

Practice Test 2

Medical Terminology | Pathology & Diseases | Pharmacology | Anatomy & Physiology

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 50

Directions: Circle or write the letter of the best answer for each question.

MT.1. The suffix -algia means ____.

- a. disease
- b. pain
- c. rupture
- d. softening

MT.2. The combining form oste/o refers to ____.

- a. blood
- b. bone
- c. cartilage
- d. muscle

MT.3. The prefix tachy- means ____.

- a. fast
- b. large
- c. slow
- d. small

MT.4. The suffix -itis means ____.

- a. disease
- b. enlargement
- c. inflammation
- d. tumor

MT.5. The term meaning difficult or painful breathing is ____.

- a. apnea
- b. dyspnea
- c. hyperpnea
- d. orthopnea

MT.6. The combining form dermat/o refers to ____.

- a. gland
- b. hair
- c. nail
- d. skin

MT.7. The suffix -rrhage means ____.

- a. bursting forth of blood
- b. drooping
- c. narrowing
- d. softening

MT.8. The term meaning abnormal condition of the kidney is ____.

- a. nephritis

- b. nephromegaly
- c. nephropathy
- d. nephrosis

MT.9. The prefix macro- means ____.

- a. after
- b. against
- c. large
- d. small

MT.10. The combining form pulmon/o refers to ____.

- a. heart
- b. kidney
- c. liver
- d. lung

PD.1. Which condition is characterized by an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity?

- a. ascites
- b. edema
- c. effusion
- d. hydrocele

PD.2. Parkinson's disease is caused by the loss of dopamine-producing neurons in the ____.

- a. cerebellum
- b. cerebral cortex
- c. hippocampus
- d. substantia nigra

PD.3. A myocardial infarction results from blockage of ____.

- a. a cerebral artery
- b. a coronary artery
- c. a pulmonary artery
- d. the aorta

PD.4. Which type of shock is caused by a severe allergic reaction?

- a. anaphylactic
- b. cardiogenic
- c. hypovolemic
- d. septic

PD.5. Cirrhosis of the liver is most commonly caused by ____.

- a. acetaminophen overdose
- b. chronic alcohol use and viral hepatitis
- c. fatty diet
- d. sedentary lifestyle

PD.6. The condition in which the stomach protrudes through the diaphragm is a ____ hernia.

- a. femoral
- b. hiatal
- c. inguinal
- d. umbilical

PD.7. Cystic fibrosis primarily affects the ____ and digestive system.

- a. heart
- b. kidneys
- c. liver
- d. lungs

PD.8. The condition characterized by excessive thirst, frequent urination, and elevated blood glucose is ____.

- a. Addison's disease
- b. Cushing's syndrome
- c. diabetes insipidus
- d. diabetes mellitus

PD.9. Otitis media is an infection of the ____.

- a. inner ear
- b. middle ear
- c. outer ear canal
- d. eardrum

PD.10. Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) most commonly occurs in the ____.

- a. arms
- b. coronary arteries
- c. legs
- d. neck veins

PH.1. Antibiotics are used to treat ____.

- a. bacterial infections
- b. fungal infections
- c. parasitic infections
- d. viral infections

PH.2. ACE inhibitors work by ____.

- a. blocking calcium channels
- b. blocking the renin-angiotensin system to lower blood pressure
- c. increasing urine output
- d. reducing heart rate

PH.3. Insulin is administered via which route?

- a. inhalation
- b. oral
- c. subcutaneous injection
- d. topical

PH.4. Antiemetics are used to treat ____.

- a. anxiety
- b. depression
- c. nausea and vomiting
- d. pain

PH.5. Which drug class is used to treat depression by increasing serotonin levels?

- a. benzodiazepines
- b. MAO inhibitors

- c. selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
- d. tricyclic antidepressants

PH.6. The abbreviation PRN in a prescription means ____.

- a. after meals
- b. as needed
- c. at bedtime
- d. twice daily

PH.7. Calcium channel blockers are used primarily to treat ____.

- a. bacterial infections
- b. diabetes
- c. hypertension and angina
- d. hyperlipidemia

PH.8. Laxatives work by ____.

- a. decreasing bowel inflammation
- b. facilitating bowel movements
- c. reducing stomach acid
- d. slowing bowel motility

PH.9. Vaccines work by ____.

- a. destroying bacteria directly
- b. neutralizing toxins
- c. stimulating an immune response
- d. suppressing inflammation

PH.10. The term contraindication means ____.

- a. a desired drug effect
- b. a reason to use a drug
- c. a situation where a drug should not be used
- d. an unexpected drug response

AP.1. The microscopic functional unit of the kidney is called the ____.

- a. glomerulus
- b. loop of Henle
- c. nephron
- d. renal tubule

AP.2. The process of breathing air into the lungs is called ____.

- a. exhalation
- b. expiration
- c. inspiration
- d. respiration

AP.3. The part of the brain responsible for balance and coordination is the ____.

- a. brainstem
- b. cerebellum
- c. cerebrum
- d. thalamus

AP.4. Bile is produced by the ____ and stored in the ____.

- a. gallbladder; liver
- b. liver; gallbladder
- c. pancreas; gallbladder
- d. stomach; liver

AP.5. The term for the complete absence of urine production is ____.

- a. anuria
- b. dysuria
- c. oliguria
- d. polyuria

AP.6. Which type of muscle tissue is found only in the heart?

- a. cardiac
- b. skeletal
- c. smooth
- d. striated voluntary

AP.7. The hormone produced by the adrenal glands in response to stress is ____.

- a. aldosterone
- b. cortisol
- c. epinephrine
- d. both b and c

AP.8. The largest part of the brain is the ____.

- a. brainstem
- b. cerebellum
- c. cerebrum
- d. diencephalon

AP.9. Oxygen is transported in the blood primarily by ____.

- a. albumin
- b. hemoglobin
- c. plasma
- d. platelets

AP.10. The term for the movement of a body part toward the midline is ____.

- a. abduction
- b. adduction
- c. extension
- d. flexion

MT.11. The suffix -ostomy means ____.

- a. incision into
- b. removal of
- c. surgical creation of an opening
- d. visual examination

PD.11. Multiple sclerosis is caused by ____.

- a. bacterial infection of the brain
- b. demyelination of nerve fibers in the CNS
- c. decreased dopamine production
- d. increased acetylcholine at neuromuscular junctions

PH.11. Antihistamines relieve allergy symptoms by ____.

- a. blocking cortisol receptors
- b. blocking histamine receptors
- c. increasing histamine production
- d. suppressing the immune system

AP.11. The structure that prevents food from entering the airway is the ____.

- a. epiglottis
- b. glottis
- c. larynx
- d. uvula

MT.12. The term nephropexy means ____.

- a. incision into the kidney
- b. inflammation of the kidney
- c. removal of the kidney
- d. surgical fixation of the kidney

PD.12. Which condition involves the accumulation of uric acid crystals in joints?

- a. bursitis
- b. gout
- c. osteoporosis
- d. tendinitis

PH.12. Opioids produce their analgesic effect by binding to ____.

- a. acetylcholine receptors
- b. dopamine receptors
- c. opioid receptors in the CNS
- d. serotonin receptors

AP.12. The lymphatic system's primary function is to ____.

- a. carry oxygen to tissues
- b. filter blood
- c. produce hormones
- d. return excess tissue fluid to the bloodstream and support immunity

MT.13. The combining form gastr/o refers to ____.

- a. esophagus
- b. intestine
- c. liver
- d. stomach

PD.13. Alzheimer's disease is characterized by ____.

- a. abnormal accumulation of amyloid plaques and tau tangles in the brain
- b. degeneration of the substantia nigra
- c. demyelination of the spinal cord
- d. excessive dopamine production

AP.13. The wave of muscular contractions that moves food through the digestive tract is called ____.

- a. absorption
- b. digestion
- c. peristalsis

d. segmentation

Practice Test 2 — Answer Key

MT.1 BPH.7 C
MT.2 BPH.8 B
MT.3 APH.9 C
MT.4 CPH.10 C
MT.5 BAP.1 C
MT.6 DAP.2 C
MT.7 AAP.3 B
MT.8 DAP.4 B
MT.9 CAP.5 A
MT.10 DAP.6 A
PD.1 AAP.7 D
PD.2 DAP.8 C
PD.3 BAP.9 B
PD.4 AAP.10 B
PD.5 BMT.11 C
PD.6 BPD.11 B
PD.7 DPH.11 B
PD.8 DAP.11 A
PD.9 BMT.12 D
PD.10 CPD.12 B
PH.1 APH.12 C
PH.2 BAP.12 D
PH.3 CMT.13 D
PH.4 CPD.13 A
PH.5 CAP.13 C
PH.6 B