The Language of Medicine 13th edition Chabner Test Bank

SKU: 9780443110122-TEST-BANK

Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: Gastrectomy:

A. Gastric resection (Correct)
B. Intestinal incision
C. Tumor of the stomach
D. Incision of the stomach
E. Resection of the intestine

Q: Osteitis:

A. Incision of a bone
B. Removal of a bone
C. Incision of a joint
D. Inflammation of a joint
E. Inflammation of a bone (Correct)

Q: Cystoscopy:

A. Study of cells
B. Visual examination of cells
C. Removal of a sac of fluid
D. Removal of the urinary bladder
E. Visual examination of the urinary bladder (Correct)

Q: Hepatoma:

A. Incision of the kidney
B. Tumor of the liver (Correct)
C. Blood mass
D. Inflammation of the liver
E. Red blood cell

Q: Iatrogenic:

A. Pertaining to produced by treatment (Correct)
B. Produced by the mind
C. Cancer producing
D. Pertaining to producing a tumor
E. Cutting into a tumor

Q: Electroencephalogram:

A. Record of electricity in the brain (Correct)
B. Record of electricity in the heart
C. X-ray of the brain
D. Record of sound waves in the brain
E. X-ray of the heart and brain

Q: Diagnosis:

A. Made after the prognosis
B. A guess as to the patient's condition
C. A prediction of the course of treatment
D. Made on the basis of complete knowledge about the patient's condition (Correct)
E. A treatment of the patient

Q: Cancerous tumor:

A. Hematoma
B. Adenoma
C. Carcinoma (Correct)
D. Carcinogenic
E. Neurotomy

Q: Microscopic examination of living tissue:

A. Incision
B. Pathology
C. Biopsy (Correct)
D. Autopsy
E. Resection

Q: Pertaining to the largest part of the brain:

A. Cerebral (Correct)
B. Cephalic
C. Renal
D. Cardiac
E. Neural

Q: Removal of a gland:

A. Gastrotomy
B. Gastric
C. Hepatic resection
D. Nephric section
E. Adenectomy (Correct)

Q: Decrease in numbers of red blood cells or hemoglobin within red blood cells:

A. Anemia (Correct)
B. Erythrocytosis
C. Thrombocytosis
D. Leukemia
E. Leukocytosis

Q: Pathologist is one who:

A. Examines x-rays
B. Operates on the urinary tract
C. Performs autopsies and examines biopsies (Correct)
D. Operates on the kidney

E. Treats diseases with chemicals

Q: Pain in a joint:

A. Ostealgia
B. Arthritis
C. Osteoarthritis
D. Arthroalgia
E. Arthralgia (Correct)

Q: Increase in number of malignant white blood cells:

A. Leukocytosis
B. Leukemia (Correct)
C. Erythremia
D. Thrombocytosis
E. Erythrocytosis

Q: Instrument to view the eye:

A. Ophthalmoscopy
B. Opthalmoscope
C. Opthalmology
D. Ophthalmoscope (Correct)
E. Opthalmoscopy

Q: A platelet:

A. Hematoma
B. Thrombosis
C. Leukocyte
D. Thrombocyte (Correct)
E. Erythrocyte

Q: Abnormal condition of the mind:

A. Encephalogram
B. Psychosis (Correct)
C. Psychogenic
D. Encephalopathy
E. Adenoma

Q: Inflammation of the nose:

A. Arthrosis
B. Hepatitis
C. Nephritis
D. Dermatosis
E. Rhinitis (Correct)

Q: Study of cells:

A. Pathology

B. Cytology (Correct)
C. Cystology
D. Dermatology
E. Hematology

Q: Pertaining to through the liver:

A. Hypogastric
B. Transdermal
C. Transhepatic (Correct)
D. Subhepatic
E. Hepatoma

Q: Abnormal condition of the kidney:

A. Neurologic
B. Neuralgia
C. Nephrotomy
D. Neural
E. Nephrosis (Correct)

Q: Incision of a bone:

A. Sarcoma
B. Pathogenic
C. Osteotomy (Correct)
D. Ostectomy
E. Endoscopy

Q: High level of sugar in the blood:

A. Hematoma
B. Hypodermic
C. Hypoglycemia
D. Hyperglycemia (Correct)
E. Hypogastric

Q: Resection of a kidney

A. nefrotomy
B. nephrectomy (Correct)
C. nephritis

Q: Pertaining to produced by treatment:

A. iatrogenic (Correct)
B. iatragenic
C. itarogenic

Q: Pertaining to the cerebrum:

A. cerebrol
B. serebral

C. cerebral (Correct)

Q: Cancerous tumor:

A. carcinoma (Correct)
B. carsinoma
C. karsinoma

Q: Collection of blood:

A. hepatoma
B. hematoma (Correct)
C. hepitoma

Q: High blood sugar:

A. hypoglycemia
B. hyperglicemia
C. hyperglycemia (Correct)

Q: Membrane surrounding the heart:

A. perycardium
B. pericardium (Correct)
C. pericardum

Q: Instrument to examine within:

A. endoscope (Correct)
B. endoskope
C. endoscopy

Q: Disease of the brain :

A. encepholapathy
B. incephalopathy
C. encephalopathy (Correct)

Q: Inflammation of the urinary bladder:

A. cytitis
B. cystitis (Correct)
C. sistitis

Q: arthr/o:

A. gland
B. red
C. joint (Correct)

Q: cyst/o:

A. urinary bladder (Correct)
B. cell

C. to secrete

Q: encephal/o:

A. electricity
B. brain (Correct)
C. cell

Q: aden/o:

A. brain
B. gland (Correct)
C. joint

Q: cyt/o:

A. cerebrum
B. urinary bladder
C. cell (Correct)

Q: carcin/o:

A. cancer (Correct)
B. to secrete
C. heart

Q: cephal/o:

A. intestines
B. head (Correct)
C. cell

Q: cerebr/o:

A. cerebrum, largest part of the brain (Correct)
B. head
C. cancer

Q: enter/o:

A. flesh
B. stomach
C. intestine, usually small intestine (Correct)

Q: hepat/o:

A. liver (Correct)
B. blood
C. kidney

Q: ped/o:

A. bone
B. child (Correct)

C. disease

Q: ren/o:

A. nose
B. kidney (Correct)
C. liver

Q: ur/o:

A. disease
B. tumor
C. urine or urinary tract (Correct)

Q: -gram:

A. protein
B. blood condition
C. record (Correct)

Q: -itis:

A. blood condition
B. inflammation (Correct)
C. excision; removal

Q: -opsy:

A. instrument to visually examine
B. process of viewing (Correct)
C. tumor; mass; swelling

Q: -oma:

A. tumor; mass; swelling (Correct)
B. condition
C. process of viewing

Q: -scopy:

A. excision; removal
B. instrument to visually examine
C. process of visually examining (Correct)

Q: -logy:

A. process of study; study of (Correct)
B. condition
C. protein

Q: hyper-:

A. deficient; below; under; less than normal
B. surrounding; around

C. excessive; above; more than normal (Correct)

Q: peri-:

A. before; forward
B. surrounding; around (Correct)
C. across; through

Q: epi-:

A. into; in
B. outside of; outward
C. above; upon (Correct)

Q: trans-:

A. across; through (Correct)
B. surrounding; around
C. before; forward

Q: hypo-:

A. surrounding; around
B. deficient; below; under; less than normal (Correct)
C. excessive; above; more than normal

Q: dia-:

A. through; complete (Correct)
B. self; own
C. behind

Q: Heart:

A. carcin/o
B. cardi/o (Correct)
C. crin/o

Q: Skin:

A. derm/o (Correct)
B. erythr/o
C. sarc/o

Q: Sugar:

A. gnos/o
B. leuk/o
C. glyc/o (Correct)

Q: X-rays:

A. radi/o (Correct)
B. path/o

C. onc/o

Q: Flesh:

A. derm/o
B. rhin/o
C. sarc/o (Correct)

Q: Arthrotomy:

A. arth
B. ro (Correct)
C. to
D. my

Q: Cystoscopy:

A. cys
B. tos (Correct)
C. co
D. py

Q: Gastrectomy:

A. gas
B. trec (Correct)
C. to
D. my

Q: Endocrinology:

A. endo
B. cri
C. nol (Correct)
D. gy

Q: Neuralgia:

A. neur
B. al (Correct)
C. gi
D. a

Q: Pericarditis:

A. per
B. i
C. car
D. di (Correct)

Q: Ophthalmoscope:

A. oph

B. thal (Correct)
C. mo
D. scope

Q: Hepatoma:

A. hep
B. a
C. to (Correct)
D. ma

Q: Retrogastric:

A. re
B. tro
C. gas (Correct)
D. tric

Q: Cytology:

A. cy
B. tol (Correct)
C. o
D. gy

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. luekocyte
B. leukocyte (Correct)

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. neuralgia (Correct)
B. nueralgia

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. erythrocyte (Correct)
B. erthyrocyte

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. opthalmoscopy
B. ophthalmoscopy (Correct)

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. pathogenic (Correct)
B. pathojenic

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. thrombocyte (Correct)
B. thrombocyt

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. sacroma
B. sarcoma (Correct)

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. psychology (Correct)
B. physcology

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. biospy
B. biopsy (Correct)

Q: Select the term that is spelled correctly:

A. gynocology
B. gynecology (Correct)

Q: **Write the meaning of the combining forms below** arthr/o: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: joint

Q: **Write the meaning of the combining forms below** encephal/o: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: brain

Q: **Write the meaning of the combining forms below** aden/o: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: gland

Q: **Write the meaning of the combining forms below** cyt/o: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: cell

Q: **Write the meaning of the combining forms below** cardi/o: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: heart

Q: **Write the meaning of the combining forms below** cephal/o: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: head

Q: **Write the meaning of the combining forms below** hepat/o: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: liver

Q: **Write the meaning of the combining forms below** ped/o: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: child

Q: **Write the meaning of the combining forms below** ren/o: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: kidney

Q: **Give meanings for the following suffixes** –gram __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: record

Q: **Give meanings for the following suffixes** -itis __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: inflammation

Q: Mass of blood: __oma
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: hemat

Q: White blood cell: __cyte
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: leuko

Q: Pain of nerves: neur__
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: algia

Q: Red blood cell: __cyte
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: erythro

Q: Prediction about the outcome of a disease; “before knowledge”: pro__
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: gnosis

Q: Inflammation of the kidney: __itis
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: nephr

Q: Pertaining to producing disease: patho__
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: genic

Q: Study of women and female reproductive diseases: __ology
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: gynec

Q: Record of electricity in the brain: electro__
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: encephalogram

Q: Abnormal condition of clotting cells: thrombocyt__
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: osis

Q: Examination of living tissue under a microscope: bi__
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: opsy

Q: Pertaining to the largest part of the brain: __al
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: cerebr

Q: Tumor of a gland (benign): __oma
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: aden

Q: Inflammation of bone and joint: __arthritis
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: osteo

Q: Heart: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: cardi/o

Q: Sugar: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: glyc/o

Q: X-rays: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: radi/o

Q: Mind: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: psych/o

Q: Nose: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: rhin/o

Q: Flesh: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: sarc/o

Q: -gram: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: record

Q: -globin: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: protein

Q: retro-: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: behind

Q: white blood cell:
term: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: leukocyte

Q: pain of nerves:
term: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: neuralgia

Q: red blood cell:
term: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: erythrocyte

Q: study of the mind:
term: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: psychology

Q: record of the electricity in the heart:
term: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: electrocardiogram

Q: inflammation of the skin:
term: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: dermatitis

Q: removal of the kidney:
term: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: nephrectomy

Q: incision of a bone:
term: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: osteotomy

Q: excessive blood sugar:
term: __
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: hyperglygemia

Practice Exam - Chapter 01

Q: The medical term that contains a prefix:

A. biology
B. arthritis
C. hematology
D. hypogastric (Correct)

Q: The word part you should read first when determining the term's meaning:

A. suffix (Correct)
B. prefix
C. front
D. root word

Q: The type of word part included in all medical terms:

A. prefix
B. suffix
C. root word (Correct)
D. combining form

Q: The components of a combining form:

A. prefix plus suffix
B. suffix plus combining vowel
C. root plus combining vowel (Correct)
D. root plus suffix

Q: The combining form that means blood:

A. hepat/o
B. hemat/o (Correct)
C. path/o
D. erythr/o

Q: The combining form that means intestines:

A. gastr/o
B. onc/o
C. glyc/o
D. enter/o (Correct)

Q: The meaning of the combining form gastr/o:

A. gland
B. intestines
C. stomach (Correct)
D. kidney

Q: The combining form that means liver:

A. hepat/o (Correct)
B. hemat/o
C. neph/o
D. ren/o

Q: The meaning of the combining form nephr/o:

A. nerve
B. kidney (Correct)
C. liver
D. mind

Q: The meaning of the combining form cephal/o:

A. mind
B. cell
C. head (Correct)
D. brain

Q: The combining form that means brain:

A. psych/o
B. neur/o
C. iatr/o
D. encephal/o (Correct)

Q: The combining form that means cell:

A. cyst/o
B. cyt/o (Correct)
C. cis/o
D. crin/o

Q: The meaning of the combining form cyst/o:

A. urinary bladder (Correct)
B. cell
C. to cut
D. to secrete

Q: The meaning of the term nephritis:

A. inflammation of the liver
B. kidney pain
C. nerve pain
D. inflammation of the kidney (Correct)

Q: The prefix that means deficient, less than normal:

A. peri-
B. hyper-
C. hypo- (Correct)
D. epi-

Q: The prefix that means excessive, more than normal:

A. retro-
B. hyper- (Correct)
C. hypo-
D. trans-

Q: The prefix that means behind:

A. retro- (Correct)
B. epi-
C. dia-
D. ex-

Q: The prefix sub- means:

A. above
B. back
C. under (Correct)
D. across

Q: The term that means tumor of the liver:

A. nephrosis
B. hepatitis
C. hepatoma (Correct)
D. hematoma

Q: The meaning of the term adenoma:

A. tumor of the liver
B. tumor of a gland (Correct)
C. inflammation of the skin
D. removal of a gland

Q: The term that means inflammation of the liver:

A. nephritis
B. hepatitis (Correct)
C. cystitis
D. enteritis

Q: The meaning of the term arthralgia:

A. inflammation of the liver
B. nerve pain
C. inflammation of a joint
D. joint pain (Correct)

Q: The term that means study of cells:

A. cystology

B. cytology (Correct)
C. endocrinology
D. cystitis

Q: The term that means inflammation of the urinary bladder:

A. cystitis (Correct)
B. gastritis
C. enteritis
D. cystoscopy

Q: The term that means inflammation of the small intestines:

A. nephritis
B. enteritis (Correct)
C. hepatitis
D. gastritis