

***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 nephro/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. nephro/o

Q38: The combining form for “nerve” is:

- A. encephal/o
- B. electr/o
- C. erythr/o
- D. neur/o (Correct)**
- E. nephro/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)**

- 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 nephro?

- A. aden/o

- 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. nephro/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