

# **MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY**

**(Sample Questions)**

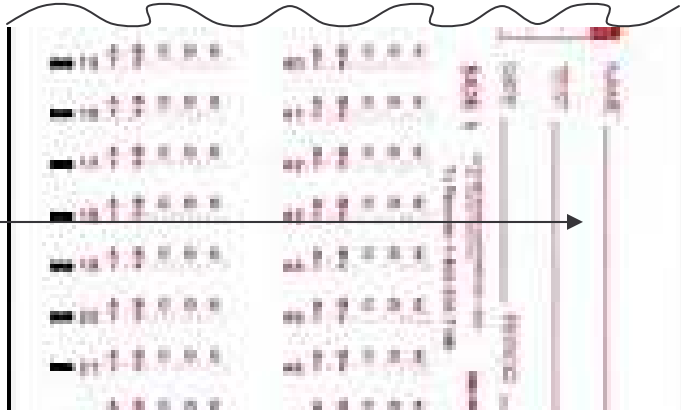
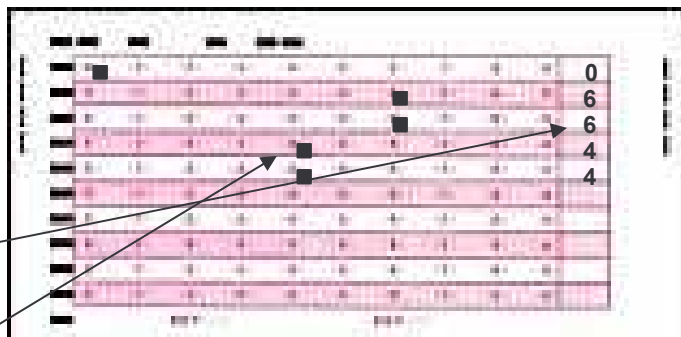
## Scantron Form Instructions

Please read these instructions and fill out your Scantron form completely and carefully in order to assure you receive proper credit for participating in this event.

Use a #2 pencil, and BE SURE you accurately bubble in the corresponding ID numbers.

**There are three (3) things you MUST DO for this event!**

1. Locate your ID # on your event card and write the numbers, starting at the top.
2. CAREFULLY bubble in the numbers that correspond to your ID#.
3. PRINT your:
  - Name
  - School
  - State
  - Event.
  - Secondary (SS) or PSC (Postsecondary/Collegiate)



**Directions:** The state test will consist of 100 multiple choice test items and 30 completion tie-breakers items. Read each multiple-choice question carefully, select the *best* answer and mark it on your answer sheet. The directions for the tie-breakers will be on the page with the tiebreakers. You will have 1½ hours to complete the examination. **Here are 50 sample questions:**

1. The word element that refers to old age is
  - A atroph.
  - B genic.
  - C kypho.
  - D presby.
  
2. The prefix inter- means
  - A between.
  - B surrounding.
  - C with.
  - D within.
  
3. The suffix that means to run is
  - A -drome.
  - B -port.
  - C -rrhage.
  - D -secret
  
4. The two prefixes that mean against or opposed to are
  - A ab- and ex-.
  - B anti- and pan-.
  - C contra- and anti-.
  - D sub- and pan-.
  
5. The word element for lip, especially lips of the mouth, is
  - A cheir/o.
  - B dent/i.
  - C faci/o.
  - D labi/o.
  
6. The suffix that means full of or pertaining to sugar is
  - A -ase.
  - B -clysis.
  - C -esis.
  - D -ose.
  
7. All of the following are meanings of di- EXCEPT
  - A twice.
  - B double.
  - C two.
  - D half.

8. The word form that means pus is
  - A. polyo.
  - B. pyelo.
  - C. pyo.
  - D. rhino.
  
9. The suffix that describes a surgical fixation is
  - A. -ostomy.
  - B. -phagia.
  - C. -plasty.
  - D. -pexy.
  
10. The prefix hypo- refers to
  - A. deficient, decreased.
  - B. excessive, above.
  - C. into, within.
  - D. upon.
  
11. The prefix primi- refers to
  - A. after, beyond.
  - B. before.
  - C. first.
  - D. new.
  
12. The word form palpebr/o refers to
  - A. abnormal.
  - B. birthing.
  - C. chest.
  - D. eyelid.
  
13. The word form that means a fall is
  - A. hydro.
  - B. phoro.
  - C. prodromo.
  - D. ptomato.
  
14. The prefix erythro- means
  - A. blood.
  - B. inward.
  - C. outside of.
  - D. red.
  
15. The word form galacto refers to
  - A. bile.
  - B. blood.
  - C. milk.
  - D. tears.

16. The word form that refers to a clot is
- A. cyst/o.
  - B. embol/o.
  - C. fibrin/o.
  - D. thromb/o.
17. When you see the prefix con- you realize it means
- A. against.
  - B. change.
  - C. with.
  - D. without.
18. The word form for buttocks is
- A. genit/o.
  - B. glute/o.
  - C. mesenter/o.
  - D. splen/o.
19. The suffix that means turmoil or violent action is
- A. -angio.
  - B. -cidal.
  - C. -clonus.
  - D. -conico.
20. The suffix -graph refers to
- A. instrument for viewing.
  - B. produced by.
  - C. resulting record.
  - D. viewing.
21. The prefix syn- refers to
- A. joined together.
  - B. body system.
  - C. ligament.
  - D. vast or great.
22. The word form cephalo means the same as the word form
- A. capito.
  - B. cheir.
  - C. occipito.
  - D. stomato.
23. The suffix that means vision or view of is
- A. -impresso.
  - B. -operculo.
  - C. -opsia.
  - D. -roentgeno.

24. The word form contuso refers to
- A. bruise.
  - B. hemorrhage or bleeding.
  - C. impact.
  - D. injury.
25. The prefix for four is
- A. sacro-.
  - B. xanth-.
  - C. tetra-.
  - D. fore-.
26. The prefix meso- means
- A. between.
  - B. all.
  - C. down.
  - D. middle.
27. The word form pharyng refers to the
- A. diaphragm.
  - B. neck.
  - C. roof of the mouth.
  - D. throat.
28. The suffix -lepsy refers to
- A. condition.
  - B. produced by.
  - C. seizure.
  - D. stone.
29. The word form poikilo means
- A. flat, wide.
  - B. irregular, varied
  - C. old, primitive.
  - D. thick.
30. The prefix dextro- refers to
- A. both.
  - B. left.
  - C. to the right.
  - D. to the side.
31. The word form that refers to an ulcer is
- A. andr/o.
  - B. aphth/o
  - C. borborygm/o.
  - D. peps/i.

32. The word form that refers to sticky is
- A. galacto.
  - B. entero.
  - C. viscer/o.
  - D. visco.
33. The suffixes –ium and -eum refer to
- A. condition of.
  - B. pertaining to.
  - C. one who.
  - D. tissue or structure.
34. The word form karyo refers to
- A. down.
  - B. growth.
  - C. nucleus.
  - D. production.
35. The word form for hardened is
- A. alopec/o.
  - B. atresi/o.
  - C. indurat/o.
  - D. striat/o.
36. The word form zygot/o refers to
- A. boney.
  - B. cheek.
  - C. joined together.
  - D. vast or extensive.
37. The root for hip or hip joint is
- A. cost/o.
  - B. cox/o.
  - C. ile/o.
  - D. ox/i.
38. The suffix that designates a lack of something is
- A. -blast.
  - B. -penia.
  - C. -ula
  - D. -us.
39. The prefix pan- means
- A. all.
  - B. bread.
  - C. sides.
  - D. sugar.

40. The word form hydro refers to
- A. body produced chemical substance.
  - B. blood.
  - C. tears.
  - D. water.
41. The word form orchi refers to the
- A. ovaries.
  - B. prostate.
  - C. testicles.
  - D. uterus.
42. Cryo is the word form for
- A. blue.
  - B. cold or freeze.
  - C. rib cage.
  - D. sac or bladder.
43. The suffix for driving or traveling away from is
- A. -dom.
  - B. -fugal.
  - C. -ive.
  - D. -some.
44. The suffix -tom refers to
- A. cut.
  - B. hollow.
  - C. stretch.
  - D. tension.
45. The word element for lens of the eye is
- A. magneto.
  - B. mydrio.
  - C. phako.
  - D. pilo.
46. The process of turning a body part outward is
- A. eversion.
  - B. extroversion.
  - C. inversion.
  - D. introversion.
47. The term used that pertains to the middle or toward the midline of the body is
- A. dorsal.
  - B. distal.
  - C. medial.
  - D. ventral.

48. The abdominal division that lies just superior to the umbilical region is the
- A. epigastric region.
  - B. hypochondriac region.
  - C. iliac region.
  - D. lumbar region.
49. The midsagittal plane divides the body into the
- A. anterior and posterior portions.
  - B. cephalic and caudal halves.
  - C. left and right halves.
  - D. upper and lower sections.
50. When you see the term amorphous describing a structure, you realize it is a structure
- A. with a nipple-like projection.
  - B. with many jagged edges.
  - C. without form.
  - D. without a nucleus.