CHAPTER ONE: SCRUBBING IN TO MASTER MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

1. The first medical dictionary appeared in the:
   A 1830s   B 1890s   C 1870s   D 1920s

2. ——— helps you find the origin and historical development of a term.
   A Entomology   B Etiology   C Enterology   D Etymology

3. When food and oxygen combine in cells to produce energy, the process is known as:
   A expectoration   B opsonization   C catabolism   D anabolism

CHAPTER TWO: MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY: THE HOW AND WHY

4. Appendectomy is a one-word medical term to describe “——— of the appendix.”
   A surgical repair   B surgical removal   C surgical ablation   D atrophy

5. The ——— word is the foundation or basic meaning of the word.
   A root   B elemental   C base   D foundation

6. Femur is a ——— term referring to a bone in the leg.
   A Greek   B Latin   C German   D French

CHAPTER THREE: INTRODUCING . . . : PREFIXES, ROOTS, AND SUFFIXES

7. The suffix is always at the end of a word and, in the medical world, usually indicates a procedure, a condition, or a disease.
   A True   B False

8. The exterior root word, Dactyl/o, refers to (the):
   A face   B tongue   C fingers or toes   D hands or feet

9. The exterior root word, Somat/o, refers to the:
   A chest   B ankle   C foot   D body

10. The interior root word, Leuk/o, refers to:
    A red   B brown   C white   D black

11. The interior root word, Sept/o, refers to:
    A kidney   B vertebra   C intestine   D infection

CHAPTER FOUR: ACRONYMS, EPONYMS, HOMONYMS . . .

12. A(n) ——— is a word (or abbreviation) formed by the first letters or syllables of other words.
    A eponym   B acronym   C homonym   D synonym

13. The prefix, Melano-, means:
    A white   B black   C moving   D outside

14. Lyme disease was named after a place, Old Lyme, ———, where the disease was first reported in 1975.
    A Connecticut   B Maryland   C New Hampshire   D Rhode Island

15. The term, ablation, refers to:
    A surgical removal   B making an incision   C pouring over or through   D tissue implants

16. Pruritus refers to inflammation.
    A True   B False
CHAPTER FIVE: SAY WHAT? PRONUNCIATION AND USAGE

17. The variety of possible letters and sound combinations can make — or at least can seem to make — medical terms difficult to pronounce.
   A True   B False

18. A prefix is ——— at the beginning of a term.
   A never   B seldom   C usually   D always

19. The suffix, -plasty, refers to:
   A cosmetic surgery   B surgical removal   C surgical repair   D surgical puncture

20. ——— refers to inflammation of an ovary.
   A Oophorectomy   B Oophoritis   C Nephritis   D Salpingitis

CHAPTER SIX: AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING: PREFIXES

21. The prefix, Intra-, means:
   A between   B beyond or changing   C below or beneath   D within, inside

22. The prefix, Brady-, means:
   A non or no   B many   C slow   D fast

23. The root word, Andr/o, means:
   A fast   B of the extremities   C female   D male

24. The root word, Erythr/o, means:
   A red   B brown   C blue   D yellow

25. The root word, Thym/o, means:
   A thymus   B thyroxine   C thyroid gland   D thymatinoid

CHAPTER SEVEN: SO IT SHALL BE IN THE END: SUFFIXES

26. The suffix, -desis, means:
   A surgical fusion or binding   B stretching or dilatation   C a written record   D pain

27. The suffix, -plegia, means:
   A fixation   B crushing   C process or condition   D paralysis

28. Hepatomegaly refers to:
   A enlargement of the liver   B enlargement of the spleen   C hypotrophy in the liver   D hypotrophy in the spleen

CHAPTER EIGHT: HEY, I KNOW YOU: WORD RECOGNITION

29. The root word, Cyt/o, means:
   A cilia   B cell   C inflammation   D degradation

30. The root word, Lith/o, means:
   A hypertrophy   B stone or calculus   C destruction   D painful

31. The root word, Givgiv/o, means:
   A lips   B tooth decay or disease   C gums in mouth   D teeth

32. The root word, Dipl/o, means:
   A double, twice   B to divide into 3 parts   C disease   D brown or black
CHAPTER NINE: DECONSTRUCTION JUNCTION: BREAKING DOWN WORDS

33. The root word, Myelo, means:
   A larynx  B colon  C nerve  D bone marrow

34. The suffix, tripsy (as in choledocholithotripsy), means:
   A blockage  B a building up  C softening  D crushing

35. In the word, leukopenia, the word part, ‘penia’, refers to:
   A a building up  B lack of or deficiency  C crushing  D blockage

36. In the word, presbycusis, the word part, ‘presby’, refers to:
   A old age  B newborn  C blockage  D pain

CHAPTER TEN: AN ORG CHART TO LIVE BY: ORGANIZATION...

37. The cell is the basic, smallest unit of life.
   A True  B False

38. ——— tissue is found in the skin and in the lining of blood vessels.
   A muscle  B nerve  C epithelial  D connective

39. The term, myositis, refers to inflammation of:
   A the nerve sheath  B the heart  C the thyroid  D a muscle

40. The suffix, -plasm, means:
   A a breaking down of  B growth or formation  C an abnormal condition  D a cell

41. The buccal region of the body refers to the:
   A nose  B cheeks of the face  C area around the ears  D neck

42. The submental region of the body refers to:
   A below the chin  B behind the knee  C above the clavicles  D around the eyes

CHAPTER ELEVEN: ALL SYSTEMS GO: WHEN SYSTEMS COMBINE

43. The ——— gland(s) secrete sweat.
   A adrenal  B pituitary  C sudoriferous  D thyroid

44. There are approximately ——— million grapelike sacs, called alveoli, in healthy lungs.
   A 50  B 100  C 200  D 300

45. The pancreas has specialized cells called the islets of ———, which produce insulin and glucagon.
   A Langerhans  B Leidenbach  C Lintorelli  D Laustrichten

46. The cerebellum, or “——— brain,” assists in coordinating voluntary body movement and helps maintain body balance.
   A primitive  B hind  C sub  D little

CHAPTER TWELVE: BONING UP ON THE SKELETAL SYSTEM

47. The shoulder blades, ribs, and pelvic bones are examples of ——— bones.
   A short  B sesamoid  C flat  D long

48. The vertebral column, or spinal column, is composed of ——— bone segments called vertebrae.
   A 24  B 28  C 26  D 22

49. Some joints are not movable, such as the ——— joints between the cranial bones.
   A saddle  B ball and socket  C hinge  D suture
50. The anatomical term, dystrophy, means:
A between the ribs  B stretching or dilatation  C within the cranium  D abnormal development

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: GETTING RIPPED: THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM

51. ——— muscles are also called skeletal or voluntary muscles.
A Smooth  B Striated  C Serratus  D Gracilis

52. The point of attachment of the muscle to the stationary bone is called the ——— or beginning of that muscle.
A origin  B genesis  C prima  D shoot

53. The linea alba (meaning “——— line”) is a vertical band of connective muscular tissue.
A straight  B crescent-shaped  C white  D black

54. Do not confuse myo (muscle) with myelo (bone ———).
A exterior  B matrix  C nutrient canals  D marrow

55. The suffix, -rrhaphy, means:
A suture repair  B to cut into  C record  D pain

CHAPTER FOURTEEN: SKIN DEEP: SKIN, GLANDS, NAILS, AND HAIR

56. Integumentum means “———.”
A base  B covering  C protection  D elastic

57. Hair shafts in the dermis have bundles of involuntary muscle called ——— attached to hair follicles.
A inner root sheath  B melanocytes  C fibrous tracts  D arrector pili

58. The root word, Cyan/o, means:
A brown  B green  C blue  D red

59. ——— refers to a smooth elevated area that is red and itchy (such as hives).
A Ulcer  B Macule  C Wheal  D Bulla

CHAPTER FIFTEEN: IT DEPENDS ON YOUR PERCEPTION: THE SENSORY. . .

60. The ——— is the white of the eye, providing a protective covering for the eyeball.
A sclera  B cornea  C choroid  D anterior chamber

61. Glaucoma — Greek glaukos — means “———,” and oma means “a condition.”
A blue-grey  B amber  C pinkish  D almost black

62. You have ——— million olfactory epithelium cells in your nose.
A 20  B 60  C 500  D 30

63. The root word, Dacry/o, means:
A glassy  B wide  C in due measure  D tear, tear duct

64. The prefix or suffix, -chalasis, means:
A a twisting  B to turn  C a vision impairment  D relaxation

65. The word, otorrhea, means:
A tympanic malfunction  B ear lobe swelling  C discharge from the ear  D inner ear inflammation
CHAPTER SIXTEEN: THE HEART OF THE MATTER.

66. Ep- is the Greek prefix for "—-—-.
   A on          B off          C around          D within the lining

67. The ——- separates the two ventricle chambers.
   A bicuspid valve    B interventricular septum   C aortic semilunar valve   D mitral

68. Red blood cells are also known as:
   A rossocytes      B hemoglobin       C leukocytes       D erythrocytes

69. The root word, Kary/o, means:
   A formation       B bone marrow      C lymph gland       D nucleus

70. The word, occlude, means:
   A to cut into     B to dilate        C to be closed tightly   D to open up

71. ——- refers to excessive pigmented red blood cells.
   A Hyperchromia     B Intermittent claudication   C Leukocytosis      D Hypercholesterolemia

72. ——- refers to a reduction in red cells due to excessive destruction.
   A Hemolytic anemia  B Aplastic anemia    C Pernicious anemia  D Sickle-cell anemia

73. Platelet count is the number of platelets per cubic millimeter of blood. Platelets normally average between ——- per cubic millimeter.
   A 200,000–500,000   B 20,000–50,000     C 100,000–200,000   D 600,000–800,000

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: JUST BREATHE: THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

74. Adenoid comes from the Greek aden, meaning "gland," and cidos, meaning "—-—-.
   A neck          B like          C grape         D apple

75. Each lung is covered by a membrane called the:
   A viscera       B pleura       C alveoli       D lobe

76. The suffix, -py/o, means:
   A oxygen        B trachea       C lung, air    D pus

77. The term, dysphonia, means:
   A difficulty breathing   B coughing up blood    C deficient oxygen       D difficulty in speaking

78. Anthracosis is caused by coal dust [——- disease].
   A brown lung       B lung scarring      C black lung       D sediment lung

79. Diuretics [——- pills] are used to treat pulmonary edema.
   A water          B sodium         C potassium       D acetylsalicylic acid

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN: FEEDING TIME: THE GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

80. Hanging from the soft palate is a tiny piece of soft tissue called the uvula, which means "little ——-.
   A bubble         B raisen        C plum        D grape

81. ——- is the involuntary process of wavelike contractions in the esophagus that helps the food reach its next destination.
   A Mastication    B Peristalsis    C Deglutition  D Pharyngeal reflex
The pancreas is so named because of its fleshy appearance. Greek pan means “———,” and krea means “flesh.”

A all  B most  C a small portion  D wrinkled

The prefix, -lysis, means:
A crushing  B surgical fixation  C abnormal condition  D destruction or breakdown

The term, hyperemesis, means:
A pain in the stomach  B vomiting of blood  C excessive vomiting  D the urge to vomit

Hepatitis ——— refers to acute inflammation of the liver, spread by fecal-oral contact.
A  D  B  A  C

CHAPTER NINETEEN: GATEKEEPERS OF HEALTH: THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

Endocrine: Take endo, which means “within” or “inner,” and add it to the Greek krinein, which means “to ———.”
A break into many pieces  B separate  C twist  D lump together

The thyroid gland is composed of two pear-shaped lobes separated by a strip of tissue called the:
A isthmus  B vomer  C gland of Volsen  D gland of Lichtenstein

Addison’s disease, a disease of the adrenal cortex, was named after Thomas Addison, an English:
A general practitioner  B psychologist  C pathologist  D bone surgeon

The suffix, -Kal/i, means:
A radioactive  B sameness or unchanged  C sodium  D potassium

———— disease involves hyperfunctioning of the adrenal cortex with increased glucocorticoid secretions.
A Cushing’s  B Addison’s  C Wontner’s  D Corelli’s

———— lobe is the center for voluntary movement, judgment, reasoning, and impulse inhibition.
A superior  B occipital  C parietal  D frontal

———— carry impulses to the brain and spinal cord from receptors like the skin, eyes, ears, and nose.
A Afferent nerves  B Parasympathetic nerves  C Efferent nerves  D Autonomic nerves

The root word, Pont/o, means:
A mind  B pons  C nerve root  D ventricle

———— involves loss or impairment of the ability to speak.
A Concussion  B Aphasia  C Dysphasia  D Epilepsy

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is also called Lou ——— disease.
A Gehrig  B Gaito  C Goerdt  D Grivna

CHAPTER TWENTY: CALMING DOWN: THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Food and oxygen combine in cells to produce energy, a process called:
A prophase  B mitosis  C catabolism  D anabolism

Hilum’s Latin meaning is “a(n) ———.”
A sound or echo  B enlargement  C covering  D small thing or a trifle

Micturate comes from the Latin mictus, which means “a(n) ———.”
A removing of waste  B stretching or dilatation  C emptying  D making of water
99. The prefix, -emia, means:
A bleeding  B a blood condition  C a high platelet count  D an insufficient blood supply

CHAPTER TWENTYTWO: CHECKING THE PLUMBING: THE MALE...

100. Glands in the male reproductive system include the bulbourethral glands (or ——— glands).
A Cowper’s  B Cooper’s  C Carlini’s  D Corelli’s

101. The male reproductive system produces ——— million sperm per day (that’s a rate of 1,000 for every heartbeat).
A 10  B 100  C 5  D 25

102. The prefix or suffix, -pexy, means:
A excessive discharge  B surgical removal of  C water, fluid  D surgical fixation

103. The PSA (——— specific antigen test) is a prescreening test that can be performed yearly on males over 50.
A primary  B papilloma  C prostate  D pain

CHAPTER TWENTYTHREE: A LIFE FORCE: THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE...

104. The female and male sex cells (ovum and sperm) are also called:
A gametes  B zygotes  C microspores  D haploids

105. Bartholin’s gland is named after Caspar Thomeson Bartholin, a ———— anatomist (1655–1738).
A Danish  B Finnish  C Swedish  D Dutch

106. The root word, Galact/o, means:
A ovaries  B pregnancy  C fetus  D milk

107. The term, ————, refers to the outermost extraembryonic membrane enveloping the fetus.
A chorion  B amnion  C primipara  D lochia

108. The term, ————, refers to painful menstrual periods.
A cervicitis  B dysmenorrhea  C hydrosalpinx  D mastitis

109. ———— (Pap) smear involves taking a sample of cells of cervix are harvested and examined under microscopic analysis.
A Papilliary  B Papanicolaou  C Papineux  D Paprillo

110. Endometrial ablation destroys (ablates) the endometrium (uterine lining) to treat dysfunctional or abnormal uterine bleeding.
A compresses  B stretches  C destroys  D strengthens

111. ———— refers to the surgical removal of an ovary.
A Salpingectomy  B Colpopexy  C Hysteropexy  D Oophorectomy

CHAPTER TWENTYFOUR: TEN ESSENTIAL MEDICAL...

112. ———— Illustrated Medical Dictionary is for the visual learner with full illustrations to help get the points across.
A Dufenstein’s  B Dorland’s  C Ricker’s  D Tantorelli’s

113. Mosby’s Medical Dictionary contains well over ———— pages chocked full of medical terminology know-how.
A 500  B 2,000  C 200  D 1,000

114. ———— Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary boasts 2,500 audio pronunciations, customized bookmarking, and a “sounds like” search.
A Taber’s  B Webster’s  C Tarantino’s  D Giacomo’s
### CHAPTER TWENTYFIVE: TEN OR SO USEFUL MNEMONIC DEVICES

115. The muscles supplied by the radial nerve are the BEST! Remember: Brachioradialis ——— Supinator Triceps.
   A Extratertors  B Extensis  C Extetiors  D Extensors

116. The memory phrase, "Some lovers try positions that they can’t handle," helps you to recall the:
   A carpal bones  B tarsal bones  C cranial bones  D bones within the ear canal

117. The memory phrase, “Old parents forget to eat spinach,” helps you to recall the:
   A carpal bones  B bones within the ear canal  C tarsal bones  D cranial bones

### CHAPTER TWENTYSIX: TEN SETS OF TERMINOLOGY TOUNGUE-TWISTING.

118. ——— is also known as progressive ossifying polymyositis.
   A Hailey-Hailey  B Munchmeyer  C Oppenheim-Urbach  D Arndt-Gottron

119. ——— refers to inflammation of hair follicles, resulting in loss of hair, red scalp, and pustules around hair follicles.
   A Arndt-Gottron  B Oppenheim-Urbach  C Quinquaud  D Hailey-Hailey

120. ——— refers to inflammation of the aorta that occurs in the late stages of syphilis.
   A Oppenheim-Urbach  B Hailey-Hailey  C Heller-Dohle  D Munchmeyer
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