

Medical Terminology

Review Worksheet Page 1

Name _____ Period _____

1. _____ The prefix that means without or absence of is:
a. an b. endo c. pan d. ana e. aden/o
2. _____ The suffix that means pain is:
a. cele b. ante c. adip d. algia e. apheresis
3. _____ The suffix ary is defined as:
a. pertaining to b. referring to an enzyme
c. precursor d. state of or condition of
4. _____ The medical term that means absence of carbon dioxide is:
a. acapnia b. aponia c. anticapnia d. antecapnia
5. _____ What does a barometer measure?
a. bacteria b. life c. eyelid d. pressure
6. _____ What color is the protein albumin?
a. red b. blue c. white d. black
7. _____ Afferent vessels carry lymph fluid in what direction?
a. away from the lymph node b. toward the lymph node
8. _____ What is found in adipose tissue?
a. urea b. air c. amnion d. fat
9. _____ What is drooping in blepharoptosis?
a. arm b. eyelids c. atrium d. arteries
10. _____ Androgens have hormones that are _____ producing.
a. female b. male
11. _____ What is inflamed in adenitis?
a. adrenal glands b. glands c. appendix d. ear
12. _____ What is being viewed in an arthroscopy?
a. arteries b. fatty plaque c. veins d. joints
13. _____ In menarche, what is happening to the menstrual flow?
a. It is beginning b. It is ending

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14. _____ Why is an antibiotic given?
a. to fight against life b. to come before life
15. _____ The alimentary canal is associated with...
a. water b. food c. oxygen d. heat
16. _____ What is wrong with the esophagus in esophageal atresia?
a. It is extremely painful. b. There is no opening
c. It is clogged with fatty plaque d. It has been removed.
17. _____ Where is the appendix in relation to the cecum of the large intestine?
a. It is to the side of it. b. It is inferior to it.
c. It is hanging from it. d. It is proximal to it.
18. _____ How many hands is an ambidextrous person able to use?
a. one b. two c. none
19. _____ What is a person doing when they are ambulating?
a. running b. stopping c. swimming d. walking
e. sleeping
20. _____ The auricle is referring to what body part?
a. atrium b. ear c. artery d. adrenal gland
e. aorta
21. _____ A hemangioma is a tumor of blood
a. arteries b. veins c. capillaries d. vessels e. aorta
22. _____ What is being punctured in an amniocentesis?
a. atrium b. antrum c. amnion d. anus
23. _____ What is the correct term for a bone forming cell?
a. chondrocyte b. chondroblast c. osteocyte d. osteoblast
24. _____ What type of a cell is an astrocyte?
a. star b. cartilage c. cancer d. bone
25. _____ If the auditorium has poor acoustics, what can't you do very well?
a. see b. hear c. walk d. smell
26. _____ What is hardening in arteriosclerosis?
a. arteries b. veins c. capillaries
d. vessels e. aorta
27. _____ What does the medical term auto mean?
a. car b. automatic c. self

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28. _____ What is accumulating in the blood in azotemia?
a. calcium b. nitrogen c. carbon dioxide d. oxygen
29. _____ A person experiencing myasthenia gravis has muscle _____.
a. stiffness b. pain c. pressure d. weakness

Fill-in-the Blanks

1. arm _____
2. developing cell _____
3. axis _____
4. air _____
5. stiff, crooked _____
6. state of _____
7. up, back, apart _____
8. from _____
9. bile _____
10. two, double _____
11. imperfect _____
12. capable _____
13. pertaining to _____, _____,

14. removal of _____
15. white _____
16. pain _____
17. before _____
18. against _____
19. extremity _____
20. to, toward _____, _____,

21. bacteria _____
22. hearing _____, _____

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- 23. adenoids _____
- 24. referring to an enzyme _____
- 25. atrium _____
- 26. fatty plaque _____
- 27. vessel _____
- 28. artery _____
- 29. walking _____
- 30. imperfect _____
- 31. weakness _____
- 32. male _____
- 33. joint _____
- 34. anus _____
- 35. penis _____
- 36. cheek _____
- 37. slow _____
- 38. bursa _____
- 39. bronchus _____
- 40. bronchiole _____