

**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 hypertrophy 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, Giviv/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, **-chhalasis**, means:  
A a twisting                      B to turn                      C a vision impairment                      D relaxation
65. The word, **otorrhoea**, 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. Epi- 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 cidosis, 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

82. 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
83. The prefix, -lysis, means:  
 A crushing B surgical fixation C abnormal condition D destruction or breakdown
84. The term, hyperemesis, means:  
 A pain in the stomach B vomiting of blood C excessive vomiting D the urge to vomit
85. Hepatitis —— refers to acute inflammation of the liver, spread by fecal-oral contact.  
 A D B A C B D C

## CHAPTER NINETEEN: GATEKEEPERS OF HEALTH: THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

86. 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
87. 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
88. 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
89. The suffix, -Kal/i, means:  
 A radioactive B sameness or unchanged C sodium D potassium
90. —— disease involves hyperfunctioning of the adrenal cortex with increased glucocorticoid secretions.  
 A Cushing’s B Addison’s C Wontner’s D Corelli’s

## CHAPTER TWENTY: CALMING DOWN: THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

91. The —— lobe is the center for voluntary movement, judgment, reasoning, and impulse inhibition.  
 A superior B occipital C parietal D frontal
92. —— 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
93. The root word, Pont/o, means:  
 A mind B pons C nerve root D ventricle
94. —— involves loss or impairment of the ability to speak.  
 A Concussion B Aphasia C Dysphasia D Epilepsy
95. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is also called Lou —— disease.  
 A Gehrig B Gaito C Goerd D Grivna

## CHAPTER TWENTYONE: WHEN YOU GOTTA GO: THE URINARY SYSTEM

96. Food and oxygen combine in cells to produce energy, a process called:  
 A prophase B mitosis C catabolism D anabolism
97. Hilum’s Latin meaning is “a(n) ——.”  
 A sound or echo B enlargement C covering D small thing or a trifle
98. 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 Papillary                      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 Extrateriors                      B Extensii                      C Exteriors                      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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