Medical Terminology - A Short Course 10th edition Chabner Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: A combining form is the:

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

Q2: The combining form meaning “joint” is:

A. aden/o
B. -itis
C. -algia
D. arthr/o (Correct)
E. oste/o

Q3: A suffix meaning “inflammation” is:

A. -itis (Correct)
B. -osis
C. -ac
D. -al
E. -tomy

Q4: A word part meaning “below”,“less than normal,” or “under” is:

A. re-
B. hyper-
C. trans-
D. -emia
E. hypo- (Correct)

Q5: A suffix meaning “study of” is:

A. -pathy
B. -logy (Correct)
C. -gram
D. -scopy
E. -osis

Q6: A tumor of a gland is called:

A. arthrosis
B. arthroscope

C. adenoma (Correct)
D. nephroma
E. hepatitis

Q7: Visual examination of the urinary bladder is called:

A. cystoscopy (Correct)
B. cytology
C. cystogram
D. nephroscopy
E. cystoscope

Q8: Prediction about the outcome of an illness or treatment is called:

A. prognosis (Correct)
B. psychosis
C. diagnosis
D. biopsy
E. pathology

Q9: (Condition of) nerve pain is called:

A. neural
B. arthralgia
C. cephalgia
D. neueralgia
E. neuralgia (Correct)

Q10: Ren/o and nephr/o both mean:

A. heart
B. liver
C. blood
D. kidney (Correct)
E. intestine

Q11: Which term relates to the brain?

A. anemia
B. cerebral (Correct)
C. rhinitis
D. thrombosis
E. gastrotomy

Q12: A cancerous tumor is a(n):

A. hematoma

B. adenoma
C. oncology
D. gastralgia
E. carcinoma (Correct)

Q13: A red blood cell is a(n):

A. platelet
B. thrombocyte
C. erythrocyte (Correct)
D. leukocyte
E. resection

Q14: Abnormal condition of clot formation:

A. gastritis
B. osteitis
C. adenosis
D. dermatitis
E. thrombosis (Correct)

Q15: An instrument to visually examine the urinary bladder is called a(n):

A. cystoscopy
B. cystoscope (Correct)
C. gastroscope
D. arthroscopy
E. excision

Q16: An excessive (more than normal) amount of sugar in the blood is called:

A. hypothyroidism
B. hyperthyroidism
C. hyperglycemia (Correct)
D. hypoglycemia
E. hypodermic

Q17: A gastrectomy is a(n):

A. gastric excision (Correct)
B. gastroscopy
C. visual examination of the abdomen
D. incision of the stomach
E. incision of a gland

Q18: Glands that secrete hormones are _____ glands.

A. enteral
B. endocrine (Correct)
C. exocrine
D. adenoma
E. neural

Q19: Increase in cancerous white blood cells in blood and bone marrow:

A. leukemia (Correct)
B. anemia
C. adenosis
D. leukocytosis
E. osteoma

Q20: A large incision across the abdomen is called:

A. laparoscopy
B. rhinotomy
C. laparotomy (Correct)
D. gastrotomy
E. gastroscopy

Q21: A malignant (cancerous) tumor of flesh (connective) tissue is:

A. carcinoma
B. sarcoma (Correct)
C. neuroma
D. hepatoma
E. nephroma

Q22: A doctor who performs autopsies and examines biopsy samples is a(n):

A. oncologist
B. gynecologist
C. hematologist
D. endocrinologist
E. pathologist (Correct)

Q23: A record of the electricity in the brain is a(n):

A. arthrogram
B. electrocardiogram
C. resection
D. electroencephalogram (Correct)
E. nephrectomy

Q24: Inflammation of the small intestine is called:

A. osteitis
B. hepatitis
C. rhinitis
D. adenitis
E. enteritis (Correct)

Q25: Protein found in red blood cells is:

A. sarcoma
B. hemoglobin (Correct)
C. hematoma
D. erythrocyte
E. hepatoma

Q26: The combining form cyt/o means:

A. urinary bladder
B. platelet
C. gland
D. cell (Correct)
E. red

Q27: The combining form rhin/o means:

A. nose (Correct)
B. knowledge
C. cell
D. tumor
E. flesh

Q28: The combining form hemat/o means:

A. liver
B. white
C. blood (Correct)
D. kidney
E. red

Q29: The combining form glyc/o means:

A. knowledge
B. sugar (Correct)
C. woman
D. stomach
E. white

Q30: The combining form meaning gland is:

A. gnos/o
B. cephal/o
C. arthr/o
D. enter/o
E. aden/o (Correct)

Q31: The combining form oste/o means:

A. bone (Correct)
B. brain
C. joint
D. electricity
E. stomach

Q32: The combining form arthr/o means:

A. cancerous
B. head
C. joint (Correct)
D. intestines
E. blood

Q33: The combining form thromb/o means:

A. cell
B. clotting (Correct)
C. flesh
D. mind
E. disease

Q34: The combining form lapar/o means:

A. intestines
B. stomach
C. abdomen (Correct)
D. kidney
E. liver

Q35: The combining form cephal/o means:

A. joint
B. head (Correct)
C. life
D. cell

E. knowledge

Q36: The combining form nephr/o means:

A. heart
B. gland
C. stomach
D. kidney (Correct)
E. urinary bladder

Q37: The combining form for “urinary bladder” is:

A. cyt/o
B. cyst/o (Correct)
C. cerebr/o
D. cephal/o
E. nephr/o

Q38: The combining form for “nerve” is:

A. encephal/o
B. electr/o
C. erythr/o
D. neur/o (Correct)
E. nephr/o

Q39: The combining form for “liver” is:

A. hem/o
B. hemat/o
C. cyst/o
D. enter/o
E. hepat/o (Correct)

Q40: The combining form for “eye” is:

A. cephal/o
B. cerebr/o
C. ophthalm/o (Correct)
D. path/o
E. psych/o

Q41: The combining form for “woman” or “female” is:

A. gynec/o (Correct)
B. oste/o
C. sarc/o

D. ren/o
E. thromb/o

Q42: The combining form for “white” is:

A. erythr/o
B. gnos/o
C. cyt/o
D. leuk/o (Correct)
E. onc/o

Q43: The combining form for “red” is:

A. erythr/o (Correct)
B. leuk/o
C. cyt/o
D. onc/o
E. gnos/o

Q44: The combining form for “disease” is:

A. sarc/o
B. thromb/o
C. electr/o
D. gnos/o
E. path/o (Correct)

Q45: The combining form for “stomach” is:

A. enter/o
B. lapar/o
C. gastr/o (Correct)
D. gynec/o
E. ren/o

Q46: The combining form for “intestines (often the small intestine)” is:

A. enter/o (Correct)
B. lapar/o
C. gastr/o
D. cyst/o
E. encephal/o

Q47: The combining form for “heart” is:

A. aden/o
B. cephal/o

C. thromb/o
D. cardi/o (Correct)
E. electr/o

Q48: The combining form for “mind” is:

A. path/o
B. onc/o
C. psych/o (Correct)
D. sarc/o
E. cephal/o

Q49: The suffix -ectomy means:

A. cutting out, removal, excision (Correct)
B. inflammation
C. protein
D. condition
E. pertaining to

Q50: The suffix -oma means:

A. study of
B. abnormal condition
C. pain
D. blood condition
E. tumor, mass (Correct)

Q51: The suffix -logy means:

A. pertaining to
B. condition
C. to view
D. study of (Correct)
E. state of

Q52: The suffix -emia means:

A. state of
B. process of visual examination
C. incision
D. abnormal condition
E. blood condition (Correct)

Q53: The suffix -tomy means:

A. process of visual examination

B. process of cutting into; incision (Correct)
C. instrument to visually examine
D. abnormal condition
E. cell

Q54: The suffix -globin means:

A. protein (Correct)
B. cell
C. pain
D. tumor
E. record

Q55: The suffix -algia means:

A. record
B. condition of pain (Correct)
C. tumor
D. cell
E. condition

Q56: The suffix -itis means:

A. record
B. pertaining to
C. inflammation (Correct)
D. study of
E. to view

Q57: The suffix -osis means:

A. to view
B. abnormal condition (Correct)
C. pain
D. record
E. cell

Q58: The suffix -scopy means:

A. instrument to visually examine
B. process of cutting into
C. state of
D. process of visual examination (Correct)
E. abnormal condition

Q59: The suffix -scope means:

A. process of visual examination
B. abnormal condition
C. blood condition
D. inflammation
E. instrument to visually examine (Correct)

Q60: The prefix hyper- means:

A. excessive, more than normal (Correct)
B. below, less than normal
C. within
D. outside
E. behind

Q61: The prefix sub- means:

A. above
B. before
C. across, through
D. below, under (Correct)
E. within

Q62: The prefix trans- means:

A. within
B. under, below
C. behind
D. before
E. across, through (Correct)

Q63: The prefix endo- means:

A. outside
B. complete, through
C. within (Correct)
D. no, not
E. bad, painful

Q64: The prefix pro- means:

A. back
B. before, forward (Correct)
C. below, under
D. across, through
E. outside

Q65: The prefix hypo- means:

A. excessive, more than normal
B. behind
C. below, less than normal (Correct)
D. before
E. within

Q66: The combining form aden/o means:

A. life
B. gland (Correct)
C. heart
D. joint
E. cancerous

Q67: The combining form in arthritis means:

A. life
B. inflammation
C. heart
D. joint (Correct)
E. cancerous

Q68: The combining form bi/o means:

A. life (Correct)
B. gland
C. heart
D. joint
E. cancerous

Q69: The combining form carcin/o means:

A. life
B. gland
C. heart
D. joint
E. cancerous (Correct)

Q70: The combining form cardi/o means:

A. life
B. gland
C. heart (Correct)
D. joint
E. cancerous

Q71: The combining form in cephalic means:

A. inflammation
B. Pertaining to
C. head (Correct)
D. skin
E. brain (largest part)

Q72: The combining form cerebr/o means:

A. cell
B. urinary bladder
C. head
D. skin
E. brain (largest part) (Correct)

Q73: The combining form cyst/o means:

A. cell
B. urinary bladder (Correct)
C. head
D. skin
E. brain (largest part)

Q74: The combining form cytology means:

A. cell (Correct)
B. study of
C. specialist in the study of
D. urinary bladder
E. brain (largest part)

Q75: The combining form dermat/o means:

A. cell
B. urinary bladder
C. head
D. skin (Correct)
E. brain (largest part)

Q76: The combining form electr/o means:

A. brain
B. intestine (usually small intestine)
C. electricity (Correct)
D. stomach

E. red

Q77: The combining form encephal/o means:

A. brain (Correct)
B. intestine (usually small intestine)
C. electricity
D. stomach
E. red

Q78: The combining form enter/o means:

A. brain
B. intestine (usually small intestine) (Correct)
C. electricity
D. stomach
E. red

Q79: The combining form erythr/o means:

A. brain
B. intestine (usually small intestine)
C. electricity
D. stomach
E. red (Correct)

Q80: The combining form gastr/o means:

A. brain
B. intestine (usually small intestine)
C. electricity
D. stomach (Correct)
E. red

Q81: The combining form gnos/o means:

A. woman, female
B. blood
C. knowledge (Correct)
D. abdomen
E. liver

Q82: The combining form gynec/o means:

A. woman, female (Correct)
B. blood
C. knowledge

D. abdomen
E. liver

Q83: The combining form hemat/o means:

A. woman, female
B. blood (Correct)
C. knowledge
D. abdomen
E. liver

Q84: The combining form hepat/o means:

A. woman, female
B. blood
C. knowledge
D. abdomen
E. liver (Correct)

Q85: The prefix pan- means:

A. cell
B. inflammation
C. across
D. all (Correct)
E. under

Q86: The prefix epi- means:

A. above, upon, on (Correct)
B. inflammation
C. across
D. all
E. under

Q87: The combining form dem/o means:

A. skin
B. people (Correct)
C. abdomen
D. liver
E. brain

Q88: The prefix for “above”, “upon”, or “on” is:

A. hypo-
B. hyper-

C. trans-
D. an-
E. epi- (Correct)

Q89: The prefix for “all” is:

A. dia-
B. epi-
C. pan- (Correct)
D. retro-
E. endo-

Q90: The combining form for “people” is”

A. aden/o
B. cerebr/o
C. cephal/o
D. dem/o (Correct)
E. cyt/o

Q91: The combining form in thrombocyte means:

A. cell
B. abnormal condition
C. urinary bladder
D. clot (Correct)
E. flesh

Practice Quizzes - Chapter 01

Q1: Dermat is what kind of word part?

A. Prefix
B. Combining form
C. Word root (Correct)
D. Suffix

Q2: “-emia” is what kind of word part?

A. Word root
B. Prefix
C. Combining form
D. Suffix (Correct)

Q3: “Cerebr/o” is what kind of word part?

A. Combining form (Correct)
B. Prefix
C. Suffix
D. Word root

Q4: “Dys-” is what kind of word part?

A. Suffix
B. Prefix (Correct)
C. Combining vowel
D. Word root

Q5: What is the “o” in the terms cerebrovascular called?

A. Word root
B. Prefix
C. Combining vowel (Correct)
D. Combining form

Q6: What does the suffix “-osis" mean?

A. Incision
B. Pertaining to
C. Abnormal condition (Correct)
D. Protein

Q7: What does the suffix “-scope" mean?

A. Instrument to visually examine (Correct)

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B. To view
C. Process of visual examination
D. Excision

Q8: What does the suffix “-itis" mean?

A. Abnormal condition
B. Inflammation (Correct)
C. Tumor
D. Study of

Q9: What does the suffix “-tomy" mean?

A. Pain
B. Cell
C. Excision
D. Incision (Correct)

Q10: What do the suffixes “-al” and “-ic” have in common?

A. Both mean abnormal condition
B. Both mean pertaining to (Correct)
C. Both mean condition
D. Both mean one who studies

Q11: What does the prefix “peri-" mean?

A. Below
B. Through
C. No, not
D. Surrounding (Correct)

Q12: What does the prefix “dys-" mean?

A. Bad, painful, difficult, abnormal (Correct)
B. Excessive, more than normal, too much
C. Below, under
D. Before, forward

Q13: What does the prefix “hyper-” mean?

A. Surrounding
B. Excessive, more than normal, too much (Correct)
C. Complete, through
D. Outside

Q14: What does the prefix “re-” mean?

A. Back (Correct)
B. Within
C. No, not
D. Painful

Q15: What does the prefix “trans-” mean?

A. Outside
B. Self
C. Across, through (Correct)
D. Behind

Q16: What is the meaning of the combining form in erythrocyte?

A. Black
B. White
C. Red (Correct)
D. Blue

Q17: What is the meaning of cephal/o?

A. Cerebrum
B. Heart
C. Brain
D. Head (Correct)

Q18: Which term contains a combining form meaning heart?

A. Electrocardiogram (Correct)
B. Cerebrovascular
C. Carcinoma
D. Hemoglobin

Q19: Which term has a combining form that means bone?

A. Arthritis
B. Sarcoma
C. Oncology
D. Osteoporosis (Correct)

Q20: Which term has a combining form that means clotting?

A. Hematoma
B. Thrombocyte (Correct)
C. Hepatic
D. Cardiac

Q21: What is the plural of vertebra?

A. Vertebrae (Correct)
B. Vertebras
C. Vertebrees
D. Vertebraes

Q22: What does an ophthalmologist specialize in?

A. Skin
B. Eyes (Correct)
C. Tumors
D. Bone

Q23: What does the suffix “-globin” mean?

A. Incision
B. Tumor
C. Blood
D. Protein (Correct)

Q24: What does the suffix “-ism” mean?

A. Record
B. Pain
C. Condition, process (Correct)
D. Abnormal condition

Q25: Which word part forms the main body of a word?

A. Word root (Correct)
B. Combining vowel
C. Prefix
D. Suffix

Practice Exams - Chapter 01

Q1: Which type of word part appears at the end of medical terms?

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

Q2: Which suffix means “process of visual examination”?

A. -scopy (Correct)
B. -pathy
C. -osis
D. -scope

Q3: Which term contains word parts that mean above the stomach?

A. gastric
B. gastroscopy
C. epigastric (Correct)
D. subgastric

Q4: Which term means white blood cell?

A. thrombocyte
B. leukocyte (Correct)
C. platelet
D. erythrocyte

Q5: Which body part is investigated in an electroencephalogram?

A. heart
B. brain (Correct)
C. intestine
D. urinary bladder

Q6: Which combining form means bone?

A. oste/o (Correct)
B. arthr/o
C. lapar/o
D. cyst/o

Q7: Which combining form means the same as nephr/o?

A. aden/o

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B. cyst/o
C. cardi/o
D. ren/o (Correct)

Q8: Which meaning is correct for the combining form neur/o?

A. brain
B. nerve (Correct)
C. red
D. kidney

Q9: Which term means deficient amount (less than normal) of sugar in the blood?

A. hyperglycemia
B. hyperthyroidism
C. hypoglycemia (Correct)
D. hypodermic

Q10: Which combining form means liver?

A. hepat/o (Correct)
B. hemat/o
C. nephr/o
D. lapar/o

Q11: Which combining form means head?

A. cerebr/o
B. encephal/o
C. cephal/o (Correct)
D. gnos/o

Q12: Which meaning is correct for the prefix sub-

A. above
B. before
C. below, under (Correct)
D. across, through

Q13: Which meaning is correct for the term cephalic?

A. pertaining to the brain
B. white blood cell
C. abnormal condition of clot formation
D. pertaining to the head (Correct)

Q14: Which type of word part is “-itis”?

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

Q15: Which meaning is correct for the suffix “-emia”?

A. incision
B. blood condition (Correct)
C. blood
D. protein

Q16: Which suffix means incision?

A. -tomy (Correct)
B. -opsy
C. -ism
D. -ectomy

Q17: Which meaning is correct for the suffix in gastroscope?

A. stomach
B. process of visual examination
C. instrument to visually examine (Correct)
D. pertaining to

Q18: Which spelling is correct for the plural of diagnosis?

A. diagnosis
B. diagnosees
C. diagnosas
D. diagnoses (Correct)

Q19: Which two suffixes both mean “pertaining to”?

A. -al and -ic (Correct)
B. -osis and -pathy
C. -scope and -scopy
D. -logy and -ist

Q20: Which term contains a combining form meaning joint?

A. osteoporosis
B. osteoarthritis (Correct)
C. sarcoma
D. oncology

Q21: Which word part means skin?

A. dermat/o (Correct)
B. sacr/o
C. trans-
D. -logist

Q22: Which suffix means “abnormal condition”?

A. -logy
B. -gram
C. -scopy
D. -osis (Correct)

Q23: Which term means “condition of joint pain”?

A. cephalgia
B. neuralgia
C. arthralgia (Correct)
D. arthroscopy

Q24: Which doctor performs autopsies and examines biopsy samples?

A. hematologist
B. endocrinologist
C. oncologist
D. pathologist (Correct)

Q25: Which term means “record of the electricity in the heart”?

A. arthrogram
B. electrocardiogram (Correct)
C. cardiac
D. electroencephalogram