

1. The presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the tissues that results in swelling is called ...
 - a. dilatation
 - b. edema
 - c. emesis
 - d. ptosis
 - e. liquid
2. Excessive bleeding from the eye is ...
 - a. ophthalmalgia
 - b. ophthalmological
 - c. ophthalmoplasty
 - d. ophthalmorrhagia
 - e. ophthalmography
3. Herniation of the brain through an opening in the skull is called ...
 - a. craniectomy
 - b. craniotomy
 - c. encephalocele
 - d. encephalopathy
4. Which of the following terms means dilatation of a blood or lymph vessel?
 - a. angioplasty
 - b. vasotomy
 - c. vascular
 - d. angiectasis
5. A term that means excessive vomiting is ...
 - a. edema
 - b. hyperemesis
 - c. hypoglycemia
 - d. hypoglycemia
6. A term that means pertaining to the eye is ...
 - a. adenic
 - b. ophthalmic
 - c. otic
 - d. vascular
 - e. eyebrow
7. Excision of a gland is called ...
 - a. adenectomy
 - b. appendectomy
 - c. neurectomy
 - d. tonsillectomy
8. Dermatoplasty is ...
 - a. any disease of the skin
 - b. pertaining to the skin
 - c. skin grafting
 - d. the science that studies the skin
 - e. a specialist in skin diseases
9. An instrument for incising brain tissue is a/an ...
 - a. cerebrotomy
 - b. cerebrectomy
 - c. encephalotome
 - d. encephalocele
 - e. craniometer

10. A 78-year-old man who had a blood vessel removed during surgery is likely to have which term documented in his chart?
- angiectomy
 - angiogram
 - angiotomy
 - angioscopy
 - vasculitis
11. Which of the following terms contains a word part that means yellow?
- chloropia
 - cyanotic
 - melancholy
 - xanthosis
 - erythema
12. Abnormal, uncontrollable, involuntary movements
- bradykinesia
 - dyskinesia
 - kinesiotherapy
 - tachykinesia
 - motility
13. Cephalometry is ...
- a headache
 - an instrument used to measure the head.
 - measurement of the head
 - study of the head
 - an abnormally large head
14. A lipoma is ...
- the breakdown of lipids in digestion
 - a benign tumor composed of fatty tissue
 - surgical crushing of a stone
 - an ectopic pregnancy
15. Aphonia is ...
- absence of speech
 - difficult speech
 - rapid speech
 - absence or loss of voice
16. Cryptorchidism means
- tissue compatibility
 - undescended testicle
 - within a vein
 - without water
17. A record or tracing of the electrical impulses of the heart is called an ...
- electrocardiograph
 - electrocardiogram
 - electrocardiography
 - electrocardiopathy
18. A term for a large cell, usually restricted to mean an extremely large red blood cell, is ...
- erythrocyte
 - megalocyte
 - microcyte
 - phagocyte
 - monocyte

19. A patient who has a stroke usually displays deficits on the other side of the body. For instance, a patient with a right-side stroke has left hemiparesis. Which term best describes the location of the weakness in relation to the area of the stroke?
- bilateral
 - contralateral
 - ipsilateral
 - unilateral
 - lateral
20. A woman who has just given birth is considered to be
- antepartum
 - postpartum
 - primigravida
 - multigravida
21. Which term means inflammation of the tear sac?
- dacryolithiasis
 - dacryocyst
 - dacryocystitis
 - lacrimitis
 - lacrimation
22. Surgical puncture of the chest wall for aspiration of fluids is called ...
- open thoracic surgery
 - thoracentesis
 - thoracodynia
 - thoracoplasty
 - pneumothorax
23. A term that means tumor of a sweat gland is
- hematoma
 - hidradenoma
 - hydrophobia
 - omphaloma
24. You are treating a patient who has a swollen eyelid caused by an infected eyelash. What's the proper term for the eyelid condition?
- blepharal
 - blepharitis
 - blepharoplegia
 - blepharospasm
 - blefarisma
25. A patient has a disease of the fingernails of unknown cause. What's the term that best describes this condition?
- onycheotomy
 - onychomalacia
 - onychomycosis
 - onychopathy
 - Onycholysis
26. Replacement of bone marrow by fibrous tissue is called ...
- fibrosclerosis
 - myelofibrosis
 - osteoarthritis
 - osteofibrosis

- e. fibromyalgia
27. The term that means pertaining to a rib and a vertebra is ...
- a. costal
 - b. costovertebral
 - c. spondylocostal
 - d. sternocostal
28. A condition in which the whole spine is stiffened is called
- a. ankylosed spine
 - b. kyphosis
 - c. scoliosis
 - d. spina bifida
29. A term that means pertaining to the wrist and the fingers is ...
- a. carpophalangeal
 - b. metacarpal
 - c. metatarsal
 - d. tarsophalangeal
 - e. phalangeal
30. Which adjective does NOT pertain to a bone of the arm?
- a. costal
 - b. humeral
 - c. radial
 - d. ulnar
 - e. metacarpal
31. Atelectasis is ...
- a. a collapsed or airless condition of the lungs
 - b. an acute, contagious respiratory infection
 - c. chronic dilation of the lungs
 - d. paroxysmal dyspnea
32. Laryngitis is inflammation of the ...
- a. chest
 - b. nose
 - c. throat
 - d. voice box
 - e. windpipe
33. A respiratory condition in which there is discomfort in breathing in any position except sitting erect or standing is ...
- a. apnea
 - b. bradypnea
 - c. orthopnea
 - d. tachypnea
 - e. platypnea
34. A 75-year-old woman with a left cerebrovascular accident (stroke) is now unable to speak. You document which term to indicate this deficit?
- a. anoxia
 - b. aphasia
 - c. dysphasia
 - d. dysphonia
 - e. aponia
35. Which term means any dry condition?
- a. hidrosis
 - b. ichthyosis
 - c. necrosis

- d. xerosis
36. Paralysis affecting one side of the body is ...
- a. cerebral palsy
 - b. diplegia
 - c. hemiplegia
 - d. paraplegia
 - e. paresis
37. Which of the following terms means a nervous condition characterized by chronic weakness and fatigue?
- a. narcolepsy
 - b. neurasthenia
 - c. neurolysis
 - d. neurosclerosis
38. The term for localized dilation of the wall of a cerebral artery is ...
- a. cerebral aneurysm
 - b. cerebral contusion
 - c. epidural hematoma
 - d. intracerebral hematoma
39. Severe headache is ...
- a. analgesic
 - b. cephalalgia
 - c. cerebral contusion
 - d. neuralgia
 - e. encephalocele
40. Which term means inflammation of the eyelid?
- a. blepharitis
 - b. ophthalmitis
 - c. photophobia
 - d. ptosis
41. Gastrocele means herniation of the ...
- a. gallbladder
 - c. liver
 - b. large intestine
 - d. stomach
 - e. gastrointestinal tract
42. Eupepsia means ...
- a. deficient appetite
 - c. normal digestion
 - b. excessive appetite
 - d. sluggish intestinal action
 - e. disturbed digestion
43. Inflammation of the gums is ...
- a. cheilitis
 - c. glossitis
 - b. gingivitis
 - d. Stomatitis
 - e. pharyngitis
44. The term for painful, burning urination is ...
- a. diuresis
 - c. nephrolithiasis
 - b. dysuria
 - d. voiding

- e. anuria
45. A condition in which there are degenerative but not inflammatory changes in the kidneys is called ...
- a. catheterization
 - b. nephrosis
 - c. nephritis
 - d. nephrostomy
 - e. nephrolithiasis
46. Pus in the urine is called ...
- a. albuminuria
 - c. pyuria
 - b. hematuria
 - d. uremia
 - e. disuria
47. Incision of the kidney to remove a calculus is called ...
- a. nephrectomy
 - c. nephrotomy
 - b. nephrolithotomy
 - d. nephrotripsy
 - e. nephrostomy
48. Removal of impurities from the blood is referred to as ...
- a. diuresis
 - c. peritoneal dialysis
 - b. hemodialysis
 - d. renal insufficiency
49. Gestation means ...
- a. after birth
 - c. childbirth
 - b. before birth
 - d. pregnancy
 - e. postpartum
50. A woman who has had two live births is referred to as ...
- a. nullipara
 - c. tripara
 - b. secundipara
 - d. unipara
 - e. tripara
51. Yellowing of the skin and sclerae is ...
- a. yawning
 - b. jaundice
 - c. hepatitis
 - d. choleuria
 - e. biliary
52. The voice box is ...
- a. located between the pharynx and the trachea.
 - b. called pharynx.
 - c. a part of the lower respiratory tract.
 - d. a diagnostic instrument.
 - e. a diagnostic procedure
53. The surgeon revealed a gangrenous ... of the duodenum.
- a. rupture
 - b. fracture

- c. incision
- d. section
- e. lesion

54. Which word can the underlined adjective be replaced by?

Except for the mandible, all the skull bones of an adult form a *rigid*, united structure.

- a. linked
- b. stiff
- c. solid
- d. thick
- e. soft

55. Damage ... the left parietal lobe can result ... what is called "Gerstmann's Syndrome".

- a. ... of ... in
- b. ... from ... to
- c. ... to ... in
- d. ... at ... of
- e. ...in ... to

56. Sometimes, there is no identifiable cause for the rise ... white blood cells.

- a. for
- b. to
- c. in
- d. -
- e. at

57. Where are all Plural forms correct?

- a. bronchi, vertebrae, serieses,
- b. psychosis, foci, phenomena
- c. cortices, atria, nuclei
- d. mouthes, bacteria, alveoli
- e. species, spirillums, basises

58. Which of the listed nerves is located in the ... region?

- a. affected
- b. ill
- c. bad
- d. disturbed
- e. malaise

59. Which of the following can complete the sentence?

Humans show a considerable degree ...

- a. ... of the pathogen or pathogen-specific DNA.
- b. ... of either direct by smear infection or indirect via food and drinking water.
- c. ... of genetically determined resistance to TB.
- d. ... a purulent conjunctivitis, seen mainly in newborn children.
- e. ... of the skin, mucosa, and peripheral nerves

60. Although the patient ... medications for 20 days, his condition did not improve.

- a. received
- b. was receiving
- c. has received
- d. had received
- e. had been receiving

61. The neutral mutation rate is known ... widely along human chromosomes.

- a. vary
- b. to vary
- c. varying
- d. varied

- e. is varied
62. Cryogenic storage is the preservation of living cell and tissue material ... very low temperatures.
- a. for
 - b. to
 - c. in
 - d. on
 - e. at
63. The symptoms of ulcerative colitis are very similar ... those of Crohn's.
- a. with
 - b. to
 - c. for
 - d. -
 - e. at
64. In vitro, only cells capable ... multiplying can be cultivated.
- a. with
 - b. to
 - c. for
 - d. -
 - e. of
65. An increase ... white blood cells is known as leukocytosis.
- a. in
 - b. to
 - c. for
 - d. -
 - e. of
66. Gastroscopy is the procedure that is carried out ... an empty stomach.
- a. in
 - b. to
 - c. for
 - d. on
 - e. of
67. A decrease in the susceptibility of the body ... stress leads to the body renewal at the cellular level.
- a. in
 - b. to
 - c. for
 - d. on
 - e. of
68. For some people, exposure ... molds can lead to symptoms such as stuffy nose, wheezing, and red or itchy eyes, or skin.
- a. in
 - b. to
 - c. for
 - d. on
 - e. of
69. Inflammation is a response ... tissue damage that can activate the immune system.
- a. in
 - b. of
 - c. for
 - d. on
 - e. to
70. The capacity ... renewal is vital to all living organisms.

- a. in
- b. to
- c. for
- d. on
- e. of

71. The pulse rate ... either at the wrist or the ankle.

- a. measures
- b. measured
- c. is measuring
- d. is measured
- e. measuring

72. Hyponatremia is ...

- A. absence of Na in the body
- B. measurement of the concentration of sodium in blood or urine
- C. presence of small amounts of potassium compounds in the blood
- D. is a low serum sodium level
- E. insufficient iron in the blood

73. ... a late stage of scarring (fibrosis) of the liver caused by many forms of liver diseases and conditions.

- A. cirrhosis
- B. hepatitis
- C. cholangitis
- D. liver failure
- E. hepatomegaly

74. Which adjective is NOT related to pus?

- A. purulent
- B. suppurative
- C. pyogenic
- D. purified
- E. mucopurulent

75. Recurrence is the same as ...

- A. remission
- B. relapse
- C. relief
- D. resolution
- E. recovery

76. Which of the words contains the part meaning "bad"?

- A. aphonia
- B. disconnection
- C. malnutrition
- D. irreversible
- E. unrelated

77. *Which word can replace the underlined one?*

Examination revealed swelling, enlarged veins and formation of nodes.

- A. tumour
- B. irritation
- C. inflammation
- D. edema
- E. neoplasm

78. *Which word can replace the underlined one?*

Which bone or its part was broken?

- A. damaged

- B. perforated
- C. fractured
- D. affected
- E. ruptured

79. The coccyx is ... of three, four or five rudimentary vertebrae.

- A. composed
- B. consist
- C. contains
- D. make
- E. contains

80. Which option is not synonymic to the underlined one?

It is caused by the neoplastic process.

- A. is due to
- B. results in
- C. is produced by
- D. results from
- E. arises from

81. The patient ... relief after he ... the medicine 2 hours before.

- A. feels ... took
- B. felt ... had taken
- C. is feeling ... has taken
- D. had felt ... took
- E. felt ... took

82. Torn wounds are classified as ...

- A. lacerations
- B. incisions
- C. punctures
- D. through-and-through wounds
- E. abrasions

83. What is the other name for scapula?

- A. collarbone
- B. shoulder blade
- C. pectoral girdle
- D. backbone
- E. breastbone

84. Hepatitis B ... are people who have hepatitis B but who show no symptoms of the infection.

- A. patients
- B. carriers
- C. ill
- D. infections
- E. individuals

85. ... - unsuitable for use together because of chemical interaction or antagonistic physiological effects.

- A. resistant
- B. compatible
- C. nonresistant
- D. incompatible
- E. inappropriate

86. ... - relating to a condition that is present at birth, whether or not it is inherited.

- A. congenital
- B. acquired
- C. neonatal

- D. hereditary
 - E. prenatal
87. A DNA molecule consists of two long polynucleotide ... composed of four types of nucleotide subunits.
- A. circuits
 - B. chains
 - C. networks
 - D. lines
 - E. rods
88. Feces ... oval unicellular organisms with cilia.
- A. consisted
 - B. involved
 - C. contained
 - D. made
 - E. formed
89. The woman ... of the sensation of heaviness in her lower abdomen.
- A. complains
 - B. says
 - C. has
 - D. explains
 - E. mentions
90. ... - the spontaneous loss of a pregnancy before the 20th week.
- A. stillbirth
 - B. ectopic pregnancy
 - C. miscarriage
 - D. gestation
 - E. inborn
91. Where are all Plural forms correct?
- A. ganglia, vertebrae, serieses,
 - B. diagnosis, foci, media
 - C. criteria, mitochondria, nuclei
 - D. sclerae, bacteriums, mice
 - E. atriums, analyses, flagella
92. The diagnosis ... by CT examination.
- A. confirm
 - B. confirmed
 - C. is confirming
 - D. was confirmed
 - E. has confirmed
93. The prefix *brady*- means which of the following?
- A. slow
 - B. away from
 - C. downward
 - D. irregular
 - E. without
94. His temperature ... at 38°C for about a month.
- A. persisted
 - B. has been persisting
 - C. is persisting
 - D. persists

- E. have been persisted
95. She followed home treatment and ... blood-thinners.
- A. administered
 - B. was administering
 - C. was administered
 - D. has administered
 - E. administers
96. The surgeon insisted on ... the tumour as soon as possible.
- A. remove
 - B. removed
 - C. removes
 - D. removing
 - E. being removed
97. The child ... chicken-pox before he fell ill with measles.
- A. had
 - B. has
 - C. had had
 - D. having
 - E. was having
98. Which question is grammatically correct?
- A. How much bones are in the adult human skull?
 - B. How many are bones in the adult human skull?
 - C. How many bones are there in the adult human skull?
 - D. How many bones there are in the adult human skull?
 - E. How much bones are there in the adult human skull?
99. Pavlov ... in biomarkers of temperament types described by Hippocrates and Galen.
- A. was interested
 - B. was interesting
 - C. interested
 - D. had been interested
 - E. had been interesting
100. Headaches may ... in pathological processes in the brain.
- A. observe
 - B. be observed
 - C. observing
 - D. be observing
 - E. to observe
101. Death due to disease ... death by natural causes.
- A. call
 - B. called
 - C. is called
 - D. calling
 - E. has called
102. While the doctor ... the patient, he noticed the enlargement of lymphatic glands.
- A. examined
 - B. examines
 - C. has examined
 - D. was examining
 - E. has been examining
 - F.

103. No direct cause for hypertension ... yet.
- A. has been identified
 - B. has not been identified
 - C. identified
 - D. did not identify
 - E. was not identified
104. Which question is correct?
- A. From what the skeleton protects the organs?
 - B. What the skeleton protects the organs from?
 - C. What is the skeleton protect the organs from?
 - D. What does the skeleton protect the organs from?
 - E. From what is the skeleton protect the organs?
105. Balanced skin is neither oily ... dry.
- A. or
 - B. but
 - C. nor
 - D. not
 - E. and
106. Sublingual and buccal medications ... to be quickly absorbed into the blood stream.
- A. know
 - B. knew
 - C. are known
 - D. have known
 - E. not known
107. The neutral mutation rate is known ... widely along human chromosomes.
- A. varies
 - B. to vary
 - C. varying
 - D. varied
 - E. to be vary
108. The ... - a finger used for pointing at objects.
- A. thumb
 - B. middle finger
 - C. index finger
 - D. palm
 - E. toe
109. The thin tube extending from the mouth to the stomach through which food passes.
- A. throat
 - B. esophagus
 - C. intestines
 - D. spleen
 - E. alimentary canal
110. Which statement is wrong?
- A. The tongue is an immovable muscular organ in the mouth.
 - B. The tongue has many nerves that help detect and transmit taste signals to the brain.
 - C. The tongue takes part chewing and swallowing food.
 - D. The tongue is covered by the lingual membrane, which has special areas to detect different types of tastes.
 - E. The tongue is a muscular organ in the mouth important to eating, taste, and speech.

111. New organisms produced by a living thing are called ...
- A. zygotes
 - B. fetuses
 - C. children
 - D. offspring
 - E. ancestors
112. A decrease in susceptibility to a drug after continued use of the drug is ...
- A. drug resistance
 - B. drug response
 - C. drug dependence
 - D. drug tolerance
 - E. drug efficacy
113. The percent of dose entering the systemic circulation after administration of a given dosage form.
- A. potency
 - B. bioavailability
 - C. pharmacodynamics
 - D. clinical pharmacology
 - E. pharmacodynamics
114. Which of the following terms contains a word part that means *black*?
- A. chloropia
 - B. cyanotic
 - C. xanthosis
 - D. erythema
 - E. melancholy
114. Hay fever is ...
- A. jaundice
 - B. hiccups
 - C. allergic rhinitis
 - D. ichthyosis
 - E. high fever
115. Where are all the plural forms correct?
- A. analysis, spirilla, nuclei
 - B. criteria, bacillae, foci
 - C. algae, alveoli, pneumococci
 - D. chlamidia, sclera, fungi
 - E. Eukariota, clostridia, coccuses
116. Which of the questions is grammatically correct?
- A. When could an earlier case of infection with SARS-CoV-2 have occurred?
 - B. Where and when the very first case (the so-called patient zero) originated?
 - C. How does a newly discovered virus related to bat coronaviruses and pangolin coronaviruses?
 - D. How COVID-19 spreads from person to person?
 - E. Why COVID-19 spreading again?
117. The right side of the heart pumps the blood ... the heart ... the lungs.
- A. ...to ... from
 - B. ...from ...to
 - C. ...to ... to
 - D. ...into ... from
 - E. ... in ... for

118. Hyperinflated lungs are ...
- A. large-sized lungs
 - B. lungs distended by filling with air or gas
 - C. lungs during exhalation
 - D. lungs on artificial ventilation
 - E. inflamed lungs
119. Which of the words contains the part meaning "bad"?
- A. aphonia
 - B. disconnection
 - C. malnutrition
 - D. Irreversible
 - E. Incurable
120. Which is not a symptom of stomach disease?
- A. indigestion
 - B. heartburn
 - C. purulent sputum
 - D. blood-strict vomiting
 - E. bloating
121. Nosocomial pneumonia is ...
- A. community-acquired pneumonia
 - B. hospital-acquired pneumonia
 - C. ventilator-associated pneumonia
 - D. severe pneumonia
 - E. lobar pneumonia
122. The urine ... from the body through the urethra.
- A. discharges
 - B. excretes
 - C. removing
 - D. is eliminated
 - E. beleted
123. ... any unexpected or dangerous reaction to a drug.
- a. adverse reaction
 - b. drug effect
 - c. drug compatibility
 - d. life-threatening reaction
 - e. pharmacodynamics
124. Inactive, harmless substance used in research when given to a control group where the other group of patients receives an actual drug.
- a. OTC drug
 - b. placebo
 - c. preventive drug
 - d. homeopathic remedy
 - e. antacid
125. Decrease in susceptibility to a drug after continued use of the drug.
- a. drug resistance
 - b. drug response
 - c. drug dependence
 - d. drug tolerance
 - e. drug effect
126. Drug treatment of parasitic or neoplastic disease in which the drug has a selective effect on the invading cells or organisms.
- a. chemotherapy

- b. radiotherapy
 - c. oncotherapy
 - d. pharmacotherapy
 - e. placebo
127. Fluids commonly administered after dehydration containing sodium and potassium salts.
- a. solutions
 - b. electrolytes
 - c. suspensions
 - d. vitamins
 - e. nutrients
128. Over the past 30 years, numerous studies ... to explain processes such as membrane traffic and organelle biogenesis.
- A. were conducted
 - B. have conducted
 - C. are conducting
 - D. have been conducted
 - E. conducted
129. The pain ... by sublingual nitroglycerine before the ambulance arrived.
- A. relieved
 - B. was relieved
 - C. was relieving
 - D. had relieved
 - E. had been relieved
130. Bluish discoloration of the extremities
- a. acrocyanosis
 - b. cyanosis
 - c. discoloration
 - d. blepharitis
 - e. necrosis
131. On the same side, as opposed to contralateral.
- a. bilateral
 - b. contralateral
 - c. ipsilateral
 - d. unilateral
 - e. lateral
132. A cholelith is ...
- A. a gallstone
 - B. removal of biliary calculus
 - C. inflammation of the gall bladder
 - D. the same as choleuria
 - E. Surgical procedure
133. The term element *oligo-* means...
- A. good, true, easy
 - B. straight, correct
 - C. false
 - D. few, scanty
 - E. varied, irregular
134. The term element *-ptosis* means...
- A. a sagging or prolapse of an organ or part, displaced downward
 - B. inflammation of the eyelid
 - C. upward displacement of an organ
 - D. surgical procedure

- E. diagnostic investigation
135. Pruritus is ...
- A. swelling
 - B. itching
 - C. scratching
 - D. chills
 - E. burning sensation
136. Glossitis is inflammation of ...
- A. a gland
 - B. the tongue
 - C. the lips
 - D. the epiglottis
 - E. the gums
137. Urinary retention is ...
- A. complete failure of the kidney
 - B. inability to empty the bladder
 - C. inability to hold urine in the bladder
 - D. partial functioning of the kidney
 - E. frequent urination
138. Angina is the medical term for ...
- A. chest pain or discomfort
 - B. inflammation of the palatine tonsils
 - C. inflammation of a gland
 - D. respiratory disease
 - E. purulent inflammation
139. Resuscitation is ...
- A. disturbance in blood supply due to heart attack
 - B. recurrent emergency condition in severely ill patients
 - C. a diagnostic procedure in cardiovascular disease
 - D. an emergency procedure of reviving someone from unconsciousness or apparent death
 - E. life-threatening condition
140. The patient has diffuse bilateral pulmonary ... noted on chest auscultation.
- A. murmurs
 - B. crackles
 - C. edemas
 - D. palpitations
 - E. respirations
141. Which term means *pertaining to the groin*?
- A. glandular
 - B. gluteal
 - C. inguinal
 - D. hernial
 - E. grasping
142. Which word is not in the Plural form?
- A. gingiva
 - B. media
 - C. bacteria
 - D. septa
 - E. mitochondria
143. Which term element means *narrowing*?

- A. sclerosis
 - B. stasis
 - C. stenosis
 - D. lithiasis
 - E. centesis
144. *Hepatosplenomegaly* means ...
- A. inflammation of the liver and the spleen
 - B. liver failure
 - C. spleen and liver failure
 - D. enlargement of the liver and the spleen
 - E. any pathological condition of the liver and the spleen
145. Debilitated is ...
- A. mentally retarded
 - B. intellectually disabled
 - C. congenitally disabled
 - D. incurable
 - C. extremely weakened
146. The term element *iso-* means ...
- A. equal, similar
 - B. multiple
 - C. decomposition
 - D. relating to
 - E. cell
147. Metabolism - the chemical processes that occur within a living organism in order to ... life.
- A. produce
 - B. defend
 - C. maintain
 - D. save
 - E. prevent
148. Fermentation is the process in which a substance ... into a simpler substance.
- A. goes
 - B. makes
 - C. becomes
 - D. breaks down
 - E. reacts
149. What is the other name for *mumps*?
- A. measles
 - B. epidemic parotitis
 - C. varicella
 - D. childhood infection
 - E. whooping cough
150. *Pertussis* is ...
- A. whooping cough
 - B. poor perfusion
 - C. a pharmaceutical drug
 - D. a medical procedure
 - E. a GI symptom