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Test Questions

(hint: print questions & circle answers before starting online test)

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