

Medical Terminology

Review Worksheet Page 2

Name _____ Period _____

1. _____ Where are the coronary arteries located?
a. Heart b. Neck c. Gallbladder d. Cranium
2. _____ A colposcopy helps to visualize the _____.
a. Colon (large intestine) b. Vagina c. Ribs d. Brain
3. _____ Which of the following is NOT a definition associated with crani/o?
a. Skull b. Helmet c. Brain d. Cranium
4. _____ What is the result of a hematocrit to blood?
a. It separates it. b. It secretes it.
c. It excretes it. d. It destroys it.
5. _____ What is happening to the chest in a thoracentesis?
a. Fluid is aspirated. b. Fluid is secreted.
c. Fluid is excreted. d. The chest is irrigated.
6. _____ What is the heart rate in bradycardia?
a. Fast b. Slow
7. _____ What type of a process is catabolism?
a. A constructive or building process. b. A destructive process.
8. _____ A chondroclast is what type of a cell?
a. A cartilage cell b. A cartilage building cell
c. A cartilage destroying cell. d. A bone cell
9. _____ What is wrong with the teeth in dental caries?
a. Nothing b. Cavities c. Cancer d. Bile
10. _____ What is being viewed in a colonoscopy?
a. Colon (large intestine) b. Vagina c. Ribs d. Brain
11. _____ What is being repaired in a cheiloplasty?
a. Neck b. Brain c. Pupil d. Lips
12. _____ What term best describes the shape of streptococci?
a. Round bacteria b. Rod shaped bacteria
c. Twisted spiral shaped bacteria

Medical Terminology

13. _____ A carcinogen causes
a. Heart disease b. Decay c. Herniation d. Cancer
14. _____ Where are the stones located in choledocholithiasis?
a. Gallbladder b. Common bile duct
15. _____ What does the cribriform plate resemble?
a. A sickle b. A sieve c. An elbow d. A ridge
16. _____ What shape does the crista galli resemble?
a. A sickle b. A sieve c. An elbow d. A ridge
17. _____ What color does the skin turn in cyanosis?
a. Yellow b. Green c. White d. Blue
18. _____ What is inflamed during bronchitis?
a. Trachea b. Alveoli c. Bronchi d. Bronchioles
19. _____ What is happening to the bladder in a cystocele?
a. It forms a cavity. b. It is punctured to aspirate fluid.
c. It decays. d. It is herniated and protrudes.
20. _____ The _____ cavity contains the brain.
a. Cephalic b. Cranial c. Ventral d. Cele
21. _____ Cubital refers to the
a. Cheek b. Elbow c. Tail d. Cortex
22. _____ Caudal refers to the
a. Cheek b. Elbow c. Tail d. Cortex
23. _____ What agents are used in chemotherapy?
a. Chemicals b. Radiation
c. Surgery d. Immune system
24. _____ How old is a centurion?
a. One b. Ten c. Fifty d. One hundred
25. _____ Buccal refers to the
a. Cheek b. Pupil c. Cerebellum d. Cecum
26. _____ Cor/o refers to the
a. Heart b. Pupil c. Conjunctiva d. Cornea
27. _____ What is being measured in a chromatography?
a. Green b. Color c. Cartilage d. Chorion

Medical Terminology

28. _____ What is being used in the treatment of cryotherapy?
a. Cold b. Heat c. Chemicals d. Radiation
29. _____ A circumcision does what?
a. Kills b. Cuts around c. Separates d. Excretes
30. _____ A cholangiogram takes an x-ray of
a. Gallbladder b. Common bile duct c. Bile duct

Fill in the Blanks

1. Bad _____
2. Calcium _____
3. Carbon dioxide _____
4. Wrist bones _____
5. Cecum _____
6. Brain _____
7. Green _____
8. Chorion _____
9. Kill _____
10. Break down _____
11. Irrigation _____
12. Cavity _____
13. Herniation or protrusion _____
14. With, together _____
15. Against _____
16. Opposite _____
17. Heart _____
18. Pupil _____
19. Cold _____
20. Hidden _____
21. Cornea _____
22. Separate _____
23. Secrete _____
24. Ridge _____
25. Sieve _____
26. Skin _____
27. Blue _____
28. Cortex _____
29. Glue _____
30. Rib _____