

***The Language of Medicine 13th edition Chabner Test
Bank***

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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. Ophthalmoscope
- C. Ophthalmology
- D. Ophthalmoscope (Correct)**
- E. Ophthalmoscopy

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. Dermatitis
- 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. iatrogenic
- 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. hyperglycemia

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: nephro

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: hyperglycemia

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