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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 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 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 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 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

   ANS: D OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

6. The combining form my/o is defined as:
   a. flesh.
   b. nerve.

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c. muscle.
d. cell.

ANS: C 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 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 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

ANS: C 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 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

ANS: D OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

ANS: C OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

    ANS: C OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

    ANS: D OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

    ANS: D OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

16. 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 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

    ANS: A OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

18. The prefix that means through, complete is:
    a. dia-.
    b. hyper-.
    c. dys-.
    d. pro-.

    ANS: A OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

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ANS: A OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

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

    ANS: C OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts

21. The term that means abnormal condition of death is:
    a. somatic.
    b. visceral.
    c. systemic.
    d. necrosis.

    ANS: D OBJ: 3 TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

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

    ANS: A OBJ: 3 TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

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

    ANS: A OBJ: 3 TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

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

    ANS: B OBJ: 3 TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

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

    ANS: A OBJ: 3 TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

26. Leukocytosis means:
    a. white (blood) cell

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b. increase in the number of red (blood) cells
c. excessive development (number of cells)
d. increase in the number of white (blood) cells

ANS: D OBJ: 3 TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

27. The term that means pertaining to the internal organs of the body is:
a. systemic.
b. visceral.
c. organomegaly.
d. somatic.

ANS: B OBJ: 3 TOP: Body Structure Terms Built from Word Parts

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

ANS: D OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

29. 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 OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

30. The term carcinoma is defined as a:
a. black tumor.
b. cancerous tumor (malignant).
c. tumor containing fat.
d. tumor containing fibrous tissue.

ANS: B OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

31. 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 OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

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

ANS: D OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

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33. Which of the following terms describes a tumor that can be either benign or malignant?
    a. Epithelioma
    b. Carcinoma
    c. Neuroma
    d. Lipoma

    ANS: A OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

34. 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 OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

35. The term that means cancerous tumor of glandular tissue is:
    a. adenocarcinoma.
    b. myoma
    c. lipoma.
    d. adenoma.

    ANS: A OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

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

    ANS: C OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

37. 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 OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Not Built from Word Parts

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

    ANS: C OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Not Built from Word Parts

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

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d. encapsulated.

ANS: A OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Not Built from Word Parts

40. 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 OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Not Built from Word Parts

41. A substance that produces cancer is said to be a(n):
a. cancerogen.
b. oncogen.
c. carcinogen.
d. pathogen.

ANS: C OBJ: 4 TOP: Oncology Terms Built from Word Parts

42. What is the meaning of the combining form vir/o in the term virology?
a. Virus
b. Tissue
c. Strong
d. Cell

ANS: A OBJ: 5 TOP: Word Parts

43. View of life (the removal of living tissue from the body to be viewed under the microscope) is the definition for:
a. biopsy
b. autopsy
c. necrosis
d. microbiology

ANS: A OBJ: 5 TOP: Laboratory Terms Built from Word Parts

44. The study of the blood (branch of medicine that deals with diseases of the blood) is:
a. cytopathology.
b. histopathology.
c. microbiology.
d. hematology.

ANS: D OBJ: 5 TOP: Laboratory Terms Built from Word Parts

45. A series of tests performed on a blood sample that gives information regarding multiple systems is called:
a. culture and sensitivity.
b. complete blood count with differential.
c. chemistry panel.
d. specimen.

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ANS: C OBJ: 5 TOP: Laboratory Terms NOT Built from Word Parts

46. The suffix that means view or viewing is:
    a. -opsy
    b. -oid
    c. -logy
    d. -gen

    ANS: A OBJ: 5 TOP: Word Parts

47. 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 OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

48. 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. xanthosis.

    ANS: B OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

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

    ANS: A OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

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

    ANS: D OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

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

    ANS: D OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

52. The term that means study of causes (of diseases) is:
    a. iatrogenic.

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b. pathology
c. etiology.
d. oncology.

ANS: C OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

53. Xanthosis 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: A OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

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

ANS: B OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Built from Word Parts

55. The term that means without fever is:
a. idiopathic.
b. febrile
c. infection
d. afebrile.

ANS: D OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

56. The term that means having a fever is:
a. febrile.
b. pathogenic.
c. erythema
d. afebrile.

ANS: A OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

57. A minute microorganism, much smaller than a bacterium, characterized by a lack of independent metabolism and the ability to replicate only within living host cells is called a:
a. bacteria.
b. fungus.
c. virus.
d. infection.

ANS: C OBJ: 6 TOP: Complementary Terms Not Built from Word Parts

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

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ANS: B OBJ: 7 TOP: Plural Endings

59. The plural ending for a term ending in "-ix" is:
    a. -aces.
    b. -e.
    c. -ices.
    d. -nges.

    ANS: C OBJ: 7 TOP: Plural Endings

60. 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 OBJ: 7 TOP: Plural Endings

61. The plural form of staphylococcus is:
    a. staphylococcum.
    b. staphylococci.
    c. staphylococces.
    d. staphylocca.

    ANS: B OBJ: 7 TOP: Plural Endings

62. To denote the singular form of the term for finger and toe bones, phalanges, you would write:
    a. phallis.
    b. phallix.
    c. phalanx.
    d. phalum.

    ANS: C OBJ: 7 TOP: Plural Endings

63. The plural form for fungus is:
    a. fungices.
    b. funges.
    c. fungi.
    d. fungae.

    ANS: C OBJ: 7 TOP: Plural Endings

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

    ANS: B OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations

65. The abbreviation for the medical term meaning state of complete knowledge is:
    a. Dx.

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b. Px.
c. METS.
d. XRT.

ANS: A OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations

66. 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 OBJ: 9 TOP: Practical Application

67. 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. neuromas.
b. leiomyomas.
c. rhabdomyomas.
d. sarcomas.

ANS: B OBJ: 9 TOP: Practical Application

68. 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 OBJ: 9 TOP: Practical Application

69. A patient was diagnosed with polycythemia vera, a disease 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 OBJ: 9 TOP: Practical Application

70. A disease or disorder originating in the body, as opposed to originating in the mind would be referred to as:
a. visceral
b. somatogenic.
c. iatrogenic.
d. systemic.

ANS: B OBJ: 9 TOP: Practical Application

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71. 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 OBJ: 9 TOP: Practical Application

72. 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 OBJ: 9 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 OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts
2. ANS: A OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts
3. ANS: C OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts
4. ANS: F OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts
5. ANS: B OBJ: 2 TOP: Word Parts
6. ANS: E 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. aut/o
f. path/o

7. blue

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

7.	ANS: B	OBJ:	2	TOP:	Word Parts
8.	ANS: A	OBJ:	2	TOP:	Word Parts
9.	ANS: D	OBJ:	2	TOP:	Word Parts
10.	ANS: E	OBJ:	2	TOP:	Word Parts
11.	ANS: C	OBJ:	2	TOP:	Word Parts
12.	ANS: F	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	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5 | 6	TOP:	Medical Terms
14.	ANS: B	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5 | 6	TOP:	Medical Terms
15.	ANS: E	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5 | 6	TOP:	Medical Terms
16.	ANS: D	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5 | 6	TOP:	Medical Terms
17.	ANS: F	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5 | 6	TOP:	Medical Terms
18.	ANS: A	OBJ:	3 | 4 | 5 | 6	TOP:	Medical Terms

Match each item with the correct description below.

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

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

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19. ANS: C OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
20. ANS: E OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
21. ANS: F OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
22. ANS: D OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
23. ANS: B OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
24. ANS: A OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms

Match each item with the correct description below.

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

25. a form of life that is too small to be seen without a microscope
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 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
26. ANS: E OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
27. ANS: C OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
28. ANS: D OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
29. ANS: F OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms
30. ANS: A OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 TOP: Medical Terms

Match each item with the correct description below.

a. palliative
b. erythema
c. fibrosarcoma
d. remission
e. prognosis
f. leiomyosarcoma

31. redness
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 OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
32. ANS: C OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
33. ANS: D OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
34. ANS: F OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms

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35. ANS: E OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms
36. ANS: A OBJ: 3 | 4 | 5 TOP: Medical Terms

Match each item with the correct description below.

a. cbc with diff
b. Dx
c. chemo
d. RBC
e. XRT
f. CA
g. Px
h. METS
i. Bx

37. chemotherapy
38. complete blood count with differential
39. prognosis
40. radiation therapy
41. metastases
42. carcinoma
43. red blood cell
44. diagnosis
45. biopsy

37. ANS: C OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations
38. ANS: A OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations
39. ANS: G OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations
40. ANS: E OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations
41. ANS: H OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations
42. ANS: F OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations
43. ANS: D OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations
44. ANS: B OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations
45. ANS: I OBJ: 8 TOP: Abbreviations

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