge
d. abdomen
e. liver

ANS: B

84. The combining form hepat/o means:
a. woman, female
b. blood
c. knowledge
d. abdomen
e. liver

ANS: E

85. The prefix pan- means:
a. cell
b. inflammation
c. across
d. all
e. under

ANS: D

86. The prefix epi- means:
a. above, upon, on
b. inflammation
c. across
d. all
e. under

ANS: A

87. The combining form dem/o means:
a. skin
b. people
c. abdomen
d. liver
e. brain

ANS: B

88. The prefix for “above”, “upon”, or “on” is:

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a. hypo-
b. hyper-
c. trans-
d. an-
e. epi-

ANS: E

89. The prefix for “all” is:
a. dia-
b. epi-
c. pan-
d. retro-
e. endo-

ANS: C

90. The combining form for “people” is”
a. aden/o
b. cerebr/o
c. cephal/o
d. dem/o
e. cyt/o

ANS: D

MATCHING

Select the correct definition for each of the combining forms.
a. leuk/o
b. nephr/o, ren/o
c. onc/o
d. psych/o
e. thromb/o

1. tumor
2. white
3. kidney
4. clot
5. mind

1. ANS: C
2. ANS: A
3. ANS: B
4. ANS: E
5. ANS: D

Select the correct definition for each of the combining forms.
a. neur/o
b. ophthalm/o
c. oste/o

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d. path/o
e. dem/o
f. sarc/o

6. flesh
7. bone
8. people
9. eye
10. disease
11. nerve

6. ANS: F
7. ANS: C
8. ANS: E
9. ANS: B
10. ANS: D
11. ANS: A

Select the correct definition for each of the suffixes.

a. -al
b. -algia
c. -ectomy
d. -tomy
e. -cyte

12. pertaining to
13. cell
14. process of cutting into; incision
15. cutting out; removal; excision
16. condition of pain

12. ANS: A
13. ANS: E
14. ANS: D
15. ANS: C
16. ANS: B

Select the correct definition for each of the suffixes.

a. -logist
b. -ism
c. -logy
d. -scopy
e. -emia

17. study of
18. specialist in the study of
19. blood condition
20. process of visual examination
21. condition; process

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17. ANS: C
18. ANS: A
19. ANS: E
20. ANS: D
21. ANS: B

Select the correct definition for each of the suffixes.

a. -sis
b. -oma
c. -osis
d. -scope
e. -itis
f. -gram

22. record
23. instrument to visually examine
24. state of
25. tumor; mass
26. inflammation
27. abnormal condition

22. ANS: F
23. ANS: D
24. ANS: A
25. ANS: B
26. ANS: E
27. ANS: C

Select the correct definition for each of the prefixes.

a. dia-
b. a-, an-
c. hyper-
d. pro-
e. trans-

28. across, through
29. no, not
30. excessive, more than normal, too much
31. before, forward
32. complete, through

28. ANS: E
29. ANS: B
30. ANS: C
31. ANS: D
32. ANS: A

Select the correct definition for each of the prefixes.

a. epi-
b. exo-

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c. hypo-
d. retro-
e. endo-

33. within
34. behind
35. outside
36. below, less than normal
37. above, upon

33. ANS: E
34. ANS: D
35. ANS: B
36. ANS: C
37. ANS: A

Select the correct definition for each of the combining forms.
a. ophthalm/o
b. rhin/o
c. arthr/o
d. lapar/o
e. encephal/o

38. nose
39. abdomen
40. eye
41. joint
42. brain

38. ANS: B
39. ANS: D
40. ANS: A
41. ANS: C
42. ANS: E

Select the correct definition for each of the combining forms.
a. gastr/o
b. cephal/o
c. onc/o
d. aden/o
e. path/o

43. disease
44. gland
45. tumor(cancerous)
46. head
47. stomach

43. ANS: E
44. ANS: D

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45. ANS: C
46. ANS: B
47. ANS: A

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