



Course Name: Quick & Easy Medical Terminology

Test Questions

Chapter 1

1. The word root lith means_____.
A. mind
B. mouth
C. stone
D. brain
2. The word root psych means_____.
A. mind
B. mouth
C. stone
D. liver
3. A_____is placed **before** a word to modify its meaning.
A. prefix
B. suffix
C. verb
D. noun
4. Which of the following is a meaning for pil/o?
A. bone
B. hair
C. stone
D. chest
5. Which of the following is a meaning for ocul/o?
A. bone
B. hair
C. stone
D. eye
6. Which of the following is a meaning for nas/o?
A. nose
B. hair
C. stone
D. eye
7. Which of the following is a meaning for or/o?
A. mind
B. nose
C. mouth
D. liver
8. Which of the following is a meaning for thorac/o?
A. chest
B. nose
C. ear
D. liver

Chapter 2

9. The suffix -logist means what?
A. one who
B. one who studies; specialist
C. practitioner

- D. pertaining to
10. The combining form cardi/o means what?
A. chest
B. nose
C. ear
D. heart
11. The combining form dermat/o means what?
A. chest
B. skin
C. ear
D. heart
12. The combining form gynec/o means what?
A. elderly
B. male
C. female
D. infant
13. The combining form neur/o means what?
A. chest
B. nerve
C. ear
D. heart
14. The combining form onc/o means what?
A. pus
B. fever
C. ear
D. tumor
15. The combining form path/o means what?
A. disease
B. fracture
C. bile
D. fungus
16. The combining form radi/o means what?
A. radiation (or radius)
B. femur
C. jaw
D. skull

Chapter 3

17. The prefix mono- means what?
A. one
B. two
C. three
D. four
18. The prefix hemi- means what?
A. quarter
B. two
C. blood
D. half
19. The prefix ab- means what?
A. inside
B. away from
C. around
D. toward
20. The prefix peri- means what?
A. inside
B. away from

- C. around
 - D. toward
21. The prefix trans- means what?
- A. joined
 - B. away from
 - C. across
 - D. toward
22. The prefix brady- means what?
- A. slow
 - B. fast
 - C. against
 - D. bad
23. The prefix mal- means what?
- A. slow
 - B. fast
 - C. against
 - D. bad
24. The combining form erythr/o means what?
- A. white
 - B. red
 - C. blue
 - D. black

Chapter 4

25. The combining form son/o means what?
- A. electricity
 - B. sound
 - C. to cut
 - D. radiant energy
26. The combining form fluor/o means what?
- A. electricity
 - B. sound
 - C. emitting or reflecting light
 - D. radiant energy
27. The combining form tom/o means what?
- A. electricity
 - B. sound
 - C. to cut
 - D. radiant energy
28. The combining form chem/o means what?
- A. chemical
 - B. fast
 - C. against
 - D. sensitivity to pain
29. The combining form pharmac/o means what?
- A. chemical
 - B. drugs or medicine
 - C. against
 - D. sensitivity to pain
30. The combining form plast/o means what?
- A. chemical
 - B. drugs or medicine
 - C. treatment
 - D. repair
31. The combining form therapeut/o means what?

- A. chemical
- B. drugs or medicine
- C. treatment
- D. repair

32. The combining form tox/o means what?

- A. chemical
- B. poison
- C. treatment
- D. repair

Chapter 5

33. The combining form poster/o means what?

- A. nearer to or toward the back
- B. uppermost or above
- C. toward the head
- D. none of the above

34. The combining form cephal/o means what?

- A. nearer to or toward the back
- B. outside
- C. toward the head
- D. none of the above

35. The combining form super/o means what?

- A. nearer to or toward the back
- B. outside
- C. uppermost or above
- D. lowermost or below

36. The combining form hydr/o means what?

- A. chemical
- B. drugs or medicine
- C. treatment
- D. water

37. The combining form lacrim/o means what?

- A. tear
- B. pus
- C. treatment
- D. water

38. The combining form py/o means what?

- A. tear
- B. pus
- C. treatment
- D. water

39. The combining form cyt/o means what?

- A. coagulation
- B. cell
- C. treatment
- D. blood

40. The combining form thromb/o means what?

- A. clot (thrombus)
- B. cell
- C. thread
- D. pus

Chapter 6

41. What is the common name for combining form crani/o?

- A. crying
- B. hand
- C. skull

- D. neck
42. What is the common name for combining form cost/o?
- A. rib
 - B. chest
 - C. skull
 - D. arm
43. What is the common name for combining form scapul/o?
- A. rib
 - B. abdomen
 - C. cells
 - D. shoulder blade
44. What is the common name for combining form femor/o?
- A. kneecap
 - B. thigh bone
 - C. skull
 - D. collarbone
45. The word part arthr/o means what?
- A. tendon
 - B. hand
 - C. articulation, joint
 - D. stiffness
46. The word part burs/o means what?
- A. tendon
 - B. bursa
 - C. weakness
 - D. stiffness
47. The word part calc/i means what?
- A. down, from, or reversing
 - B. malignant tumor
 - C. cells
 - D. calcium
48. The word part chondr/o means what?
- A. cartilage
 - B. malignant tumor
 - C. bone
 - D. calcium

Chapter 7

49. The heart muscle itself is called the _____.
- A. myocardium
 - B. ecocardium
 - C. visceral pericardium
 - D. cardiomyopathy
50. The combining form angi/o means what?
- A. aorta
 - B. vein
 - C. vessel
 - D. plaque
51. The combining form aort/o means what?
- A. aorta
 - B. vein
 - C. vessel
 - D. plaque
52. The combining form ather/o means what?
- A. aorta
 - B. vein

- C. vessel
- D. yellow fatty plaque

53. The combining form phleb/o means what?

- A. aorta
- B. vein
- C. vessel
- D. yellow fatty plaque

54. The combining form venul/o means what?

- A. aorta
- B. venule
- C. vessel
- D. yellow fatty plaque

55. Enlarged size of the heart is called_____.

- A. myocardium
- B. cardiomegaly
- C. visceral pericardium
- D. cardiomyopathy

56. _____ is an **increase** in the diameter of a blood vessel.

- A. Vasoconstriction
- B. cardiomegaly
- C. hemangioma
- D. Vasodilation

Chapter 8

57. The combining form alveol/o means what?

- A. bronchiole
- B. nose
- C. lobe
- D. alveolus (pl. alveoli)

58. The combining form bronch/o means what?

- A. bronchiole
- B. nose
- C. bronchus (pl. bronchi)
- D. alveolus (pl. alveoli)

59. The combining form epiglott/o means what?

- A. epiglottis
- B. nose
- C. bronchus (pl. bronchi)
- D. neck

60. The combining form laryng/o means what?

- A. epiglottis
- B. thyroid
- C. larynx (voice box)
- D. tonsils

61. The combining form pharyng/o means what?

- A. pharynx (throat)
- B. thyroid
- C. larynx (voice box)
- D. tongue

62. The combining form trache/o means what?

- A. pharynx (throat)
- B. thyroid
- C. larynx (voice box)
- D. trachea (windpipe)

63. _____ is labored or difficult breathing.

- A. Vasoconstriction
- B. Dyspnea
- C. Hyperventilation
- D. Tachypnea

64. Abnormally slow breathing is_____.

- A. bradypnea
- B. dyspnea
- C. hyperventilation
- D. tachypnea

Chapter 9

65. The word part chol/e means what?

- A. appetite
- B. dyspnea
- C. bile
- D. digestion

66. The word part viscer/o means what?

- A. appetite
- B. viscera
- C. bile
- D. digestion

67. The word part odont/o means what?

- A. appetite
- B. lips
- C. teeth
- D. tongue

68. The word part gastr/o means what?

- A. liver
- B. rectum
- C. mouth
- D. stomach

69. The word part append/o means what?

- A. liver
- B. rectum
- C. intestines
- D. appendix

70. The word part proct/o means what?

- A. liver
- B. rectum/anus
- C. mouth
- D. stomach

71. The word part hepat/o means what?

- A. liver
- B. rectum/anus
- C. mouth
- D. stomach

72. The word part sial/o means what?

- A. liver
- B. salivary gland
- C. mouth
- D. stomach

Chapter 10

73. The word part albumin/o means what?

- A. albumin
- B. urine

- C. sugar
- D. process

74. The word part glycos/o means what?

- A. albumin
- B. urine
- C. sugar
- D. process

75. The word part olig/o means what?

- A. albumin
- B. urine
- C. sugar
- D. few, scanty

76. _____ means pertaining to urine or the formation of urine.

- A. Respiratory
- B. Urinary
- C. Digestive
- D. Reproductive

77. The combining form cyst/o means what?

- A. urethra
- B. ureter
- C. bladder
- D. kidney

78. The combining form ren/o means what?

- A. urethra
- B. ureter
- C. bladder
- D. kidney

79. The combining form pyel/o means what?

- A. renal pelvis
- B. ureter
- C. bladder
- D. kidney

80. Pyuria is the presence of _____ in the urine.

- A. tumor
- B. pus
- C. blood
- D. water

Chapter 11

81. The word part hyster/o means what?

- A. cervix
- B. urethra
- C. uterus
- D. ovary

82. The word part salping/o means what?

- A. cervix
- B. urethra
- C. uterus
- D. uterine tube (fallopian tube)

83. In utero means within the uterus.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

84. The tissue that forms the lining of the uterus is called the_____.

- A. endocardium
- B. myocardium

- C. pericardium
 - D. endometrium
85. Hysterectomy is a surgical removal of the liver.
- A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE
86. The word part fet/o means what?
- A. child
 - B. boy
 - C. infant
 - D. fetus
87. The word part orchi/o means what?
- A. testes
 - B. serum
 - C. urethra
 - D. prostate
88. The word part prostat/o means what?
- A. testes
 - B. serum
 - C. urethra
 - D. prostate

Chapter 12

89. The word part lip/o means what?
- A. fat
 - B. serum
 - C. hair
 - D. skin
90. The word part erythemat/o means what?
- A. dry
 - B. serum
 - C. erythema or redness
 - D. skin
91. The word part follicul/o means what?
- A. follicle
 - B. serum
 - C. hair
 - D. skin
92. The word part onych/o means what?
- A. follicle
 - B. serum
 - C. hair
 - D. nail
93. The word part sept/o means what?
- A. fat
 - B. infection or septum
 - C. sebum
 - D. nail
94. The word part axill/o means what?
- A. fat
 - B. infection or septum
 - C. axilla (armpit)
 - D. nail
95. The suffix -cidal means what?
- A. keeping stationary
 - B. infection or septum

- C. skin or a germ layer
- D. killing

96. A skin lesion is any visible, localized abnormality of the skin, such as a wound, rash, or sore.
- A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE

Chapter 13

97. The part of the nervous system that relates to involuntary or automatic body functions is called the autonomic nervous system.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

98. The combining form aut/o means what?

- A. self
- B. others
- C. outside
- D. superior

99. The combining form cervic/o means what?

- A. back
- B. skull
- C. neck
- D. chest

100. The combining form lumb/o means what?

- A. lower back
- B. skull
- C. neck
- D. pelvis

101. The combining form myel/o means what?

- A. lower back
- B. bone marrow or spinal cord
- C. nerve
- D. mind

102. The combining form physi/o means what?

- A. physics
- B. nature
- C. nerve
- D. brain

103. The combining form pseud/o means what?

- A. false
- B. true
- C. psychology
- D. none of the above

104. _____ is plastic surgery to repair a nerve or nerves.

- A. rhinoplasty
- B. oculoplasty
- C. Neuroplasty
- D. none of the above

Chapter 14

105. The combining form lacrim/o means what?

- A. color
- B. cornea
- C. eye
- D. tear

106. The combining form optic/o means what?

- A. color
- B. vision

- C. eye
- D. tear

107. Myopia is nearsightedness.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

108. Conjunctivitis, an inflammation of the conjunctiva is also called_____eye.

- A. black
- B. red/pink
- C. blind
- D. yellow

109. The combining form audi/o means what?

- A. deaf
- B. seeing
- C. hearing
- D. chewing

110. The combining form aur/o means what?

- A. nose
- B. eye
- C. teeth
- D. ear

111. Otitis means inflammation of the_____.

- A. nose
- B. eye
- C. teeth
- D. ear

112. The combining form phot/o means what?

- A. light
- B. heat
- C. chemical
- D. pain

Chapter 15

113. The endocrine system, also called the_____.

- A. urinary system
- B. reproductive system
- C. hormonal system
- D. cardiac system

114. Endocrine glands are ductless and secrete their hormones into the bloodstream.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

115. An adrenal gland lies above each of the two lungs.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

116. The combining form aden/o means what?

- A. growth
- B. mucus
- C. iodine
- D. gland

117. The combining form iod/o means what?

- A. growth
- B. mucus
- C. iodine
- D. gland

118. The combining form pancreat/o means what?

- A. liver
- B. pituitary gland
- C. pancreas
- D. poison

119. The combining form nephr/o means what?

- A. liver
- B. pituitary gland
- C. pancreas
- D. kidney

120. Hyperthyroidism is abnormally increased activity of the thyroid.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

121. _____ is a disorder associated with a deficiency of antidiuretic hormone produced by the pituitary gland, or inability of the kidneys to respond to ADH.

- A. Diabetes mellitus (DM)
- B. Diabetes insipidus
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Anemia

122. _____ is an abnormal enlargement of the extremities of the skeleton, nose, jaws, fingers, and toes caused by hypersecretion of growth hormone after maturity.

- A. Adenoma
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Acromegaly
- D. Cretinism

123. Dwarfism is a condition in which a person reaches an abnormal stature that results from hypersecretion of growth hormone during childhood.

- A. True
- B. False

124. Hyperinsulinism is an excessive secretion of insulin by the _____ which causes hypoglycemia.

- A. liver
- B. thyroid
- C. pituitary gland
- D. pancreas

125. _____ is an abnormally low blood sugar.

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyperinsulinism
- C. Hyperparathyroidism
- D. Myxedema

126. _____ is a glucose-lowering agent.

- A. Insulin
- B. Iron
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Estrogen

127. _____ is the treatment of neoplastic disease by using x-rays or gamma rays to destroy malignant cells.

- A. Chemotherapy
- B. Acupuncture
- C. Radiation therapy
- D. Respiratory therapy

128. Immunotherapy is the use of immunostimulants and immunosuppressants to prevent and treat disease.

- A. True
- B. False