

***Medical Terminology Short Course 9th edition
Chabner Test Bank***

SKU: 9780323479912-TEST-BANK

Chapter 01: Basic Word Structure
Chabner: Medical Terminology: A Short Course, 9th Edition

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:

- 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

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

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

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

- 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

- 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

- 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:

- 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

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

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

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

- 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)

- 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

- 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:

- 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. nephro/o, ren/o
- c. onc/o
- d. psych/o
- e. thrombo/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

- 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

- 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-

- 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

45. ANS: C

46. ANS: B

47. ANS: A