

119 PCAT Vocabulary Tests

1190 Meanings by Word

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Q1 n. magnesium

- (a) chemical element with the symbol S
- (b) a long chain of carbon atoms with a carboxyl group (COOH) at the end
- (c) alkaline-earth metal with the chemical symbol Mg also needed as a trace element in the body
- (d) an instrument that records and/or shows digital information

Q2 n. eyebrow

- (a) supercilium
- (b) enzyme that breaks down a carbohydrate
- (c) capability to carry out intercourse
- (d) binary compound; salt or ester of hydriodic acid

Q3 n. vision problems

- (a) blood vessel with walls only one cell thick
- (b) the use of contraceptive methods to stop pregnancy; contraception
- (c) mild painkilling drug
- (d) eyesight difficulties

Q4 adj. itchy

- (a) refers to a voice that is croaky and unable to produce a full range of sound
- (b) relating to the the lower part of the abdomen
- (c) pertaining to cells with a single set of chromosomes that aren't paired
- (d) affected with the urge to scratch

Q5 n. reaction

- (a) an involuntary action; an automatic response
- (b) a rearrangement in the structures of atoms or molecules to form new products
- (c) carbohydrates which are soluble because of the presence of -OH groups
- (d) indication that bodily functions change; usually associated with a particular disease

Q6 n. hallucinogen

- (a) the removal of hydrogen from a molecule
- (b) drug which affects the central nervous system and cause people to see or experience unusual things outside the range of normal perception
- (c) an unpleasant sensation; suffering of the body or mind
- (d) rigidity of death

Q7 n. ritonavir

- (a) compartment of a mitochondrion enclosed by the inner membrane
- (b) three covalent linkages connecting two atoms
- (c) a protease inhibitor applied in treating HIV; trade name: Norvir
- (d) a bone cell that helps destroy bone

Q8 n. alkali metal

- (a) process in which organic compounds, particularly carbohydrates are broken down by enzymes to produce energy; anaerobic chemical reaction being related to the breakdown of energy-rich compounds like carbohydrates and sugar
- (b) metal in the left-hand side of the periodic table
- (c) this is the pressure of the blood against the arterial walls
- (d) blood loss due to vessel wall damage

Q9 n. enthalpy

- (a) illness due to thiamine deficiency
- (b) the total heat content of a system
- (c) group 1V element with the chemical symbol Si
- (d) isolation

Q10 n. wavelength

- (a) anything causing damage to the body
- (b) digestive tract in mammals
- (c) the distance between two successive peaks or troughs of a waveform
- (d) a substance that has an effect on the body

Q1 n. rheumatoid arthritis

- (a) protein component of muscle fibers
- (b) with features of diabetes
- (c) chronic disease of the joints
- (d) hint; warning (especially in drug or medication descriptions)

Q2 n. chromium

- (a) microscopic particles of fat in the blood and lymph
- (b) Group 2 metallic element
- (c) proteins joined with carbohydrates that are found on the surface of cells
- (d) characteristics that increase an organism's ability to survive within a changing environment

Q3 n. coma

- (a) anything causing damage to the body
- (b) an obstacle that prevents things from moving along
- (c) series of membranes covered with ribosomes that make proteins
- (d) unconscious state

Q4 n. actin

- (a) branch of medicine that concerns cancer
- (b) the external membrane of an embryo
- (c) white blood cell
- (d) protein component of muscle fibers

Q5 n. nicotine

- (a) a chemical in tobacco
- (b) pituitary hormone involved in lactation
- (c) one allele is inherited from each parent giving 2 alleles for each trait
- (d) passage of urine from the bladder outside of the body

Q6 n. menses

- (a) the blood and other substances lost from the uterus at menstruation
- (b) part of cell that contains RNA and DNA
- (c) one of the ossicles
- (d) an excessive amount of a drug; too large portion of a medication or drug

Q7 n. osteoclast

- (a) uncharged particle found in the nucleus of the atom
- (b) process in which organic compounds, particularly carbohydrates are broken down by enzymes to produce energy; anaerobic chemical reaction being related to the breakdown of energy-rich compounds like carbohydrates and sugar
- (c) the process by which blood cells are made
- (d) a bone cell that helps destroy bone

Q8 n. snore

- (a) noise made during sleep which keeps others awake
- (b) a fixative; a preservative
- (c) device with a wide open end and a narrow end which allows liquids to be poured into a container with a small opening
- (d) urge

Q9 n. actinide series

- (a) nervous tissue contained in the linked vertebra of the back
- (b) power of movement
- (c) 15 radioactive elements
- (d) any reaction occurring between atoms or compounds can be written with the reactants on the left and the products on the right separated by arrows showing the direction of the reaction

Q10 n. thiamine

- (a) the eardrum
- (b) knee cap
- (c) vitamin B1
- (d) the exertion of force by one body against another

Q1 n. titanium

- (a) an element that loses electrons in a chemical reaction
- (b) strong metal with a high melting point
- (c) the triangular bone that lies at the back of the rib cage; the shoulder blade
- (d) the amount of energy expended by the body in order to survive at complete rest

Q2 n. morphine

- (a) one of two or more alternative forms of a gene; can be dominant or recessive
- (b) fold in a membrane which forms a projection
- (c) process of emitting sperm
- (d) a strong pain-killing and soporific drug made from opium

Q3 n. antigen

- (a) branch of medicine that uses X-rays to diagnose and treat disease
- (b) unstable particles with unpaired electrons
- (c) the lowest possible temperature where particles of matter have the smallest amount of energy possible
- (d) any substance the body reacts to as foreign or harmful, by producing an antibody against it

Q4 v. regurgitate

- (a) to give an injection that protects against an infectious disease
- (b) to lose water from; to remove water from something
- (c) to bring back undigested food from the stomach
- (d) to do with; to be concerned with

Q5 n. mineral

- (a) simple chemical that living things need in small amounts to stay healthy
- (b) the amount of effort or energy required to break an object
- (c) redox process where hydrogen is transferred to oxygen from glucose releasing energy
- (d) acute and painful skin damage

Q6 n. psychiatrist

- (a) 2 membranes that surrounds the nucleus
- (b) a specialist who studies; diagnoses and treats mental illness
- (c) series of membranes that manufacture lipids in the cell and lack ribosomes on its outer surface
- (d) anticonvulsant used to treat seizures associated with epilepsy

Q7 n. panic

- (a) an extreme state of fear
- (b) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle is contracting
- (c) spherical-shaped bacterium
- (d) barm

Q8 n. pathologist

- (a) a medical doctor who deals with the cause; origin and nature of diseases
- (b) type of scan that uses high frequency waves to image body parts
- (c) a dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet
- (d) something that can cause a disease in an organism

Q9 adj. amphoteric

- (a) related to organisms requiring ingested nutrition which they break down to receive energy
- (b) having an unpleasant or strong odor
- (c) having the features of an acid and a base and being able of reacting chemically either as an acid or a base
- (d) usual; normal; occurring at fixed intervals

Q10 n. exoskeleton

- (a) upper jaw bone
- (b) an external skeleton that provides protection and muscle attachment for locomotion
- (c) condition characterized by a bent penis
- (d) prescription medication for depression and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)

Q1 n. fibre

- (a) any reaction occurring between atoms or compounds can be written with the reactants on the left and the products on the right separated by arrows showing the direction of the reaction
- (b) the dimensional appearance; the morphology
- (c) an instrument used to magnify small objects so that they can be seen much better than with your eye
- (d) strand of tissue

Q2 adj. toxic

- (a) poisonous; harmful to health
- (b) well-thought through; well-prepared; informed
- (c) affected with the urge to scratch
- (d) relating to the female reproductive organs

Q3 n. sexually transmitted disease

- (a) sadness felt after a loss; for example; a death of a close relative
- (b) the state of being easily inflamed or painful; the state of being easily angered
- (c) vocalization; a formal talk given in public
- (d) generic name for illnesses such as HIV, hepatitis b, gonorrhea or syphilis

Q4 n. seizure

- (a) the skin and related structures such as hair and nails
- (b) a fit
- (c) the property of liquid membranes which allows them to contract to a minimum area
- (d) organ in the thorax involved in T-cell immune function

Q5 n. chemical equation

- (a) any reaction occurring between atoms or compounds can be written with the reactants on the left and the products on the right separated by arrows showing the direction of the reaction
- (b) electrical impulse that passes along a muscle or nerve cell to carry information
- (c) black pigment that protects against the sun
- (d) device used as a fuel source in laboratories

Q6 n. blood vessel

- (a) green pigment found in all green plants that absorbs light so that photosynthesis can occur
- (b) channel through which blood circulates (e.g. vein or artery)
- (c) illness due to nicotinic acid deficiency
- (d) the triangular bone that lies at the back of the rib cage; the shoulder blade

Q7 adj. pancreatic

- (a) happens rapidly or abruptly
- (b) relating to a glandular organ located in the abdomen
- (c) unsafe; risky
- (d) having a higher osmotic pressure than another solution

Q8 n. pylorus

- (a) passive process where a carrier protein helps a molecule such as glucose move through the plasma membrane
- (b) network of membranes spread throughout the cytoplasm that produce membrane lipids and proteins
- (c) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used to treat depression; generic name: citalopram
- (d) region between the stomach and the duodenum

Q9 n. insecticide

- (a) the amount of a substance within a second substance, usually in a solution
- (b) a chemical used to kill insects
- (c) a disease of the bone marrow
- (d) organ in the thorax involved in T-cell immune function

Q10 n. fission

- (a) any of a class of organic compounds formed when a hydroxyl group (-OH) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in a hydrocarbon
- (b) inherited disease
- (c) a method of asexual reproduction
- (d) series of veins

Q1 n. blood pressure

- (a) light-sensitive cells lining the eye
- (b) this is the pressure of the blood against the arterial walls
- (c) power of movement
- (d) anticonvulsant used to treat seizures associated with epilepsy

Q2 n. farsightedness

- (a) hair-like process found on epithelial linings; an eyelash or eyelid
- (b) nerve tissue of the central nervous system that is pale in comparison to the gray matter because it contains more nerve fibers (the myelin covering the nerve fibers is white)
- (c) B vitamin needed for carbohydrate metabolism and the maintenance of mucus membranes
- (d) ability to see distant objects clearly but near vision is impaired

Q3 n. drug interactions

- (a) fibrous cellular structure that has a size in between microtubules and microfilaments
- (b) phase of the sleep cycle
- (c) interdependence between various medications
- (d) part of the brainstem

Q4 n. blood system cancer

- (a) iron oxide that forms when exposed to oxygen and moisture
- (b) the amount of a substance within a second substance, usually in a solution
- (c) disease of the lymphatic complex
- (d) the piece of conducting material through which an electric current enters and leaves a liquid or gas

Q5 n. lymph node

- (a) fleshy part on which we sit; 'backside'
- (b) collection of white cells that act as filters to invading organisms and abnormal cells
- (c) containing glandular secretions from the testicle, seminal vesicles, prostate, vas deferens, Cowper's and other small glands; fluid part of semen without sperm
- (d) an unpleasant sensation; suffering of the body or mind

Q6 n. external genitalia

- (a) highly colored pigments (yellow to red) found in vegetables
- (b) chemical element with the symbol Ca which is used to make bones and teeth
- (c) a scientific instrument that measures and compares masses
- (d) reproductive organs protruding from the bodies

Q7 n. anhydride

- (a) molecule being formed from another by the removal of water
- (b) a healthy person who worries excessively about their health and believes they are ill
- (c) a chemical that carries oxygen in red blood cells
- (d) a chemical in tobacco

Q8 n. spleen

- (a) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops
- (b) a plant that has two cotyledons (seed leaves)
- (c) fat which has three fatty acids
- (d) abdominal organ which filters blood and stores, produces and destroys blood cells

Q9 adj. hematic

- (a) having an affinity with water; readily absorbing water
- (b) able to kill or inhibit the growth of sporing organisms
- (c) of blood
- (d) relating to a measurement system

Q10 n. nucleus

- (a) a heavy metal poison
- (b) process where the increase in a product of a reaction leads to a decrease in its rate of production and vice versa
- (c) change in the form of an organism that occurs during development
- (d) part of cell that contains RNA and DNA

Q1 **adj. binocular**

- (a) involving both eyes at the same time
- (b) relating to the arm (or similar vestige in other organisms)
- (c) having three parts
- (d) related to a thermodynamic process involving no heat exchange

Q2 **n. shortness of breath**

- (a) taste sensation of sugar
- (b) difficulty in respiration; rapid respiration
- (c) vaccination
- (d) a weak protease inhibitor that is applied in treating HIV; trade name: Invirase

Q3 **n. fissure**

- (a) sounds made from the mouth as air passes through the larynx
- (b) cellular division producing somatic cells with a full quota of chromosomes after each division
- (c) a crack e.g. in the skin
- (d) treatment of diseased areas by exposing them to gamma rays or X-rays

Q4 **n. testicle**

- (a) a crack e.g. in the skin
- (b) male sex organ found in the scrotum
- (c) type of headache
- (d) citrus X paradisi

Q5 **n. pulse**

- (a) the act of evacuating the bladder contents through the urethra
- (b) the expansion and contraction of the blood as it is pumped around the circulation
- (c) hypersensitivity reaction
- (d) one of the cytochromes that acts as a hydrogen and electron acceptor

Q6 **n. medulla oblongata**

- (a) strand of tissue
- (b) white powder used to season food
- (c) part of the brainstem
- (d) organ that helps cells hold their shape and assists in cell division

Q7 **n. osteocyte**

- (a) poisonous halogen with the chemical symbol F
- (b) cell that has become part of the bone matrix
- (c) instrument that is used to measure temperature
- (d) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops

Q8 **n. ice**

- (a) colorless; toxic alcohol
- (b) condition that is caused when a virus becomes resistant to the drug regimen;
- (c) protein found in animal tissues and fluids
- (d) frozen water

Q9 **n. ciliary muscle**

- (a) difficulty in respiration; rapid respiration
- (b) muscle in the eye
- (c) group 1V element with the chemical symbol Si
- (d) iron oxide that forms when exposed to oxygen and moisture

Q10 **adv. usual**

- (a) common; something that occurs habitually
- (b) seldom
- (c) next to
- (d) external to

Q1 n. vitamin K

- (a) organ that digests food and produces hydrochloric acid
- (b) an amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates
- (c) daily activity cycle in many organisms caused by a 24-hours interval
- (d) organic substance needed for blood clotting

Q2 n. cyclic AMP

- (a) the act of bringing someone back to life
- (b) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood
- (c) one of many enamel structures in the mouth
- (d) second messenger molecule where the phosphate group is part of a ring-shaped structure

Q3 n. bacillus

- (a) shortening
- (b) removal of a small piece of tissue from the body so it can be examined under the microscope
- (c) rod-shaped bacteria e.g. Lactobacillus
- (d) one celled organism that have a nucleus and are either parasites or live in water

Q4 n. allele

- (a) the outer layer of cells in a blastocyst
- (b) the contents of the stomach that are brought up from the stomach
- (c) tiny branches of air tubes within the lungs
- (d) one of two or more alternative forms of a gene; can be dominant or recessive

Q5 n. action potential

- (a) substance
- (b) a single person or entity
- (c) electrical impulse that passes along a muscle or nerve cell to carry information
- (d) a small cavity with the potential to form many different types units

Q6 adj. smelly

- (a) relating to old age especially those who are mentally or physically weak
- (b) having an unpleasant or strong odor
- (c) related to a thermodynamic process involving no heat exchange
- (d) of fat; fatty

Q7 n. carbamate

- (a) salt or ester of carbamic acid
- (b) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle is contracting
- (c) cartilage being located at the joint
- (d) a strong pain-killing and soporific drug made from opium

Q8 abbr. J

- (a) abbr. unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force
- (b) abbr. measure of an individual's intelligence
- (c) abbr. heart attack
- (d) abbr. immune deficiency disease that cannot be cured

Q9 n. nitrogen

- (a) chemical element with the symbol N that is found in proteins and nucleic acids
- (b) chamber of the heart
- (c) a silver metallic element with the chemical symbol Ag
- (d) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that buds off from the golgi complex

Q10 n. ejaculation

- (a) process of emitting sperm
- (b) inherited disorder caused by a single gene defect, which is dominantly inherited
- (c) the process that maintains balance or equilibrium of an organism's internal environment
- (d) substance secreted in the outer ear canal by special glands

Q1 n. alcoholism

- (a) area of body below the diaphragm and above the pelvis (informal)
- (b) the syndrome due to physical dependence on ethanol so that stopping intake leads to withdrawal symptoms
- (c) part of the small intestine
- (d) white crystalline compound used to make glass

Q2 n. pathology

- (a) the process by which blood cells are made
- (b) inability to get and maintain erections
- (c) disease and its effects on the body; an abnormal state
- (d) outer covering of the cerebrum responsible for consciousness, memory, intellect, voluntary activity and sensory perception

Q3 adj. male

- (a) induces sleep; sedative
- (b) relating to the masculine gender
- (c) infected (as a result of the presence of microorganisms)
- (d) having a thin edge suited for cutting

Q4 n. temperature

- (a) one of many enamel structures in the mouth
- (b) transformation of a keto to an enol form
- (c) the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment
- (d) an amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates

Q5 n. quadriceps

- (a) passage of urine from the bladder outside of the body
- (b) network of membranes spread throughout the cytoplasm that produce membrane lipids and proteins
- (c) a disordered energy state where no work can be done
- (d) large muscle of the thigh

Q6 adj. advised

- (a) well-thought through; well-prepared; informed
- (b) relating to the outside; the edge
- (c) chunky
- (d) relating to the kidney

Q7 n. malabsorption

- (a) agent that delivers the amino acids required for protein synthesis to the ribosomes
- (b) group of symptoms and signs due to reduced absorption of food e.g., carbohydrates, fats, protein
- (c) compound containing 2 elements one of which is a single oxygen
- (d) a physical injury or accident inflicting pain

Q8 n. hemopoiesis

- (a) disease and its effects on the body; an abnormal state
- (b) molecule containing four rings of carbon atoms
- (c) the process by which blood cells are made
- (d) small skin growth common on the hands of children

Q9 adj. abnormal

- (a) relating to the liver
- (b) consisting of many compounds
- (c) relating to a thin serous membrane that covers the lung
- (d) unusual; irregular

Q10 adj. senile

- (a) relating to the stomach
- (b) of fat; fatty
- (c) relating to treatment of diseases and injuries by medical operation
- (d) relating to old age especially those who are mentally or physically weak

Q1 n. cancer

- (a) illness where the patient has fits
- (b) something that exists in space as a solid; liquid or gas and has a mass
- (c) a small erosion (hole) in the gastrointestinal tract
- (d) disease where cells divide at an excessive rate and become abnormal in function; malignancy; neoplasm

Q2 v. divide

- (a) to straighten out
- (b) to split; separate
- (c) to consult with; to try to obtain information on how to solve a problem
- (d) to overstrain a joint so as to cause ligament injury

Q3 n. inhibition

- (a) metal in the left-hand side of the periodic table
- (b) the state of being without food for a long time
- (c) the process of stopping or slowing down a chemical reaction or organ function
- (d) sex organs where the reproductive cells are made

Q4 v. adapt

- (a) to habituate (become used to) an environment
- (b) to move outwards to cover a larger area
- (c) to experience; to receive; to endure
- (d) to make a loud nasal sound during sleep which keeps others awake

Q5 n. inorganic chemistry

- (a) science which deals with all the elements except for carbon
- (b) the vertebral column
- (c) that which is expectorated
- (d) hint; warning (especially in drug or medication descriptions)

Q6 n. chemotaxis

- (a) clusters of receptor cells being used for the sense of taste
- (b) a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps control the blood glucose level
- (c) 2 membranes that surrounds the nucleus
- (d) cell movement to or away from a chemical which is able to attract or repel the cell

Q7 n. amprenavir

- (a) generic name for a drug that is used to treat HIV infections; produced by GlaxoSmithKline; brand name: Agenerase
- (b) low glucose concentration in the blood
- (c) condition where a healthy person worries excessively that they are ill
- (d) outer covering represented by a circle around the nucleus that contains electrons of comparative energies

Q8 adj. bony

- (a) held for a long time
- (b) referring to the upper abdomen
- (c) relating to the upper part of the throat
- (d) osseous; sclerous

Q9 v. inhibit

- (a) to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface
- (b) to experience the emotional effects of a loss
- (c) to stop or slow down a biological event or organ function
- (d) to secrete milk

Q10 adj. inflammatory

- (a) hard to break
- (b) relating to change of form
- (c) arousing swellings
- (d) having a fairly constant body temperature

Q1 **adj. penile**

- (a) induces sleep; soporific
- (b) relating to hearing
- (c) relating to the male sexual organ
- (d) able to resist disease and produce adequate responses

Q2 **pref. photo-**

- (a) pref. inner; inside
- (b) pref. light
- (c) pref. many
- (d) pref. of bone

Q3 **n. obstetrics**

- (a) humans considered as a group, breed or strain
- (b) gas with anesthetic properties
- (c) muscle that allows a joint to bend
- (d) the branch of medicine concerning conception, pregnancy and childbirth

Q4 **pref. uni-**

- (a) pref. one
- (b) pref. between
- (c) pref. tissue
- (d) pref. form

Q5 **n. jaundice**

- (a) substance that is medically as a vasodilator; brand names: Nitrospan, Nitrostat
- (b) this is the degree to which acids are able to dissociate into ions in a solution
- (c) contagious viral illness that can cause fever; airway problems; muscle pain or more severe symptoms
- (d) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood

Q6 **v. segregate**

- (a) to split; separate
- (b) to separate
- (c) to continue
- (d) to cause damage to an organism as a result of exposure to a toxic substance

Q7 **n. law of conservation of energy**

- (a) disorder of the mind where thought and/or behavior are abnormal and cause distress
- (b) principle stating that the total power of a system remains constant
- (c) is dependent on the amount of dissolved substances in a solution
- (d) thin lower leg bone

Q8 **n. flavin adenine dinucleotide**

- (a) compound made from plants containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
- (b) fibers located throughout the cytoplasm of a cell
- (c) small but uncontrolled shaking movements of a part of the body
- (d) one of the cytochromes that acts as a hydrogen and electron acceptor

Q9 **n. glycolysis**

- (a) unstable particles with unpaired electrons
- (b) process generating ATP in which glucose is broken down
- (c) skull bone
- (d) a joining of the edges of a wound

Q10 **n. seminal fluid**

- (a) a non-protein substance that acts as a cofactor for a particular catalytic reaction to occur
- (b) containing glandular secretions from the testicle, seminal vesicles, prostate, vas deferens, Cowper's and other small glands; fluid part of semen without sperm
- (c) protein formed to fight the body's own cells
- (d) three fatty acids joined to a molecule

Q1 n. regulator

- (a) transition metal in d-block of the periodic table with the chemical symbol
- (b) a substance that governs a reaction or process
- (c) science which deals with all the elements except for carbon
- (d) a weak protease inhibitor that is applied in treating HIV; trade name: Invirase

Q2 n. vision

- (a) cell containing chlorophyll
- (b) organ that helps cells hold their shape and assists in cell division
- (c) eyesight; the ability to see
- (d) low glucose concentration in the blood

Q3 n. benzene

- (a) a colorless petroleum product that has a benzene ring
- (b) process in polypeptide synthesis of increasing in length
- (c) part of cell that contains RNA and DNA
- (d) the lowest possible temperature where particles of matter have the smallest amount of energy possible

Q4 n. light-headedness

- (a) a substance that governs a reaction or process
- (b) dizziness
- (c) person who works in a particular field of science
- (d) a sick feeling; wanting to vomit

Q5 n. tympanic membrane

- (a) the eardrum
- (b) stage of cell division where the spindle parts and chromosomes line up in the center
- (c) the regrowth of lost or damaged parts or cells
- (d) gender; the act of copulation (slang)

Q6 n. protozoan

- (a) one celled organism that have a nucleus and are either parasites or live in water
- (b) difficulty falling or staying asleep
- (c) inflammation of a joint or joints
- (d) the turning back of a waveform as it comes across a boundary

Q7 n. albumin

- (a) air going into and out of your nose and mouth
- (b) medical condition of long sightedness
- (c) irregularity
- (d) protein found in animal tissues and fluids

Q8 n. nitrate medication

- (a) molecule containing an alkyl group
- (b) metal with the chemical symbol Sn
- (c) a skin swelling which contains fluid
- (d) drug that contains salt or ester of nitric acid

Q9 n. fluid

- (a) a swelling or protuberance
- (b) situation created when microbes enter the body and cause a disease
- (c) substance whose molecules move freely
- (d) the death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood flow

Q10 n. haloalkane

- (a) contraction of the pupil in the eye
- (b) compound formed by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms in alkanes with halogen atoms
- (c) illness with the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitations (skipped beats or a 'flip-flop' feeling in the chest); weakness or dizziness; nausea, sweating
- (d) element that makes up most organic molecules and can form 4 bonds with other atoms

Q1 **n. sinus**

- (a) air spaces in the skull; pathological cavity containing pus
- (b) rod-shaped bacteria e.g. Lactobacillus
- (c) an amino acid
- (d) that which is expectorated

Q2 **adj. underweight**

- (a) relating to the position of the body or limbs
- (b) iron with an oxidation number of +3
- (c) energy-releasing during the breakdown of complex molecules into simple molecules
- (d) scraggy; scrawny; skinny

Q3 **n. myelin sheath**

- (a) dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names Orasone or Deltasone or Liquid Pred or Meticorten); used as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis and as an immunosuppressant
- (b) rod-like structure made of actin
- (c) this is a layer of Schwann cells which covers the nerve axon
- (d) the amount of effort or energy required to break an object

Q4 **n. acid rain**

- (a) a compound made of bromine joined to another element
- (b) low pH rain due to dissolved sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
- (c) anticonvulsant used to treat seizures associated with epilepsy
- (d) a thick yellow-green liquid containing dead cells and white cells that forms in infected areas

Q5 **adj. molecular**

- (a) having length and width
- (b) composed of tiny particles
- (c) consisting of many compounds
- (d) senior; older; aged

Q6 **adj. tricuspid**

- (a) able to be changed back
- (b) related to the side
- (c) having three parts
- (d) relating to the body

Q7 **n. microbody**

- (a) membranous vesicle that contains enzymes
- (b) copulation
- (c) structure that connects a developing baby to the placenta
- (d) solvent which is a ketone

Q8 **v. persist**

- (a) to chew food using the teeth
- (b) to continue
- (c) to cause ingested substances to move down the throat and into the stomach
- (d) to make hard by forming mineral deposits

Q9 **n. delay**

- (a) drug; pill containing chemicals; tablet
- (b) a hold-up; a postponement
- (c) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain forms a zigzag shape
- (d) one of 12 pairs of long, thin bones that curve from the spine to join the sternum in front

Q10 **n. anterior**

- (a) gases used in aerosols
- (b) front tooth
- (c) process of getting better
- (d) the process by which monomers are joined by covalent bonds

Q1 n. finasteride

- (a) an inhibitor applied in hormone therapy to block the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone
- (b) body's response to injury causing the symptoms of redness; soreness; heat; swelling and loss of function
- (c) ability to resist infection, because of its white blood cells and antibodies
- (d) a harmful protein contained within certain bacteria and released only when the bacterium dies or is broken down

Q2 n. myeloma

- (a) muscle that straightens out a limb or joint
- (b) sex organs where the reproductive cells are made
- (c) spongy, red tissue found in the reticulo-endothelial system of mammals
- (d) a disease of the bone marrow

Q3 n. cystine

- (a) area near the middle of the retina where vision is the sharpest
- (b) a forecast of whether a disease will progress in severity or not
- (c) an amino acid
- (d) part of the small intestine

Q4 n. caution

- (a) something that can cause a disease in an organism
- (b) system that controls daily cycles such as blood pressure, sleep rhythms and hormone release; body clock
- (c) poisonous halogen with the chemical symbol F
- (d) warning; caveat

Q5 n. biopsy

- (a) cartilage being located at the joint
- (b) a pathogenic agent containing RNA, which can convert to DNA inside a cell
- (c) a combination of reacting particles (atoms; molecules or ions) when they are at the top of the activation energy barrier between the products and the reactants
- (d) removal of a small piece of tissue from the body so it can be examined under the microscope

Q6 n. regurgitation

- (a) process where liquid is taken into the cell within vesicles
- (b) the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment
- (c) an amino sugar
- (d) the process of bringing back undigested food from the stomach

Q7 n. intravenous infusion

- (a) B vitamin needed for carbohydrate metabolism and the maintenance of mucus membranes
- (b) vocalization; a formal talk given in public
- (c) a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time
- (d) an essential amino acid

Q8 adj. calcified

- (a) relating to the masculine gender
- (b) made hard by calcium deposits
- (c) referring to constant temperatures
- (d) relating to the gland surrounding the male urethra

Q9 n. addition-elimination reaction

- (a) light-sensitive cells lining the eye
- (b) describes a process where two molecules add together causing another molecule to be removed (such as water)
- (c) metallic element like platinum
- (d) membranous sacs that contain enzymes

Q10 n. personality

- (a) the essential character of an individual
- (b) thin lower leg bone
- (c) process that describes the movement of body fluids through the veins and arteries
- (d) the bony cavity of the chest formed by the costa and sternum

- Q1 n. microscope**
- (a) the state of being easily inflamed or painful; the state of being easily angered
 - (b) an instrument used to magnify small objects so that they can be seen much better than with your eye
 - (c) part of the body where connecting bones are held together by connective tissue and are able to move
 - (d) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles
- Q2 n. immunization**
- (a) a dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet
 - (b) vaccination
 - (c) metallic element of the actinide series with chemical symbol Fm
 - (d) muscle separating abdomen from thorax
- Q3 n. contraceptive**
- (a) a heat-resistant; white powder with the chemical symbol MgO
 - (b) stage of the cell cycle where cell division occurs
 - (c) device prevents pregnancy
 - (d) blood which contains very little oxygen
- Q4 v. magnetize**
- (a) to feel; to endure
 - (b) to record a quantity; dimension or capacity
 - (c) to shake or tremble with cold, fear or emotion
 - (d) to make an object attract iron or steel
- Q5 n. exocytosis**
- (a) bone disease due to vitamin D deficiency
 - (b) process where substances are ejected from a cell
 - (c) contains a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part
 - (d) disease of pancreas due to lack of insulin
- Q6 v. palpate**
- (a) to beat
 - (b) to make into a suspension of two liquids which do not mix completely
 - (c) to separate
 - (d) to cause damage to an organism as a result of exposure to a toxic substance
- Q7 n. prophase**
- (a) hormone made by the thyroid gland
 - (b) stage of the cell cycle where chromosomes line up to make pairs
 - (c) three covalent linkages connecting two atoms
 - (d) ester of a particular acid
- Q8 adj. autotrophic**
- (a) able to resist disease and produce adequate responses
 - (b) not flexible; rigid
 - (c) not able to respond readily
 - (d) related to organisms converting sunlight into energy
- Q9 n. sprain**
- (a) green pigment found in all green plants that absorbs light so that photosynthesis can occur
 - (b) one of five faculties with which we can take in information from the outside world
 - (c) material used to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface
 - (d) a ligament injury due to strain or excess stretching
- Q10 n. reflex action**
- (a) vitamin A
 - (b) a cellular sheath composed of Schwann cells which envelops the axons of peripheral neurons
 - (c) anything causing damage to the body
 - (d) a stereotyped and non-voluntary response that occurs in response to a stimulus

Q1 **n. paxil**

- (a) nerve tissue of the central nervous system that is pale in comparison to the gray matter because it contains more nerve fibers (the myelin covering the nerve fibers is white)
- (b) antidepressant; selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor; generic name: paroxetine
- (c) the organs and cells that provide defense against tissue invasion or damage
- (d) the gut; alimentary canal

Q2 **n. shielding**

- (a) effect where the electrons closest to the nucleus reduce the nuclear attraction on the electrons in the shell furthest away from the nucleus
- (b) supercilium
- (c) a substance that causes cancer
- (d) part of bowel from the stomach to the cecum

Q3 **v. flex**

- (a) to form bubbles
- (b) to bend
- (c) to completely load something so it is unable to take any more
- (d) to experience the emotional effects of a loss

Q4 **v. sprain**

- (a) to turn back; to change back
- (b) to overstrain a joint so as to cause ligament injury
- (c) to add a salt or ester to a molecule
- (d) to bend

Q5 **adj. thick**

- (a) over-development of a tissue (or part of) which leads to an increase in size and volume of the tissue
- (b) a process where heat is absorbed from the surroundings
- (c) of substantial width
- (d) a substance that destroys bacteria

Q6 **n. law of independent assortment**

- (a) part of the body where connecting bones are held together by connective tissue and are able to move
- (b) a functioning organ or part which is removed from one person and given to another to replace a similar but non-functioning part
- (c) states that different traits are inherited with no relation of each other e.g. eye color and height
- (d) process in which substances are moved across a cell membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration

Q7 **v. grieve**

- (a) to increase in quantity
- (b) to make hard by forming mineral deposits
- (c) to experience the emotional effects of a loss
- (d) to bend

Q8 **n. centriole**

- (a) bundle of muscle fibers
- (b) hollow cylinders containing nine microtubule triplets
- (c) a channel in plant cells that connects the cytoplasm of two nearby cells
- (d) white blood cell with an immune role found in the lymphatic system

Q9 **adv. painful**

- (a) causing distress or suffering
- (b) uncommon; not usual
- (c) immediately
- (d) seldom

Q10 **n. retina**

- (a) light-sensitive cells lining the eye
- (b) open sore in the skin or mucus membrane
- (c) code that shows the number and type of atoms
- (d) abdominal organ where a baby develops before birth; the womb

Q1 **n. insomnia**

- (a) any reaction occurring between atoms or compounds can be written with the reactants on the left and the products on the right separated by arrows showing the direction of the reaction
- (b) salt or ester of carbamic acid
- (c) type of asexual reproduction which leads to splitting of parental cells in two equal parts
- (d) difficulty falling or staying asleep

Q2 **adj. macular**

- (a) energy-requiring during the synthesis of complex molecules from simple molecules
- (b) able to flow easily
- (c) relating to a region of the retina
- (d) poisonous; harmful to health

Q3 **n. prolactin**

- (a) drug used to treat malaria
- (b) the triangular bone that lies at the back of the rib cage; the shoulder blade
- (c) pituitary hormone involved in lactation
- (d) a chemical that carries oxygen in red blood cells

Q4 **adj. ischemic**

- (a) of the eyes
- (b) arousing swellings
- (c) of blood
- (d) lack of blood supply

Q5 **v. undergo**

- (a) to experience; to receive; to endure
- (b) to stop something being able to move
- (c) to straighten out
- (d) to block; to protect against

Q6 **adj. engorged**

- (a) to be free of micro-organisms; to be unable to reproduce
- (b) relating to the back surface; posterior
- (c) swollen; inflamed
- (d) relating to the male sexual organ

Q7 **n. icterus**

- (a) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood
- (b) membranous flap that controls blood flow between the right atrium and the right ventricle
- (c) a chemical used to kill insects
- (d) brand name of a product that reduces hair loss in men; it contains finasteride, an antiandrogen used in hormone therapy

Q8 **n. ribosome**

- (a) substance that contains hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water
- (b) a forecast of whether a disease will progress in severity or not
- (c) eyesight difficulties
- (d) granules made up of protein and RNA that make polypeptides

Q9 **adj. major**

- (a) relating to the back surface; posterior
- (b) relating to the kidney
- (c) having the ability to make a substance lose electrons
- (d) great; big; important

Q10 **n. xylem**

- (a) the tissue in plants which transports water and salts
- (b) responsive to physical stimuli
- (c) an infectious disease or agent (informal)
- (d) impotence; the inability to achieve and/or maintain an erection sufficient for successful sexual activity

Q1 **v. extend**

- (a) to experience; to receive; to endure
- (b) to break down; to decay
- (c) to straighten out
- (d) to cut; to take apart; to remove body parts or organs

Q2 **n. funnel**

- (a) substance which obeys the Boyle's law
- (b) popular diuretic used to treat hypertension and edema; trade name: Lasix
- (c) deeper and more frequent ventilation than normal
- (d) device with a wide open end and a narrow end which allows liquids to be poured into a container with a small opening

Q3 **n. sugar**

- (a) the lowest possible temperature where particles of matter have the smallest amount of energy possible
- (b) carbohydrates which are soluble because of the presence of -OH groups
- (c) plaque that helps hold adjacent cells together
- (d) generic name for illnesses such as HIV, hepatitis b, gonorrhea or syphilis

Q4 **adj. pediatric**

- (a) able to kill or inhibit the growth of sporing organisms
- (b) relating to heat
- (c) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the left
- (d) referring to children

Q5 **n. gonad**

- (a) generic name for an oral antifungal drug that is used to treat fungal nail disease; brand name: Sporanox
- (b) production
- (c) sex organs where the reproductive cells are made
- (d) unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force

Q6 **n. telophase**

- (a) stage of the cell cycle where cell division occurs
- (b) something which induces a state of rest in the body
- (c) one of 12 pairs of long, thin bones that curve from the spine to join the sternum in front
- (d) compartment of a mitochondrion enclosed by the inner membrane

Q7 **n. ideal gas**

- (a) nostrils
- (b) stage of the cell cycle where cell division occurs
- (c) a drug also known as marijuana
- (d) substance which obeys the Boyle's law

Q8 **adj. permitted**

- (a) iron with an oxidation number of +2
- (b) allowed
- (c) sore; red and swollen
- (d) unable to reproduce; free of microorganisms that could cause infection

Q9 **v. exacerbate**

- (a) to stop or slow down a biological event or organ function
- (b) to make worse
- (c) to happen; to take place
- (d) to disappear

Q10 **n. capillary**

- (a) 'windpipe'; cartilaginous tube that connects the larynx to the bronchi
- (b) something that exists in space as a solid; liquid or gas and has a mass
- (c) blood vessel with walls only one cell thick
- (d) device with a wide open end and a narrow end which allows liquids to be poured into a container with a small opening

Q1 **n. calcium**

- (a) an X-ray
- (b) contains a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part
- (c) fleshy tissue at the back of the throat
- (d) chemical element with the symbol Ca which is used to make bones and teeth

Q2 **abbr. M.D.**

- (a) abbr. professional degree of medicine
- (b) abbr. compound which acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor and donor in biological oxidation and reductions in cells
- (c) abbr. unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force
- (d) abbr. infectious lung disease

Q3 **n. buttock**

- (a) principle stating that the total power of a system remains constant
- (b) fleshy part on which we sit; 'backside'
- (c) the process by which characteristics pass from generation to generation via the transfer of genes
- (d) ability to see distant objects clearly but near vision is impaired

Q4 **n. film coating**

- (a) the study of energy and how it changes
- (b) a thin layer of polymeric material surrounding a tablet, capsule, or pellet
- (c) compound containing 2 elements one of which is a single oxygen
- (d) the process where a substance gains electrons

Q5 **n. emulsion**

- (a) the study of the body's defense system against illness and invasion
- (b) a solution of urea and salts in water that is formed by the kidneys
- (c) a substance that causes an allergic reaction
- (d) small drops of one liquid suspended in another

Q6 **n. reflex**

- (a) an involuntary action; an automatic response
- (b) line drawn from the center of a circle or tube to the outside
- (c) a substance that causes an allergic reaction
- (d) a compound with the same elements but different atomic arrangements

Q7 **adj. infectious**

- (a) infected (as a result of the presence of microorganisms)
- (b) relating to the stomach
- (c) able to cause a disease
- (d) improbable

Q8 **n. anaphase**

- (a) stage of cell cycle where chromosomes separate and move towards opposite ends of the cell
- (b) interference of enzyme action by an abnormal substrate that blocks the normal substrate entering the active site
- (c) process where liquid is taken into the cell within vesicles
- (d) a compound with 2 oxygen atoms in it

Q9 **n. sample**

- (a) the process of stopping or slowing down a chemical reaction or organ function
- (b) something applied from outside
- (c) a representative part of a group
- (d) person who is unable to sleep

Q10 **n. activated complex**

- (a) a combination of reacting particles (atoms; molecules or ions) when they are at the top of the activation energy barrier between the products and the reactants
- (b) collection of white cells that act as filters to invading organisms and abnormal cells
- (c) hard structure at the end of the digits of the foot
- (d) cell movement to or away from a chemical which is able to attract or repel the cell

Q1 **adj. insecticide**

- (a) having the ability to kill insects
- (b) single; particular; separate
- (c) process where heat is passed to the surroundings
- (d) dead

Q2 **adj. antibiotic**

- (a) relating to the joints
- (b) relating to the the lower part of the abdomen
- (c) having the features of an acid and a base and being able of reacting chemically either as an acid or a base
- (d) a substance that destroys bacteria

Q3 **n. prednisone**

- (a) pain in the uppermost part of the body
- (b) dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names Orasone or Deltasone or Liquid Pred or Meticorten); used as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis and as an immunosuppressant
- (c) the triangular bone that rests at the back of the ribcage; scapula
- (d) antidepressant; selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor; generic name: paroxetine

Q4 **adj. analgesic**

- (a) pain-killing properties
- (b) hard to break
- (c) describing the space between
- (d) relating to the bones; very thin (informal)

Q5 **n. trophoblast**

- (a) disease and its effects on the body; an abnormal state
- (b) the outer layer of cells in a blastocyst
- (c) the study of cells
- (d) metallic element found only as compounds

Q6 **n. treponema pallidum**

- (a) the flagellate organism that causes syphilis
- (b) removal of an amino group (NH₂) from an organic molecule
- (c) chronic disease of the joints
- (d) one-celled organisms that don't have a cell nucleus and reproduce by spore formation or fission

Q7 **n. tetanus**

- (a) disease caused by bacteria entering wounds
- (b) aching in the thorax
- (c) difficulties in performing intercourse or in producing offspring
- (d) fluid that is released from the lachrymal gland

Q8 **adj. fungicidal**

- (a) referring to something which controls itself independently
- (b) relating to the inner surface of the hand
- (c) able to kill or inhibit the growth of sporing organisms
- (d) over-development of a tissue (or part of) which leads to an increase in size and volume of the tissue

Q9 **n. hemorrhage**

- (a) vision; one of the five senses
- (b) the greatest or highest possible
- (c) green pigment found in all green plants that absorbs light so that photosynthesis can occur
- (d) blood loss due to vessel wall damage

Q10 **n. catecholamines**

- (a) any substance, chemical or otherwise, which causes abnormalities in the developing fetus
- (b) the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline that are made and secreted by the adrenals
- (c) a steroid that plays an important part in metabolism
- (d) a microbody full of enzymes where important break-down processes occur

Q1 **n. diabetes**

- (a) warning; caveat
- (b) disease of pancreas due to lack of insulin
- (c) infection or inflammation of the back of the throat
- (d) a triangular bone located between the coccyx and the lumbar vertebra

Q2 **n. penis**

- (a) strand of tissue
- (b) male reproductive organ; containing the urethra
- (c) dizziness
- (d) part of the cerebral hemisphere that controls impulses and personality

Q3 **pref. trans-**

- (a) pref. small
- (b) pref. across
- (c) pref. large
- (d) pref. nerve

Q4 **n. blood flow**

- (a) process that describes the movement of body fluids through the veins and arteries
- (b) malfunction of the eyes
- (c) a thin layer of polymeric material surrounding a tablet, capsule, or pellet
- (d) rounded glass structure, usually with a long neck, used in experiments

Q5 **n. esophagus**

- (a) epithelium-lined part of the gut that connects the pharynx to the stomach
- (b) a substance that governs a reaction or process
- (c) gene material found in the cell nucleus
- (d) compound made from plants containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen

Q6 **n. adenylate cyclase**

- (a) collection of white cells that act as filters to invading organisms and abnormal cells
- (b) enzyme which changes ATP to cyclic AMP
- (c) an extreme fear localized to particular objects or situations
- (d) diabetic illness that can only be managed using insulin injections; usually affecting young people

Q7 **n. immediate medical attention**

- (a) a woman; an organism capable of being fertilized by a male
- (b) situation created when microbes enter the body and cause a disease
- (c) an eruption on the skin
- (d) prompt treatment or care

Q8 **n. scapula**

- (a) the triangular bone that lies at the back of the rib cage; the shoulder blade
- (b) connective tissue between a muscle and a bone
- (c) something or someone that does not take part but is present (and watching)
- (d) stage of cell cycle where chromosomes separate and move towards opposite ends of the cell

Q9 **n. teratogen**

- (a) lipoprotein agent with a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part
- (b) disease caused by vitamin C deficiency
- (c) any substance, chemical or otherwise, which causes abnormalities in the developing fetus
- (d) generic name for drugs that used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid; brand name: Tagamet

Q10 **n. epidemic**

- (a) contractile unit made up of actin and myosin (thick and thin filaments)
- (b) an often fatal; contagious illness which has almost been eradicated through vaccination
- (c) an outbreak of an infectious disease
- (d) this is a layer of Schwann cells which covers the nerve axon

Q1 **n. sildenafil**

- (a) a waste product made when amino acids are broken down
- (b) the generic name for Viagra; a drug that cures impotence
- (c) process where an insoluble solid is separated from a liquid
- (d) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles

Q2 **n. epilepsy**

- (a) innermost bone of the three ossicles
- (b) illness where the patient has fits
- (c) the number of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus
- (d) 'windpipe'; cartilaginous tube that connects the larynx to the bronchi

Q3 **n. iodide**

- (a) opening at the end of the alimentary canal
- (b) part of the vitamin B complex
- (c) binary compound; salt or ester of hydriodic acid
- (d) intercellular force in plant cells that conveys rigid support to certain plants

Q4 **adj. respiratory**

- (a) having the ability to kill insects
- (b) relating to the breathing
- (c) stiff; very hard
- (d) referring to the upper abdomen

Q5 **n. barium**

- (a) metallic element found only as compounds
- (b) generic name for an oral antifungal drug that is used to treat fungal nail disease; brand name: Sporanox
- (c) scale of temperature
- (d) part of the DNA capable of replicating itself

Q6 **n. s-block element**

- (a) an element that loses electrons in a chemical reaction
- (b) members in groups 1 and 11 of the periodic table
- (c) noise made during sleep which keeps others awake
- (d) blood loss due to vessel wall damage

Q7 **v. relate to**

- (a) change into another chemical compound
- (b) to do with; to be concerned with
- (c) to separate
- (d) to keep away from; to prevent from happening

Q8 **n. acid chloride**

- (a) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom
- (b) the state of being without food for a long time
- (c) male gamete (sex cell)
- (d) an inhibitor applied in hormone therapy to block the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone

Q9 **n. glycolipids**

- (a) a hold-up; a postponement
- (b) generic drug that treats infection caused by a fungus
- (c) proteins joined with carbohydrates that are found on the surface of cells
- (d) inherited disease due to an extra chromosome 21; also known as 'trisomy 21'

Q10 **n. atrium**

- (a) a monosaccharide (sugar) with 6 carbons
- (b) chamber of the heart
- (c) disease caused by bacteria entering wounds
- (d) an organism that moves with the help of a tail-like structure

Q1 **n. wellbutrin**

- (a) the turning back of a waveform as it comes across a boundary
- (b) antidepressant that helps balance neurotransmitters
- (c) enzyme that breaks down a carbohydrate
- (d) principle stating that the total power of a system remains constant

Q2 **adj. bereaved**

- (a) related to someone who has lost a loved one through death
- (b) able to cause a disease
- (c) perfect
- (d) discharged from the body

Q3 **adj. catabolic**

- (a) relating to the breathing
- (b) toxic
- (c) improbable
- (d) energy-releasing during the breakdown of complex molecules into simple molecules

Q4 **n. penicillin**

- (a) process where solvent molecules, e.g. water, pass through a selectively permeable membrane from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration
- (b) very fine particles that are suspended in a gas
- (c) group of antibiotics; originally made from mould
- (d) junction between the end of a nerve and another type of excitable cell

Q5 **n. condensation**

- (a) sac that contains the testis and epididymus outside of the abdomen
- (b) the process by which monomers are joined by covalent bonds
- (c) seed leaf of the embryo of a plant
- (d) energy-transducing organelle in plant cells

Q6 **v. block**

- (a) to end
- (b) to put back into a former position; to substitute
- (c) to make similar structures or organisms
- (d) to hinder; to stop

Q7 **n. nuclear envelope**

- (a) strong metal with a high melting point
- (b) sex cell
- (c) chemical element with the symbol Ca which is used to make bones and teeth
- (d) 2 membranes that surrounds the nucleus

Q8 **n. law of thermodynamics**

- (a) a sick feeling; wanting to vomit
- (b) a covalent link formed between electron pairs in an orbital
- (c) principle explaining the relationship between different forms of energy
- (d) plaque that helps hold adjacent cells together

Q9 **v. emulsify**

- (a) to make into a suspension of two liquids which do not mix completely
- (b) to hinder; to stop
- (c) to chew food using the teeth
- (d) to react with extreme fear or anxiety to a situation

Q10 **n. enolization**

- (a) material used to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface
- (b) chronic venereal infection
- (c) transformation of a keto to an enol form
- (d) gas with anesthetic properties

- Q1 n. vanadium**
- (a) the time of the month when eggs are released from the follicle
 - (b) reduction
 - (c) the study of the physical structure and arrangement of an organism
 - (d) transition metal in d-block of the periodic table with the chemical symbol

- Q2 n. cranium**
- (a) region on a catalytic protein away from the main active region
 - (b) skull bone
 - (c) gas finely dispersed in either a solid or a liquid
 - (d) stored power which has the capacity to do work

- Q3 n. gas-liquid chromatography**
- (a) control characteristics of the plant
 - (b) a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures
 - (c) vitamin B1
 - (d) hollow cylinders containing nine microtubule triplets

- Q4 n. synthesis**
- (a) protein which makes up microtubules
 - (b) production
 - (c) male sex organ found in the scrotum
 - (d) small bones of the feet

- Q5 n. molecular formula**
- (a) ions which are present in a solution but do not take part in a reaction
 - (b) code that shows the number and type of atoms
 - (c) urge
 - (d) rod-shaped bacteria e.g. Lactobacillus

- Q6 n. triiodothyronine**
- (a) molecule containing four rings of carbon atoms
 - (b) hormone made by the thyroid gland
 - (c) a group of cells with the same shape and function
 - (d) a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time

- Q7 n. acid strength**
- (a) a ligament injury due to strain or excess stretching
 - (b) nerve cell that conducts messages from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles
 - (c) the tendency of biological catalysts to catalyze one or few reactions
 - (d) this is the degree to which acids are able to dissociate into ions in a solution

- Q8 adj. excreted**
- (a) something made by or inside an organ
 - (b) discharged from the body
 - (c) worrying excessively about having an illness when in fact there is none
 - (d) having an unpleasant or strong odor

- Q9 n. alimentary canal**
- (a) outer area of the ear with the function of protection
 - (b) digestive tract in mammals
 - (c) unconscious state
 - (d) part of the skull

- Q10 n. receptor**
- (a) a disorder where the sebaceous glands become blocked causing pimples
 - (b) sac that contains the testis and epididymus outside of the abdomen
 - (c) sensory cell
 - (d) a crack e.g. in the skin

Q1 n. folic acid

- (a) cartilage being located at the joint
- (b) an extreme state of fear
- (c) the period of closed-eye rest usually taken at night
- (d) vitamin needed to make nucleic acids

Q2 n. celebrex

- (a) muscle that allows a joint to bend
- (b) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups
- (c) anti-arthritis medication; a Cox-2 inhibitor that alleviates pain without harming the digestive tract; used to cure osteoarthritis
- (d) inflammation of a joint or joints

Q3 n. hepatitis

- (a) is dependent on the amount of dissolved substances in a solution
- (b) the gap between the two-layered cellular envelope
- (c) inflammation of the liver which is caused by a toxin or virus
- (d) cell that has become part of the bone matrix

Q4 pref. macro-

- (a) pref. around
- (b) pref. large
- (c) pref. one thousandth part
- (d) pref. middle

Q5 pref. immuno-

- (a) pref. form
- (b) pref. tissue
- (c) pref. small
- (d) pref. condition of being insusceptible to a disease

Q6 n. solute

- (a) a type of sugar
- (b) low pH rain due to dissolved sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
- (c) substance
- (d) mild painkilling drug

Q7 v. smoke

- (a) to inhale and exhale cigarettes
- (b) to tremble
- (c) change into another chemical compound
- (d) to cause ingested substances to move down the throat and into the stomach

Q8 n. SI unit

- (a) someone who takes X-rays
- (b) molecule derived from ammonia and containing the NH group and a nonacid group
- (c) international science measurements
- (d) fibres of DNA joined to proteins

Q9 adj. nauseous

- (a) relating to one biological unit
- (b) sick (as if you will vomit)
- (c) having the taste of sugar
- (d) engorged (usually with fluid)

Q10 n. galactosamine

- (a) acute and painful skin damage
- (b) a strong pain-killing and soporific drug made from opium
- (c) colorless; toxic alcohol
- (d) an amino sugar

Q1 n. parasite

- (a) an involuntary action; an automatic response
- (b) gases used in aerosols
- (c) an organism that lives in or on a host organism
- (d) a compound with the same elements but different atomic arrangements

Q2 adj. premature

- (a) relating to the breathing
- (b) happening before the normal time
- (c) relating to the liver
- (d) relating to the bones; very thin (informal)

Q3 n. wrist

- (a) the joint connecting the hand to the arm
- (b) the property of liquid membranes which allows them to contract to a minimum area
- (c) international science measurements
- (d) someone who studies mental processes and behavior

Q4 n. metallic bond

- (a) the blood and other substances lost from the uterus at menstruation
- (b) link holding the atoms together
- (c) organ that helps cells hold their shape and assists in cell division
- (d) the organ system that covers the body the integument.

Q5 pref. hist-

- (a) pref. large
- (b) pref. one
- (c) pref. under
- (d) pref. tissue

Q6 adv. promptly

- (a) immediately
- (b) external to
- (c) common; something that occurs habitually
- (d) causing distress or suffering

Q7 n. endoplasmic reticulum

- (a) moment of a force
- (b) network of membranes spread throughout the cytoplasm that produce membrane lipids and proteins
- (c) membranous vesicle that contains enzymes
- (d) an essential amino acid

Q8 n. fermium

- (a) a long chain of carbon atoms with a carboxyl group (COOH) at the end
- (b) potent hormone-like substance found in many bodily tissues (and especially in semen)
- (c) infection of the gut causing diarrhea and vomiting
- (d) metallic element of the actinide series with chemical symbol Fm

Q9 n. bronchus

- (a) control characteristics of the plant
- (b) cellular division that produces reproductive cells with only half the number of chromosomes
- (c) air tube connecting trachea ('windpipe') and lungs
- (d) binary compound; salt or ester of hydriodic acid

Q10 n. addition polymerisation

- (a) series of membranes covered with ribosomes that make proteins
- (b) generic name for a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that is applied to treat AIDS and HIV; trade name: Rescriptor
- (c) process in which complex compounds are made by adding together monomers which contain carbon double bonds
- (d) ethyl alcohol; the alcohol in fermented drinks

Q1 n. travel sickness

- (a) the kidney, bladder and urinary tracts
- (b) the study of cells
- (c) the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment
- (d) nausea from the movement of a vehicle

Q2 n. flushing

- (a) the lipid bilayer structure of membranes
- (b) white crystalline compound used to make glass
- (c) reddening of the skin
- (d) a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats cancer

Q3 n. treatment

- (a) doctor who is a specialist in the branch of medicine that uses x-rays to diagnose and treat diseases
- (b) medical care; therapy
- (c) stored power which has the capacity to do work
- (d) one allele is inherited from each parent giving 2 alleles for each trait

Q4 n. nonprescription medication

- (a) a woman; an organism capable of being fertilized by a male
- (b) the state of being easily inflamed or painful; the state of being easily angered
- (c) an eruption on the skin
- (d) drug that can be obtained without a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug

Q5 suf. -oma

- (a) suf. study
- (b) suf. measuring device
- (c) suf. cell
- (d) suf. tumor

Q6 n. family

- (a) group of related organisms
- (b) protein that contains iron and acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor for cellular energy processes
- (c) an inhibitor applied in hormone therapy to block the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone
- (d) diuretic drug to treat hypertension; trade name: Esidrix

Q7 n. in vivo

- (a) a ligament injury due to strain or excess stretching
- (b) white outer coat of the eye
- (c) referring to processes or experiments occurring inside an organism
- (d) the property of liquid membranes which allows them to contract to a minimum area

Q8 n. pelvis

- (a) fibers located throughout the cytoplasm of a cell
- (b) the basin-shaped cavity of the lower trunk; made up by the hip bones and sacrum
- (c) the process where a cell's contents shrink away from the cell wall when placed in a hypertonic solution
- (d) fold in a membrane which forms a projection

Q9 n. sensation

- (a) hormone made by the thyroid gland
- (b) proteins joined with carbohydrates that are found on the surface of cells
- (c) enzyme that breaks down a carbohydrate
- (d) a physical feeling

Q10 n. double bond

- (a) nausea from the movement of a vehicle
- (b) the way a person looks; a person's visible aspect
- (c) a covalent bond where two pairs of electrons are shared
- (d) ranking system for carbohydrates based on their immediate effect on blood glucose levels

Q1 **n. creatine**

- (a) gases used in aerosols
- (b) an amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates
- (c) 2 membranes that surrounds the nucleus
- (d) substance which contains only single bonds connecting the atoms

Q2 **n. filtration**

- (a) illness due to thiamine deficiency
- (b) drug that treats infections caused by fungi
- (c) tissue composed of flat cells connected by a thin membrane
- (d) process where an insoluble solid is separated from a liquid

Q3 **n. sense**

- (a) organism that makes their own food from simple food sources
- (b) granules made up of protein and RNA that make polypeptides
- (c) forehead bone
- (d) one of five faculties with which we can take in information from the outside world

Q4 **n. breath**

- (a) a healthy person who worries excessively about their health and believes they are ill
- (b) stage of the cell cycle where cell division occurs
- (c) air going into and out of your nose and mouth
- (d) fleshy tissue at the back of the throat

Q5 **n. atom**

- (a) compounds where a hydroxyl group is replaced by an amino group
- (b) cytoplasmic structure where ATP (energy) is made
- (c) smallest unit of a chemical element which holds the properties of that element
- (d) treatment of diseased areas by exposing them to gamma rays or X-rays

Q6 **n. scurvy**

- (a) an agent that changes the inactive form of an enzyme to the active form; an enzyme that catalyses the transfer of phosphate groups
- (b) disease of the lymphatic complex
- (c) the roof of the mouth
- (d) disease caused by vitamin C deficiency

Q7 **n. joule**

- (a) a small erosion (hole) in the gastrointestinal tract
- (b) unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force
- (c) metal in the left-hand side of the periodic table
- (d) colorless gas that is formed when organic matter decomposes

Q8 **n. plasmodesma**

- (a) a channel in plant cells that connects the cytoplasm of two nearby cells
- (b) group of antibiotics; originally made from mould
- (c) any substance the body reacts to as foreign or harmful, by producing an antibody against it
- (d) a sugar made from starch

Q9 **adj. necrotic**

- (a) dead
- (b) stiff; very hard
- (c) single; particular; separate
- (d) the part left at the end

Q10 **n. menarche**

- (a) an organic compound that contains two alkyl groups attached to a carbonyl group
- (b) contagious viral illness that can cause fever; airway problems; muscle pain or more severe symptoms
- (c) the start of the menstrual periods
- (d) frequent and excessive bowel motions; malfunction of the bowel

Q1 **n. heart disease**

- (a) the lipid bilayer structure of membranes
- (b) white crystalline compound used to make glass
- (c) illness with the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitations (skipped beats or a 'flip-flop' feeling in the chest); weakness or dizziness; nausea, sweating
- (d) a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats cancer

Q2 **n. ketoconazole**

- (a) doctor who is a specialist in conception, pregnancy and childbirth
- (b) generic drug that treats infection caused by a fungus
- (c) ability to see distant objects clearly but near vision is impaired
- (d) an outbreak of an infectious disease

Q3 **pref. osteo-**

- (a) pref. false
- (b) pref. of bone
- (c) pref. inner; inside
- (d) pref. one thousandth part

Q4 **n. pineal gland**

- (a) a metal showing few properties of the transition metals
- (b) a simple sugar that is converted to glucose in the liver
- (c) nervous tissue contained in the linked vertebra of the back
- (d) epiphysis

Q5 **n. tendon**

- (a) connective tissue between a muscle and a bone
- (b) strand of tissue
- (c) pancreatic unit that makes insulin
- (d) area of body below the diaphragm and above the pelvis (informal)

Q6 **adj. pleural**

- (a) relating to the position of the body or limbs
- (b) a process where heat is absorbed from the surroundings
- (c) of substantial width
- (d) relating to a thin serous membrane that covers the lung

Q7 **n. glucosamine**

- (a) citrus X paradisi
- (b) pair of ducts through which the eggs are moving to the uterus
- (c) an amino sugar
- (d) a finger-like projection from a membrane surface

Q8 **v. calcify**

- (a) to overstrain a joint so as to cause ligament injury
- (b) to stop something being able to move
- (c) to make hard by forming mineral deposits
- (d) to add a salt or ester to a molecule

Q9 **n. cotyledon**

- (a) seed leaf of the embryo of a plant
- (b) idea that explains chemical bonding as an effect of the outer shell electrons
- (c) stage of cell division where the spindle parts and chromosomes line up in the center
- (d) regurgitation of acid from the stomach

Q10 **adj. auditory**

- (a) below average
- (b) relating to hearing
- (c) relating to the gland surrounding the male urethra
- (d) relating to the upper part of the throat

Q1 n. separation

- (a) a colorless petroleum product that has a benzene ring
- (b) isolation
- (c) process of getting better
- (d) the main sex hormone in the male

Q2 n. ulcer

- (a) hair-like process found on epithelial linings; an eyelash or eyelid
- (b) a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is being used as prophylaxis against disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection in HIV-positive patients; brand name: Mycobutin
- (c) reddening of the skin
- (d) open sore in the skin or mucus membrane

Q3 n. blockage

- (a) humidity; condition that should be avoided when storing drugs or medications
- (b) process of getting better
- (c) scale of temperature
- (d) an obstacle that prevents things from moving along

Q4 adj. plantar

- (a) related to lymph-carrying vessels
- (b) related to a thermodynamic process involving no heat exchange
- (c) relating to the bottom of the foot
- (d) made hard by calcium deposits

Q5 adj. oxidative

- (a) related to organisms converting sunlight into energy
- (b) relating to treatment of diseases and injuries by medical operation
- (c) relating to youth
- (d) having the ability to make a substance lose electrons

Q6 n. frontal bone

- (a) two or more atoms of the same or different elements that unite because of Van der Waal's forces
- (b) forehead bone
- (c) a sugar made from starch
- (d) the skin and related structures such as hair and nails

Q7 n. concentration gradient

- (a) a ratio of the quantity of a substance from one section to another
- (b) substance whose molecules move freely
- (c) a measurement of the amount of matter in a physical body
- (d) malfunction of the light-sensitive membrane which is part of the eyeball

Q8 n. abnormal vision

- (a) organic substance needed for blood clotting
- (b) malfunction of the eyes
- (c) barm
- (d) small but uncontrolled shaking movements of a part of the body

Q9 n. adaptation

- (a) hard protein found in skin; hair or nails
- (b) solvent which is a ketone
- (c) characteristics that increase an organism's ability to survive within a changing environment
- (d) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood

Q10 n. urine

- (a) type of headache
- (b) fibres of DNA joined to proteins
- (c) a solution of urea and salts in water that is formed by the kidneys
- (d) a substance that can attract iron or steel

Q1 **n. stethoscope**

- (a) solvent which is a ketone
- (b) instrument used by doctors to listen to heart sounds; lung sounds and intestinal sounds
- (c) simple chemical that living things need in small amounts to stay healthy
- (d) a triangular bone located between the coccyx and the lumbar vertebra

Q2 **abbr. I.Q.**

- (a) abbr. a poisonous gas
- (b) abbr. measure of an individual's intelligence
- (c) abbr. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures
- (d) abbr. diagnostic technique which uses a magnetic field and radio waves to provide computerized images of internal body tissues magnetic resonance imaging

Q3 **pref. ecto-**

- (a) pref. life
- (b) pref. equal
- (c) pref. outside; outer
- (d) pref. across

Q4 **n. methanol**

- (a) colorless; toxic alcohol
- (b) chronic disease produced by an overactivity of the pituitary gland leading to an enlargement of bones
- (c) three covalent linkages connecting two atoms
- (d) tocopherol

Q5 **v. perform**

- (a) to break down; to decay
- (b) to inhale and exhale cigarettes
- (c) to carry out
- (d) to completely load something so it is unable to take any more

Q6 **adj. sterile**

- (a) the end
- (b) allowed
- (c) through the cell envelope
- (d) unable to reproduce; free of microorganisms that could cause infection

Q7 **n. turgor pressure**

- (a) part of the brainstem
- (b) the coiling of the peptide chains in a protein in specific ways
- (c) states that different traits are inherited with no relation of each other e.g. eye color and height
- (d) intercellular force in plant cells that conveys rigid support to certain plants

Q8 **adj. ovarian**

- (a) stiff; very hard
- (b) relating to the female reproductive organs
- (c) relating to the the lower part of the abdomen
- (d) of blood

Q9 **n. inflammation**

- (a) body's response to injury causing the symptoms of redness; soreness; heat; swelling and loss of function
- (b) opening at the end of the alimentary canal
- (c) process where substances are ejected from a cell
- (d) infection or inflammation of the back of the throat

Q10 **n. aspirin**

- (a) mild painkilling drug
- (b) a substance which exists in a vapor form at room temperature (neither a liquid; nor a solid)
- (c) membranous folds in the larynx which vibrate when air passes through
- (d) inflammation

Q1 **n. storage**

- (a) chemical secreted in small amounts from endocrine glands that passes in the bloodstream to another tissue or organ where it alters the function or structure of that organ
- (b) idea that explains chemical bonding as an effect of the outer shell electrons
- (c) disease where cells divide at an excessive rate and become abnormal in function; malignancy; neoplasm
- (d) the process of keeping drugs or medications at home

Q2 **n. thermodynamic**

- (a) the study of energy and how it changes
- (b) a surgical operation where the womb is removed
- (c) ions which are present in a solution but do not take part in a reaction
- (d) an eruption on the skin

Q3 **adv. outside**

- (a) a little bit; marginally
- (b) next to
- (c) external to
- (d) common; something that occurs habitually

Q4 **n. toxin**

- (a) medical care; therapy
- (b) a measurement of the amount of matter in a physical body
- (c) poisonous substance
- (d) antidepressant that works on both serotonin and norepinephrine

Q5 **n. lexapro**

- (a) molecule containing an alkyl group
- (b) prescription medication for depression and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)
- (c) reaction where molecular bonds are broken by reaction with water
- (d) strong metal with a high melting point

Q6 **n. acceleration**

- (a) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom
- (b) change of velocity
- (c) the way a person looks; a person's visible aspect
- (d) ethyl alcohol; the alcohol in fermented drinks

Q7 **adj. immunocompetent**

- (a) able to return to original shape after being exposed to a force
- (b) involving both eyes at the same time
- (c) containing one or more cyclical structures made up of carbon chains
- (d) able to resist disease and produce adequate responses

Q8 **n. exogenous**

- (a) the state of being without food for a long time
- (b) the tissue in plants which transports water and salts
- (c) second messenger molecule where the phosphate group is part of a ring-shaped structure
- (d) something applied from outside

Q9 **adj. hypochondriachal**

- (a) discharged from the body
- (b) having a lower osmotic pressure than another solution
- (c) relating to a glandular organ located in the abdomen
- (d) worrying excessively about having an illness when in fact there is none

Q10 **n. acromegaly**

- (a) chronic disease produced by an overactivity of the pituitary gland leading to an enlargement of bones
- (b) a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures
- (c) someone who is unable to move their legs
- (d) large muscle of the thigh

Q1 **adj. tired**

- (a) causes disease or an abnormal state
- (b) weary; lacking energy
- (c) refers to the intestine
- (d) referring to equal weights or pressure

Q2 **n. inheritance**

- (a) set of irreversible changes in a cell that causes it to die
- (b) the study of the body's defense system against illness and invasion
- (c) the process by which characteristics pass from generation to generation via the transfer of genes
- (d) endorsement

Q3 **n. sodium**

- (a) the process of stopping or slowing down a chemical reaction or organ function
- (b) the branch of medicine concerning conception, pregnancy and childbirth
- (c) condition characterized by a bent penis
- (d) chemical element with the symbol Na that is an important ion in cells

Q4 **n. pins and needles**

- (a) any substance the body reacts to as foreign or harmful, by producing an antibody against it
- (b) pituitary hormone involved in lactation
- (c) ester of a particular acid
- (d) prickling sensation in part of the body

Q5 **n. endometrium**

- (a) disease of the lymphatic complex
- (b) mucous internal lining of the uterus
- (c) generic name for drugs that used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid; brand name: Tagamet
- (d) inflammation or infection of the a glandular organ located in the abdomen

Q6 **n. radiologist**

- (a) doctor who is a specialist in the branch of medicine that uses x-rays to diagnose and treat diseases
- (b) information on a person's previous illnesses and their present health conditions
- (c) light-headedness
- (d) the vertebral column

Q7 **n. sexual function problems**

- (a) compound containing a nitrogenous base (purine or pyrimidine) and a sugar
- (b) difficulties in performing intercourse or in producing offspring
- (c) muscle that straightens out a limb or joint
- (d) skull bone

Q8 **n. staphylococcus**

- (a) situation created when microbes enter the body and cause a disease
- (b) bacteria found on the skin and mucus membranes
- (c) eyesight difficulties
- (d) antidepressant that helps balance neurotransmitters

Q9 **v. palliate**

- (a) to completely load something so it is unable to take any more
- (b) adapt to changes in the environment
- (c) to ease suffering; to reduce the severity of an illness without curing it
- (d) to increase in quantity

Q10 **n. exotoxin**

- (a) a very harmful poison made by a bacterial cell and released to the surroundings
- (b) this process changes the pH of a salt solution by changing the concentrations of hydroxyl groups and hydronium ions
- (c) one allele is inherited from each parent giving 2 alleles for each trait
- (d) an extreme state of fear

Q1 **n. sex**

- (a) doctor who is a specialist in conception, pregnancy and childbirth
- (b) gender; the act of copulation (slang)
- (c) the back of the body
- (d) process that aerobically breaks down food molecules to carbon dioxide; water and energy

Q2 **n. fungicide**

- (a) any steroid hormone with an action similar to female sex hormone
- (b) pair of ducts through which the eggs are moving to the uterus
- (c) chemical used to kill organisms that reproduce by spores
- (d) process in which complex compounds are made by adding together monomers which contain carbon double bonds

Q3 **n. fibrin**

- (a) blood clotting agent
- (b) organic substance found in fruit and vegetables; important for skin
- (c) rounded glass structure, usually with a long neck, used in experiments
- (d) the joint connecting the hand to the arm

Q4 **adj. patellar**

- (a) relating to treatment of diseases and injuries by medical operation
- (b) related to organisms converting sunlight into energy
- (c) of the small round bone of the kneecap
- (d) toxic

Q5 **n. Down's Syndrome**

- (a) pair of ducts through which the eggs are moving to the uterus
- (b) substance which is formed when a phosphate group is removed from ATP
- (c) is dependent on the amount of dissolved substances in a solution
- (d) inherited disease due to an extra chromosome 21; also known as 'trisomy 21'

Q6 **n. symptom**

- (a) the outer membranes that surround the brain
- (b) the bony cavity of the chest formed by the costa and sternum
- (c) indication that bodily functions change; usually associated with a particular disease
- (d) the temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid

Q7 **n. shoulder blade**

- (a) science which deals with all the elements except for carbon
- (b) lipid and protein coat which forms part of the plasma membrane in animal cells
- (c) the triangular bone that rests at the back of the ribcage; scapula
- (d) disorder of the mind where thought and/or behavior are abnormal and cause distress

Q8 **n. mesophyll**

- (a) simple chemical that living things need in small amounts to stay healthy
- (b) alkaline-earth metal with the chemical symbol Mg also needed as a trace element in the body
- (c) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that has fused with a vesicle containing matter to be ingested
- (d) tissue layer in a leaf

Q9 **v. separate**

- (a) to split; separate
- (b) to isolate; to move apart
- (c) to thicken from a liquid state towards a solid state
- (d) to bleed from the uterus when the lining is shed each month

Q10 **n. radical**

- (a) brand name for a drug that belongs to a group of medicines calcium channel blockers
- (b) vitamin A
- (c) eukaryotic structure that makes up the cytoskeleton
- (d) unstable particles with unpaired electrons

- Q1 n. biotin**
- (a) part of the vitamin B complex
 - (b) a nutritional supplement for men with thinning hair and hair loss
 - (c) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups
 - (d) a bone cell that helps destroy bone
- Q2 n. hysterectomy**
- (a) a surgical operation where the womb is removed
 - (b) poisonous substance
 - (c) generic name for drugs that are often used to treat agina
 - (d) part of the skull
- Q3 n. gas**
- (a) chemical made from the amino acid histidine that is released in an immune reaction (especially allergic reactions)
 - (b) a substance which exists in a vapor form at room temperature (neither a liquid; nor a solid)
 - (c) link holding the atoms together
 - (d) upper jaw bone
- Q4 n. patella**
- (a) part of an enzyme where a substrate is accepted and is responsible for its catalytic activity
 - (b) the external folds of tissue that surround the vagina
 - (c) proteins joined to carbohydrate that are found on the surface of cells
 - (d) knee cap
- Q5 n. freezing point**
- (a) simple chemical that living things need in small amounts to stay healthy
 - (b) temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid at a particular pressure
 - (c) fibrous cellular structure that has a size in between microtubules and microfilaments
 - (d) trace element with the chemical symbol Fe
- Q6 n. cerebral infarction**
- (a) organic substance needed for skin and good eyesight
 - (b) the death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood flow
 - (c) stage of the cell cycle where chromosomes line up to make pairs
 - (d) organ in the thorax involved in T-cell immune function
- Q7 n. rib cage**
- (a) shortening
 - (b) air tube connecting trachea ('windpipe') and lungs
 - (c) the process of passively losing or actively removing water from something
 - (d) the bony cavity of the chest formed by the costa and sternum
- Q8 n. lysis**
- (a) an often fatal; contagious illness which has almost been eradicated through vaccination
 - (b) disintegration; destruction
 - (c) water drug; any substance that tends to increase the flow of urine
 - (d) very fine particles that are suspended in a gas
- Q9 n. facilitated diffusion**
- (a) passive process where a carrier protein helps a molecule such as glucose move through the plasma membrane
 - (b) a channel in plant cells that connects the cytoplasm of two nearby cells
 - (c) eyesight; the ability to see
 - (d) a functioning organ or part which is removed from one person and given to another to replace a similar but non-functioning part
- Q10 n. secondary structure**
- (a) the coiling of the peptide chains in a protein in specific ways
 - (b) drug that can only be obtained with a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug
 - (c) small drops of one liquid suspended in another
 - (d) protein that is produced by cells and catalyzes specific biochemical reactions

Q1 **n. hypertension**

- (a) high blood pressure
- (b) this process changes the pH of a salt solution by changing the concentrations of hydroxyl groups and hydronium ions
- (c) aching in the thorax
- (d) the amount of a substance within a second substance, usually in a solution

Q2 **n. psychiatry**

- (a) a sick feeling; wanting to vomit
- (b) a harmful protein contained within certain bacteria and released only when the bacterium dies or is broken down
- (c) medical specialty dealing with the study, diagnosis and treatment of mental illness
- (d) proteins joined to carbohydrate that are found on the surface of cells

Q3 **adj. postural**

- (a) dead
- (b) relating to the position of the body or limbs
- (c) relating to a molecule containing equal quantities of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms and therefore not rotating the plane of incident polarized light
- (d) relating to the nose

Q4 **v. dissolve**

- (a) to habituate (become used to) an environment
- (b) to warn; to inform
- (c) to form bubbles
- (d) to mix into something to form a solution

Q5 **n. dependent diabetes**

- (a) membranous folds in the larynx which vibrate when air passes through
- (b) diabetic illness that can only be managed using insulin injections; usually affecting young people
- (c) generic name for a drug that is used to treat tuberculosis; trade names: Rifadin and Rimactane
- (d) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle relaxes

Q6 **n. organ failure**

- (a) energy-transducing organelle in plant cells
- (b) the syndrome due to physical dependence on ethanol so that stopping intake leads to withdrawal symptoms
- (c) theory which says that the characteristics that aid survival occur as random mutations and are then inherited as only the fittest survive
- (d) the state in which a compound of the body is unable to function adequately

Q7 **n. beta cell**

- (a) -COOH group
- (b) molecule being formed from another by the removal of water
- (c) the distance between two successive peaks or troughs of a waveform
- (d) pancreatic unit that makes insulin

Q8 **adj. autonomic**

- (a) relating to the heart and chest region
- (b) referring to something which controls itself independently
- (c) usual; normal; occurring at fixed intervals
- (d) composed of tiny particles

Q9 **n. monosaccharide**

- (a) international science measurements
- (b) the area around an object that attracts iron or steel where things can be affected by its force
- (c) simple sugar containing 3-7 carbon atoms
- (d) a drug present in tea; coffee and cola that is a stimulant

Q10 **n. reflection**

- (a) the turning back of a waveform as it comes across a boundary
- (b) the greatest or highest possible
- (c) outer covering of the cerebrum responsible for consciousness, memory, intellect, voluntary activity and sensory perception
- (d) cellular division producing somatic cells with a full quota of chromosomes after each division

Q1 n. fluconazole

- (a) inability to conceive (get pregnant) (b) the secretion of milk by the mammary glands
(c) acute and painful skin damage (d) drug that treats infections caused by fungi

Q2 n. semi-conductor

- (a) partially able to transmit electricity
(b) any substance, chemical or otherwise, which causes abnormalities in the developing fetus
(c) the removal of hydrogen from a molecule
(d) group of related organisms

Q3 n. isotope

- (a) this a measure of the strength of an acid
(b) organic substance needed for skin and good eyesight
(c) generic name for drugs that are used to treat fungus infections; brand names: Diflucan, Nizoral or Sporanox
(d) atoms of the same element with the same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons and therefore different mass numbers

Q4 n. glycocalyx

- (a) lipid and protein coat which forms part of the plasma membrane in animal cells
(b) the area around an object that attracts iron or steel where things can be affected by its force
(c) disease of pancreas due to lack of insulin
(d) uncharged particle found in the nucleus of the atom

Q5 n. alpha helix

- (a) area that contains the heart and lungs; the chest
(b) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain has formed spirals
(c) a microbody full of enzymes where important break-down processes occur
(d) water drug; any substance that tends to increase the flow of urine

Q6 adj. frontal

- (a) relating to the forehead
(b) chunky
(c) lack of blood supply
(d) able to resist disease and produce adequate responses

Q7 abbr. IVI

- (a) abbr. heart attack
(b) abbr. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time
(c) abbr. the technique used to help start a person's heart if it has stopped
(d) abbr. hormone which is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland

Q8 v. shield

- (a) to watch or record information (b) to move outwards to cover a larger area
(c) to block; to protect against (d) adapt to changes in the environment

Q9 adj. metric

- (a) scraggy; scrawny; skinny (b) unusual; irregular
(c) of the eyes (d) relating to a measurement system

Q10 n. palate

- (a) sensory cell
(b) the roof of the mouth
(c) a substance which exists in a vapor form at room temperature (neither a liquid; nor a solid)
(d) inflammation of a thin serous membrane that covers the lung

Q1 n. insulation

- (a) material used to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface
- (b) nerve cell that conducts messages from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles
- (c) lamellar tissue that surrounds and covers a cell and its contents
- (d) stored power which has the capacity to do work

Q2 n. diuretics

- (a) ability to resist infection, because of its white blood cells and antibodies
- (b) pancreatic unit that makes insulin
- (c) gas used by plants in photosynthesis and made in respiration
- (d) water drug; any substance that tends to increase the flow of urine

Q3 n. saquinavir

- (a) chemical used to kill organisms that reproduce by spores
- (b) a weak protease inhibitor that is applied in treating HIV; trade name: Invirase
- (c) a non-protein substance, often a metal ion; that is needed for normal enzyme action
- (d) substance that is medically as a vasodilator; brand names: Nitrospan, Nitrostat

Q4 pref. mega-

- (a) pref. few
- (b) pref. large
- (c) pref. heat
- (d) pref. one thousandth part

Q5 n. transposon

- (a) muscle fibers in the heart receiving heartbeat impulses
- (b) part of the DNA capable of replicating itself
- (c) lipoprotein agent with a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part
- (d) change in the form of an organism that occurs during development

Q6 n. oncologist

- (a) unstable particles with unpaired electrons
- (b) a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats cancer
- (c) group of related organisms
- (d) generic name for drugs that are used to treat fungus infections; brand names: Diflucan, Nizoral or Sporanox

Q7 adj. mitochondrial

- (a) relating to hearing
- (b) relating to the energy power house of a cell
- (c) capable of being passed on easily
- (d) relating to heat

Q8 n. triacylglycerol

- (a) process in which substances are moved across a cell membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration
- (b) three fatty acids joined to a molecule
- (c) a physical injury or accident inflicting pain
- (d) generic name for drug which contains a nitrate and is used pharmacologically as a vasodilator; brand names: Isordil, Sorbitrate

Q9 n. quantity

- (a) secondary and usually unwanted result caused by a drug
- (b) amount
- (c) illness caused by bacteria in the blood
- (d) an oral drug that reduces triglycerides; potent in reducing LDL cholesterol because higher doses can be given

Q10 n. machine

- (a) a specialist who studies; diagnoses and treats mental illness
- (b) transformation of a keto to an enol form
- (c) system that controls daily cycles such as blood pressure, sleep rhythms and hormone release; body clock
- (d) a device that performs a task

Q1 **pref. iso-**

- (a) pref. tissue (b) pref. equal (c) pref. small (d) pref. light

Q2 **adj. ultraviolet**

- (a) having shorter wavelengths than visible light
 (b) relating to the forehead
 (c) relating to old age especially those who are mentally or physically weak
 (d) relating to the female reproductive organs

Q3 **n. isosorbide dinitrate**

- (a) a physical feeling
 (b) lymphoid tissue at the back of the throat
 (c) generic name for drug which contains a nitrate and is used pharmacologically as a vasodilator; brand names: Isordil, Sorbitrate
 (d) a fit

Q4 **n. heat**

- (a) high temperature
 (b) a non-protein substance that acts as a cofactor for a particular catalytic reaction to occur
 (c) plaque that helps hold adjacent cells together
 (d) the way that electrons are found around an atom

Q5 **n. forebrain**

- (a) measures to prevent unwanted effects; safety measures
 (b) prosencephalon
 (c) nervous tissue contained in the linked vertebra of the back
 (d) the pat of the face above the eyes

Q6 **n. mastoid**

- (a) blood clotting agent
 (b) part of the skull
 (c) compound containing a nitrogenous base (purine or pyrimidine) and a sugar
 (d) clusters of receptor cells being used for the sense of taste

Q7 **adj. unreactive**

- (a) not able to dissolve (b) happening before the normal time
 (c) not able to respond readily (d) the best

Q8 **n. stomata**

- (a) abdominal organ where a baby develops before birth; the womb
 (b) pores on the leaf surface
 (c) a protease inhibitor applied in treating HIV; trade name: Norvir
 (d) soft silver-white univalent element of the alkali metal group

Q9 **adj. somatic**

- (a) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the right
 (b) of the brain; concerning the brain
 (c) swollen and engorged
 (d) relating to the body

Q10 **n. hemiacetal**

- (a) generic name for drugs that are often used to treat agina
 (b) chemical substance that plays a role in the development of gender specific characteristics
 (c) molecule containing an alkyl group
 (d) series of membranes covered with ribosomes that make proteins

Q1 n. erectile dysfunction

- (a) impotence; the inability to achieve and/or maintain an erection sufficient for successful sexual activity
- (b) the way a thing or person is likely to act or behave
- (c) organic substance needed for blood clotting
- (d) disorder of the mind where thought and/or behavior are abnormal and cause distress

Q2 n. riboflavin

- (a) pattern that determines when and how much of a drug or medication should be consumed by a patient
- (b) B vitamin needed for carbohydrate metabolism and the maintenance of mucus membranes
- (c) chemical used to kill organisms that reproduce by spores
- (d) process in which organic compounds, particularly carbohydrates are broken down by enzymes to produce energy; anaerobic chemical reaction being related to the breakdown of energy-rich compounds like carbohydrates and sugar

Q3 n. effexor

- (a) the organs and cells that provide defense against tissue invasion or damage
- (b) antidepressant that works on both serotonin and norepinephrine
- (c) the total heat content of a system
- (d) generic name for drugs that are often used to treat agina

Q4 n. minimum

- (a) bony skeleton of the head
- (b) nucleic substance that condenses to make chromosomes during mitosis
- (c) the smallest or lowest possible
- (d) the organ system that covers the body the integument.

Q5 abbr. ATP

- (a) abbr. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures
- (b) abbr. a federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products
- (c) abbr. nucleotide with a role in energy metabolism
- (d) abbr. infectious lung disease

Q6 n. intermediate filament

- (a) fibrous cellular structure that has a size in between microtubules and microfilaments
- (b) an infectious disease called by the Mycobacterium bacillus
- (c) abdominal organ which filters blood and stores, produces and destroys blood cells
- (d) illness caused by bacteria in the blood

Q7 adj. reversible

- (a) able to be changed back
- (b) unable to reproduce; free of microorganisms that could cause infection
- (c) relating to a gene form that is only expressed when two alleles are present; relating to one from each parent
- (d) related to someone who has lost a loved one through death

Q8 n. acid anhydride

- (a) organic substances that contain nitrogen
- (b) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups
- (c) bacteria found on the skin and mucus membranes
- (d) the way a person looks; a person's visible aspect

Q9 v. dissect

- (a) to take an excessive dose of a drug
- (b) to cut; to take apart; to remove body parts or organs
- (c) to be on fire; to scald
- (d) to form bubbles

Q10 n. pressure

- (a) the exertion of force by one body against another
- (b) any of a class of organic compounds formed when a hydroxyl group (-OH) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in a hydrocarbon
- (c) the process by which blood cells are made
- (d) a metal showing few properties of the transition metals

Q1 **adj. overweight**

- (a) a process where heat is absorbed from the surroundings
- (b) relating to a glandular organ located in the abdomen
- (c) important; highly relevant
- (d) related to adiposis

Q2 **n. manganese**

- (a) material used to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface
- (b) hard; metallic element with the chemical symbol Mn
- (c) the study of energy and how it changes
- (d) generic name for an antibiotic that is obtained from the actinomycete *Streptomyces erythreus*; brand names: Erythrocin, E-Mycin, Ethril, Ilosone or Pediamycin

Q3 **n. glycemic index**

- (a) energy source; adipose tissue
- (b) the process where a substance gains electrons
- (c) ranking system for carbohydrates based on their immediate effect on blood glucose levels
- (d) spherical-shaped bacterium

Q4 **n. appearance**

- (a) compound formed by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms in alkanes with halogen atoms
- (b) the way a person looks; a person's visible aspect
- (c) organism that depends on autotrophs (producers) for food and oxygen
- (d) taste sensation of sugar

Q5 **n. lactic acid**

- (a) chronic disease produced by an overactivity of the pituitary gland leading to an enlargement of bones
- (b) chemical that is formed when glucose is metabolized in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic respiration)
- (c) lack of flexibility; rigidity
- (d) an infectious disease or agent (informal)

Q6 **adj. testicular**

- (a) relating to the male gonads
- (b) relating to a region of the retina
- (c) held up; put off to a later time
- (d) infected (as a result of the presence of microorganisms)

Q7 **adj. ferrous**

- (a) related to a horizontal angle
- (b) iron with an oxidation number of +2
- (c) relating to the outside; the edge
- (d) relating to the male gonads

Q8 **adj. dextrorotatory**

- (a) having an affinity with water; readily absorbing water
- (b) osseous; sclerous
- (c) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the right
- (d) of the small round bone of the kneecap

Q9 **n. acid dissociation constant**

- (a) pores on the leaf surface
- (b) this a measure of the strength of an acid
- (c) a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats cancer
- (d) inability to conceive (get pregnant)

Q10 **n. salt hydrolysis**

- (a) process where substances are ejected from a cell
- (b) an amino acid
- (c) this process changes the pH of a salt solution by changing the concentrations of hydroxyl groups and hydronium ions
- (d) an organism that lives in or on a host organism

Q1 adj. anabolic

- (a) energy-requiring during the synthesis of complex molecules from simple molecules
- (b) lasts a long time; persistent
- (c) relating to the breathing
- (d) poisonous; harmful to health

Q2 adj. aerobic

- (a) held for a long time
- (b) important; highly relevant
- (c) relating to the liver
- (d) presence of oxygen

Q3 adj. residual

- (a) the part left at the end
- (b) completed stage of growth or development
- (c) swollen; inflamed
- (d) referring to children

Q4 n. active site

- (a) information on a person's previous illnesses and their present health conditions
- (b) copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins
- (c) part of an enzyme where a substrate is accepted and is responsible for its catalytic activity
- (d) something applied from outside

Q5 n. microvillus

- (a) heaviness of an object; the size of a force exerted on an object in a gravitational field
- (b) a finger-like projection from a membrane surface
- (c) an external skeleton that provides protection and muscle attachment for locomotion
- (d) brand name of a product that reduces hair loss in men; it contains finasteride, an antiandrogen used in hormone therapy

Q6 n. gap junction

- (a) someone who suffers from shortsightedness
- (b) element that makes up most organic molecules and can form 4 bonds with other atoms
- (c) abnormal skin tissue growth
- (d) membrane area that allows communication between adjacent cells' cytoplasm

Q7 n. scrotum

- (a) illness affecting the brain where the ability to remember things; and other mental skills; are poor
- (b) disease caused by vitamin C deficiency
- (c) epiphysis
- (d) sac that contains the testis and epididymus outside of the abdomen

Q8 n. hematopoiesis

- (a) substance which contains only single bonds connecting the atoms
- (b) bacteria found on the skin and mucus membranes
- (c) state of a body or physical system at rest
- (d) the process by which blood cells are made

Q9 v. acclimatize

- (a) to warn; to inform
- (b) change into another chemical compound
- (c) to beat
- (d) adapt to changes in the environment

Q10 n. thymus

- (a) disease caused by vitamin C deficiency
- (b) series of fast mitotic divisions in embryology
- (c) sodium chloride; white powder used for seasoning food
- (d) organ in the thorax involved in T-cell immune function

Q1 **n. nitric oxide**

- (a) act of making unsusceptible to disease by inoculating
- (b) a red-brown gas which is poisonous
- (c) long bone of the lower arm (forearm)
- (d) the way a thing or person is likely to act or behave

Q2 **n. macula**

- (a) area near the middle of the retina where vision is the sharpest
- (b) an oral drug that reduces triglycerides; potent in reducing LDL cholesterol because higher doses can be given
- (c) redox process where hydrogen is transferred to oxygen from glucose releasing energy
- (d) the process by which characteristics pass from generation to generation via the transfer of genes

Q3 **adj. stiff**

- (a) great; big; important
- (b) describing the ability to be stretched
- (c) having both hydrophobic (water-hating) and hydrophilic (water-loving) regions
- (d) not flexible; rigid

Q4 **n. uranium**

- (a) the neurotransmitter used by cholinergic nerves
- (b) series of membranes that manufacture lipids in the cell and lack ribosomes on its outer surface
- (c) measures to prevent unwanted effects; safety measures
- (d) actinide with the chemical symbol U

Q5 **adj. individual**

- (a) senior; older; aged
- (b) occurring at separate times
- (c) below average
- (d) single; particular; separate

Q6 **phr. limit alcohol intake**

- (a) phr. to reduce the consumption of spirituous beverages
- (b) phr. to increase the consumption of a particular drug or medication by two times
- (c) phr. describes information that can be ignored
- (d) phr. to keep the penis rigid and upright

Q7 **n. histologist**

- (a) atoms of the same element with the same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons and therefore different mass numbers
- (b) a scientist who studies microscopic tissue structures
- (c) eyesight difficulties
- (d) dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names Orasone or Deltasone or Liquid Pred or Meticorten); used as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis and as an immunosuppressant

Q8 **n. spontaneous reaction**

- (a) muscle in the eye
- (b) the triangular bone that rests at the back of the ribcage; scapula
- (c) large muscle of the thigh
- (d) a process that can occur without the addition of outside energy

Q9 **v. isolate**

- (a) to happen; to take place
- (b) to lose water from; to remove water from something
- (c) to place apart from others
- (d) to bring back to life

Q10 **adj. sick**

- (a) referring to the upper abdomen
- (b) unwell; opposite of healthy
- (c) unsafe; risky
- (d) scraggy; scrawny; skinny

Q1 n. coenzyme

- (a) set of irreversible changes in a cell that causes it to die
- (b) prompt treatment or care
- (c) organ that digests food and produces hydrochloric acid
- (d) a non-protein substance that acts as a cofactor for a particular catalytic reaction to occur

Q2 n. tumor

- (a) hormone made in and released from the pituitary gland that act on the gonads (sex organs)
- (b) area near the middle of the retina where vision is the sharpest
- (c) the dimensional appearance; the morphology
- (d) an abnormal production of new tissue that has no purpose

Q3 adj. aromatic

- (a) relating to a measurement system
- (b) relating to old age especially those who are mentally or physically weak
- (c) containing one or more cyclical structures made up of carbon chains
- (d) held for a long time

Q4 adj. swollen

- (a) living; living organisms
- (b) relating to change of form
- (c) engorged (usually with fluid)
- (d) able to cause a disease

Q5 n. adenosine diphosphate

- (a) substance which is formed when a phosphate group is removed from ATP
- (b) soft silver-white univalent element of the alkali metal group
- (c) the process of bringing back undigested food from the stomach
- (d) opposite of adult; youngster; offspring

Q6 n. entropy

- (a) protein which makes up microtubules
- (b) a disordered energy state where no work can be done
- (c) an amino acid
- (d) gelatinous or liquid material that constitutes the kernel of a cell

Q7 adj. rectal

- (a) relating to the stomach
- (b) of the eyes
- (c) relating to the last section of the large intestine which ends at the anus
- (d) having the ability to kill insects

Q8 n. urination

- (a) the act of evacuating the bladder contents through the urethra
- (b) blood vessel with walls only one cell thick
- (c) protein component of muscle fibers
- (d) instrument used by doctors to listen to heart sounds; lung sounds and intestinal sounds

Q9 adj. haploid

- (a) relating to the stomach
- (b) water-hating; unable of dissolving in water
- (c) pertaining to cells with a single set of chromosomes that aren't paired
- (d) shapeless

Q10 n. monitor

- (a) an instrument that records and/or shows digital information
- (b) antidepressant; selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor; generic name: paroxetine
- (c) a non-protein substance, often a metal ion; that is needed for normal enzyme action
- (d) something that stops or slows down a biological event or function

Q1 n. metabolism

- (a) cell that make new bone by producing collagen
- (b) all of the energetic reactions that take place in a cell or organism
- (c) the process of bringing back undigested food from the stomach
- (d) a silver metallic element with the chemical symbol Mg

Q2 n. medication

- (a) a process that can occur without the addition of outside energy
- (b) drug; pill containing chemicals; tablet
- (c) the highest point of the skull; the top of the head
- (d) microscopic particles of fat in the blood and lymph

Q3 n. drug

- (a) a substance that has an effect on the body
- (b) medical condition of long sightedness
- (c) a field of science
- (d) painful and prolonged muscular contraction; a bout (of pain)

Q4 n. tonsil

- (a) a hormone made in the pancreas
- (b) nodule of lymph tissue at the back of the throat that enlarges to help fend off infections
- (c) inflammation of the liver which is caused by a toxin or virus
- (d) a substance that can attract iron or steel

Q5 n. endothelium

- (a) blood which contains very little oxygen
- (b) tissue composed of flat cells connected by a thin membrane
- (c) base that is used as a reagent for several tests
- (d) chemical that changes color as the pH changes

Q6 n. allosteric site

- (a) region on a catalytic protein away from the main active region
- (b) an element that loses electrons in a chemical reaction
- (c) daily activity cycle in many organisms caused by a 24-hours interval
- (d) an external skeleton that provides protection and muscle attachment for locomotion

Q7 n. fascicle

- (a) series of veins
- (b) catalytic protein which has a receptor site other than the active site
- (c) high blood pressure
- (d) bundle of muscle fibers

Q8 n. golgi body

- (a) disease and its effects on the body; an abnormal state
- (b) burning pain the chest area due to reflux of stomach acid; indigestion
- (c) type of blood cancer which is characterized by rapid growth of white blood cells
- (d) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles

Q9 adj. hoarse

- (a) refers to the intestine
- (b) related to adiposis
- (c) refers to a voice that is croaky and unable to produce a full range of sound
- (d) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the left

Q10 n. eukaryote

- (a) removal of an amino group (NH₂) from an organic molecule
- (b) organism that reproduces by sporing; e.g. a mushroom
- (c) a plant that has two cotyledons (seed leaves)
- (d) unicellular or multicellular organism whose cells contain membrane-bound cell organelles similar to a nucleus

Q1 n. flask

- (a) rounded glass structure, usually with a long neck, used in experiments
- (b) agent that delivers the amino acids required for protein synthesis to the ribosomes
- (c) dyspepsia; indigestion; malfunction of the digestive system characterized by heartburn or nausea
- (d) stage of the cell cycle where chromosomes line up to make pairs

Q2 n. headache

- (a) forehead bone
- (b) pain in the uppermost part of the body
- (c) protein that contains iron and acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor for cellular energy processes
- (d) drug that contains salt or ester of nitric acid

Q3 n. irritability

- (a) compound made from plants containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
- (b) scale of temperature
- (c) an error in the method or study design that could affect the results
- (d) the state of being easily inflamed or painful; the state of being easily angered

Q4 n. smell

- (a) painful and prolonged muscular contraction; a bout (of pain)
- (b) rounded glass structure, usually with a long neck, used in experiments
- (c) olfactory sense; an odor
- (d) chronic disease of the joints

Q5 suf. -itis

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| (a) suf. measuring device | (b) suf. cell |
| (c) suf. inflammation or infection | (d) suf. study |

Q6 n. cyanide

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| (a) halogen with a more electropositive element | (b) part of the vitamin B complex |
| (c) difficulty in respiration; rapid respiration | (d) a heavy metal poison |

Q7 adj. sudden

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) presence of oxygen | (b) happens rapidly or abruptly |
| (c) relating to the nose | (d) relating to a membranous sheet |

Q8 n. bleeding disorder

- (a) coagulopathy
- (b) the generic name for Viagra; a drug that cures impotence
- (c) capability to carry out intercourse
- (d) rigidity of death

Q9 adj. recessive

- (a) into a blood vessel
- (b) relating to a gene form that is only expressed when two alleles are present; relating to one from each parent
- (c) great; big; important
- (d) extended (related to a period of time)

Q10 n. balance

- (a) temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid at a particular pressure
- (b) proteins joined with carbohydrates that are found on the surface of cells
- (c) a scientific instrument that measures and compares masses
- (d) male sex organ found in the scrotum

- Q1 n. propecia**
(a) female sex hormone
(b) brand name of a product that reduces hair loss in men; it contains finasteride, an antiandrogen used in hormone therapy
(c) metallic element found only as compounds
(d) proteins joined to carbohydrate that are found on the surface of cells
- Q2 n. fructose**
(a) a type of sugar
(b) chronic venereal infection
(c) the organs and cells that provide defense against tissue invasion or damage
(d) substance
- Q3 v. shake**
(a) to bleed from the uterus when the lining is shed each month
(b) to issue an order for a drug or medication
(c) to bring back undigested food from the stomach
(d) to tremble
- Q4 adj. inguinal**
(a) relating to the groin area
(b) unable to resist disease
(c) having length and width
(d) having three parts
- Q5 n. albino**
(a) a process that can occur without the addition of outside energy
(b) This process changes straight chain alkanes into branched chain compounds by passing them over a catalyst
(c) an organism that is unable to produce melanin and is without pigmentation
(d) passive process where a carrier protein helps a molecule such as glucose move through the plasma membrane
- Q6 n. osmotic pressure**
(a) is dependent on the amount of dissolved substances in a solution
(b) lamellar tissue that surrounds and covers a cell and its contents
(c) new genetic material that has been created by mixing genes from different organisms
(d) someone who suffers from shortsightedness
- Q7 abbr. mRNA**
(a) abbr. heart attack
(b) abbr. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time
(c) abbr. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins
(d) abbr. compound which acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor and donor in biological oxidation and reductions in cells
- Q8 n. lump**
(a) a colorless petroleum product that has a benzene ring
(b) responsive to physical stimuli
(c) a swelling or protuberance
(d) compound of a nonmetallic diatomic element
- Q9 n. womb**
(a) heart attack; apoplexy; cerebrovascular accident; (CVA)
(b) abdominal organ where the baby develops before birth; uterus
(c) trace element with the chemical symbol Fe
(d) process in which substances are moved across a cell membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration
- Q10 n. binary fission**
(a) type of asexual reproduction which leads to splitting of parental cells in two equal parts
(b) muscle separating abdomen from thorax
(c) aching in the thorax
(d) cellular division that produces reproductive cells with only half the number of chromosomes

Q1 n. thermometer

- (a) the dimensional appearance; the morphology
- (b) instrument that is used to measure temperature
- (c) part of the cerebral hemisphere that controls impulses and personality
- (d) generic name for a drug that is used to treat tuberculosis; trade names: Rifadin and Rimactane

Q2 n. lactation

- (a) an error in the method or study design that could affect the results
- (b) the secretion of milk by the mammary glands
- (c) the branch of medicine concerning conception, pregnancy and childbirth
- (d) link holding the atoms together

Q3 n. vertex

- (a) the piece of conducting material through which an electric current enters and leaves a liquid or gas
- (b) secondary and usually unwanted result caused by a drug
- (c) effect where the electrons closest to the nucleus reduce the nuclear attraction on the electrons in the shell furthest away from the nucleus
- (d) the highest point of the skull; the top of the head

Q4 n. meiosis

- (a) a compound with the same elements but different atomic arrangements
- (b) type of blood cancer which is characterized by rapid growth of white blood cells
- (c) cellular division that produces reproductive cells with only half the number of chromosomes
- (d) area which allows passage of substances into cytoplasm and back

Q5 n. metamorphosis

- (a) carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body
- (b) a response which creates an unwanted product other than the main product
- (c) generic name for a drug that is used to treat tuberculosis; trade names: Rifadin and Rimactane
- (d) change in the form of an organism that occurs during development

Q6 n. mibefradil

- (a) process generating ATP in which glucose is broken down
- (b) brand name for a drug that belongs to a group of medicines calcium channel blockers
- (c) burning pain the chest area due to reflux of stomach acid; indigestion
- (d) something or someone that does not take part but is present (and watching)

Q7 adj. immunocompromised

- (a) enteric; enteral
- (b) describing a network; net-like
- (c) relating to the energy power house of a cell
- (d) unable to resist disease

Q8 n. desmosome

- (a) plaque that helps hold adjacent cells together
- (b) a non-protein substance, often a metal ion; that is needed for normal enzyme action
- (c) a disordered energy state where no work can be done
- (d) malfunction of the body that is also called alopecia areata

Q9 n. formula

- (a) the study of the physical structure and arrangement of an organism
- (b) Group 2 metallic element
- (c) symbols showing what elements a compound contains
- (d) any steroid hormone with an action similar to female sex hormone

Q10 n. gonadotrophin

- (a) hormone made in and released from the pituitary gland that act on the gonads (sex organs)
- (b) first member of group V111; a noble gas
- (c) the external folds of tissue that surround the vagina
- (d) unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force

Q1 n. halogen

- (a) containing glandular secretions from the testicle, seminal vesicles, prostate, vas deferens, Cowper's and other small glands; fluid part of semen without sperm
- (b) the elements fluorine, iodine, chlorine, bromine
- (c) cell movement to or away from a chemical which is able to attract or repel the cell
- (d) the greatest or highest possible

Q2 adj. pelvic

- (a) consisting of many compounds
- (b) describing a network; net-like
- (c) induces sleep; sedative
- (d) relating to the the lower part of the abdomen

Q3 n. sex hormone

- (a) copulation
- (b) highly colored pigments (yellow to red) found in vegetables
- (c) theory which says that the characteristics that aid survival occur as random mutations and are then inherited as only the fittest survive
- (d) chemical substance that plays a role in the development of gender specific characteristics

Q4 n. paraplegia

- (a) inability to move the legs and part of the trunk
- (b) organic substance found in fruit and vegetables; important for skin
- (c) a joining of the edges of a wound
- (d) all the bones that form the structure of the body

Q5 n. sodium-potassium pump

- (a) the expansion and contraction of the blood as it is pumped around the circulation
- (b) active transport mechanism that uses ATP to exchange two common positive ions
- (c) nausea from the movement of a vehicle
- (d) emergency phone service for life-saving treatment advice on any kind of intoxication

Q6 n. glucagon

- (a) someone who suffers from shortsightedness
- (b) an organism that is unable to produce melanin and is without pigmentation
- (c) a substance that causes an allergic reaction
- (d) a hormone made in the pancreas

Q7 n. golgi complex

- (a) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles
- (b) upper abdomen between the ribcage and navel
- (c) the act of intentionally taking one's own life
- (d) organic substance found in fruit and vegetables; important for skin

Q8 adj. insoluble

- (a) important; highly relevant
- (b) relating to the body
- (c) not able to dissolve
- (d) referring to something which controls itself independently

Q9 v. saturate

- (a) to straighten out
- (b) to completely load something so it is unable to take any more
- (c) to cut; to take apart; to remove body parts or organs
- (d) to shrink; to degenerate; to reduce

Q10 n. excitation threshold

- (a) substance that contains hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water
- (b) prescription medication for depression and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)
- (c) this is the amount of stimulus needed to set up an action potential in a nerve cell
- (d) membranous flap that controls blood flow between the right atrium and the right ventricle

Q1 n. lecithin

- (a) phosphatidylcholine; phospholipid formed from phosphatidic acid and choline
- (b) a heavy metal poison
- (c) abdominal organ which filters blood and stores, produces and destroys blood cells
- (d) an abnormal production of new tissue that has no purpose

Q2 n. leukemia

- (a) type of blood cancer which is characterized by rapid growth of white blood cells
- (b) the total heat content of a system
- (c) the highest point of the skull; the top of the head
- (d) cell that has become part of the bone matrix

Q3 adj. gastric

- (a) relating to the stomach
- (b) having the features of an acid and a base and being able of reacting chemically either as an acid or a base
- (c) referring to children
- (d) worrying excessively about having an illness when in fact there is none

Q4 adj. hydrophobic

- (a) unable to become resistant against diseases
- (b) great; big; important
- (c) water-hating; unable of dissolving in water
- (d) engorged (usually with fluid)

Q5 pref. cyto-

- (a) pref. self
- (b) pref. middle
- (c) pref. cell
- (d) pref. many

Q6 v. paralyze

- (a) to turn back; to change back
- (b) to feel; to endure
- (c) to grow again; to reform
- (d) to stop something being able to move

Q7 n. progestogen

- (a) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle is contracting
- (b) process in which two molecules join to form a single compound
- (c) any steroid hormone with an action similar to female sex hormone
- (d) complex of organic substances; niacin; folic acid and pantothenic acid

Q8 n. carrier-mediated active transport

- (a) membrane lining the inside of the abdominal cavity
- (b) process in which substances are moved across a cell membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration
- (c) an organism that is unable to produce melanin and is without pigmentation
- (d) the start of the menstrual periods

Q9 n. cytochrome

- (a) part of the cell center that codes for protein synthesis
- (b) protein that contains iron and acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor for cellular energy processes
- (c) person who works in a particular field of science
- (d) the outer layer of cells in a blastocyst

Q10 n. deamination

- (a) an extreme state of fear
- (b) removal of an amino group (NH₂) from an organic molecule
- (c) the process by which blood cells are made
- (d) warm-blooded vertebrates who have young which feed on milk from their mothers' glands

Q1 **n. reflux**

- (a) the tissue in plants which transports water and salts
- (b) sedative-hypnotic used for the short-term treatment of insomnia
- (c) device used as a fuel source in laboratories
- (d) regurgitation of acid from the stomach

Q2 **v. balance**

- (a) adapt to changes in the environment
- (b) to be on fire; to scald
- (c) to hinder; to stop
- (d) to adjust a chemical equation so that the number of atoms and charge match on each side

Q3 **n. mass**

- (a) region between the stomach and the duodenum
- (b) crystalline form of a chemical element
- (c) a measurement of the amount of matter in a physical body
- (d) the inside surface of the hand; tropical tree

Q4 **adj. terminal**

- (a) the end
- (b) energy-releasing during the breakdown of complex molecules into simple molecules
- (c) senior; older; aged
- (d) relating to the inner surface of the hand

Q5 **n. hexose**

- (a) a substance that can attract iron or steel
- (b) either of the ends of an object that is able to attract iron or steel
- (c) sugars with 6 carbons
- (d) difficulty falling or staying asleep

Q6 **adj. dangerous**

- (a) describing the ability to be stretched
- (b) having an unpleasant or strong odor
- (c) unsafe; risky
- (d) pain-killing properties

Q7 **n. creatinine**

- (a) the main sex hormone in the male
- (b) the form in which creatine is excreted from the body
- (c) bottle, box or tube which contains drugs or medicines and is shut securely
- (d) the turning back of a waveform as it comes across a boundary

Q8 **adj. lumpy**

- (a) affected with the urge to scratch
- (b) related to a horizontal angle
- (c) chunky
- (d) relating to thin serous membrane that covers the lung

Q9 **n. atrioventricular node**

- (a) an organism that moves with the help of a tail-like structure
- (b) muscle fibers in the heart receiving heartbeat impulses
- (c) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles
- (d) device with small holes that separates a solid from a liquid

Q10 **n. chorion**

- (a) steroid hormone controlling the development of male sexual characteristics
- (b) the smallest or lowest possible
- (c) diabetic illness that can only be managed using insulin injections; usually affecting young people
- (d) the external membrane of an embryo

Q1 n. hair loss

- (a) process where an insoluble solid is separated from a liquid
- (b) a painkiller
- (c) malfunction of the body that is also called alopecia areata
- (d) anti-arthritis medication; a Cox-2 inhibitor that alleviates pain without harming the digestive tract; used to cure osteoarthritis

Q2 n. portal system

- (a) a scientific instrument that measures and compares masses
- (b) carbohydrate which can be found in potatoes, rice, bread and other foods
- (c) one celled organism that have a nucleus and are either parasites or live in water
- (d) series of veins

Q3 n. tooth

- (a) one of many enamel structures in the mouth
- (b) person who is unable to sleep
- (c) the polysaccharide in which glucose is stored in animal tissues
- (d) the period between conception and childbirth

Q4 abbr. NAD

- (a) abbr. gases used in aerosols
- (b) abbr. nucleotide with a role in energy metabolism
- (c) abbr. compound which acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor and donor in biological oxidation and reductions in cells
- (d) abbr. professional degree of medicine

Q5 n. rickets

- (a) membrane area that allows communication between adjacent cells' cytoplasm
- (b) the process that maintains balance or equilibrium of an organism's internal environment
- (c) hair-like process found on epithelial linings; an eyelash or eyelid
- (d) bone disease due to vitamin D deficiency

Q6 n. circulatory shock

- (a) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops
- (b) impotence; the inability to achieve and/or maintain an erection sufficient for successful sexual activity
- (c) type of blood cancer which is characterized by rapid growth of white blood cells
- (d) rod-like structure made of actin

Q7 adj. exothermic

- (a) relating to the energy power house of a cell
- (b) occurring at separate times
- (c) containing as much of a substance as possible
- (d) process where heat is passed to the surroundings

Q8 n. poison control center

- (a) a poisonous gas
- (b) tiny branches of air tubes within the lungs
- (c) medical dissection of a dead body which determines the cause of death
- (d) emergency phone service for life-saving treatment advice on any kind of intoxication

Q9 adj. racemic

- (a) pertaining to cells with a single set of chromosomes that aren't paired
- (b) involving both eyes at the same time
- (c) relating to a molecule containing equal quantities of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms and therefore not rotating the plane of incident polarized light
- (d) inside

Q10 n. improvement

- (a) branch of medicine that concerns cancer
- (b) process of getting better
- (c) metallic element of the actinide series with chemical symbol Fm
- (d) energy source; adipose tissue

Q1 n. migraine

- (a) a type of sugar
- (b) one of two or more alternative forms of a gene; can be dominant or recessive
- (c) type of headache
- (d) antidepressant; selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor; generic name: paroxetine

Q2 n. ethanol

- (a) drug which affects the central nervous system and cause people to see or experience unusual things outside the range of normal perception
- (b) muscle fibers in the heart receiving heartbeat impulses
- (c) the back of the body
- (d) ethyl alcohol; the alcohol in fermented drinks

Q3 phr. sexually aroused

- (a) phr. to reduce the consumption of spirituous beverages
- (b) phr. in the mood to engage in intercourse
- (c) phr. to purchase large amounts of products (often to get a discount)
- (d) phr. use this medicine orally

Q4 n. rifampin

- (a) paralysis of the body from the neck down
- (b) generic name for a drug that is used to treat tuberculosis; trade names: Rifadin and Rimactane
- (c) the total heat content of a system
- (d) code that shows the number and type of atoms

Q5 n. matrix

- (a) compartment of a mitochondrion enclosed by the inner membrane
- (b) an amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates
- (c) uncharged particle found in the nucleus of the atom
- (d) part of bowel from the stomach to the cecum

Q6 n. sweetness

- (a) microscopic particles of fat in the blood and lymph
- (b) a rearrangement in the structures of atoms or molecules to form new products
- (c) taste sensation of sugar
- (d) part of an enzyme where a substrate is accepted and is responsible for its catalytic activity

Q7 adj. multicellular

- (a) living; living organisms
- (b) consisting of many compounds
- (c) referring to children
- (d) another space

Q8 adj. reticulate

- (a) of substantial width
- (b) describing a network; net-like
- (c) having the taste of sugar
- (d) of recent or sudden onset

Q9 adj. amorphous

- (a) relating to a glandular organ located in the abdomen
- (b) shapeless
- (c) extended (related to a period of time)
- (d) unfinished stage of growth or development; unripe; childish

Q10 n. taste

- (a) flavor
- (b) membrane area that allows communication between adjacent cells' cytoplasm
- (c) pattern that determines when and how much of a drug or medication should be consumed by a patient
- (d) the essential character of an individual

- Q1 n. cialis**
- (a) the joint where the top of the arm joins the trunk
 - (b) organic substances that contain nitrogen
 - (c) brand name for a drug that is used to treat erectile dysfunctions; a selective inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate
 - (d) gender; the act of copulation (slang)
- Q2 n. nitrous oxide**
- (a) sugars with 6 carbons
 - (b) metallic element like platinum
 - (c) tympanic membrane; membrane separating the middle ear from the outer ear
 - (d) gas with anesthetic properties
- Q3 n. rapid eye movement**
- (a) phase of the sleep cycle
 - (b) type of infection or inflammation of membranes
 - (c) illness where the patient has fits
 - (d) measures to prevent unwanted effects; safety measures
- Q4 n. bug**
- (a) an infectious disease or agent (informal)
 - (b) either half of the body
 - (c) doctor who is a specialist in the branch of medicine that uses x-rays to diagnose and treat diseases
 - (d) sedative-hypnotic used for the short-term treatment of insomnia
- Q5 n. Fahrenheit**
- (a) illness caused by bacteria in the blood
 - (b) scale of temperature
 - (c) chamber of the heart
 - (d) spherical-shaped bacterium
- Q6 n. primary lysosome**
- (a) an amino sugar
 - (b) process in polypeptide synthesis of increasing in length
 - (c) seed leaf of the embryo of a plant
 - (d) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that buds off from the golgi complex
- Q7 n. portal vein**
- (a) one of the building blocks of fats; an alcohol with three carbons and three hydroxyl groups
 - (b) a vein connecting two networks of capillaries
 - (c) device used as a fuel source in laboratories
 - (d) protein made by white blood cells, in response to a particular antigen attack, in order to make the antigen harmless
- Q8 n. psychologist**
- (a) a colorless petroleum product that has a benzene ring
 - (b) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops
 - (c) contractile unit made up of actin and myosin (thick and thin filaments)
 - (d) someone who studies mental processes and behavior
- Q9 n. ion**
- (a) gene material found in the cell nucleus
 - (b) condition characterized by a bent penis
 - (c) area which allows passage of substances into cytoplasm and back
 - (d) charged atom or molecule
- Q10 n. sarcomere**
- (a) a computer generated image of a part of the body
 - (b) warning; caveat
 - (c) embryo in later stages of development
 - (d) contractile unit made up of actin and myosin (thick and thin filaments)

Q1 **n. allergy**

- (a) a physical feeling
- (b) lymphoid tissue at the back of the throat
- (c) hypersensitivity reaction
- (d) a fit

Q2 **n. oncology**

- (a) branch of medicine that concerns cancer
- (b) process of emitting sperm
- (c) inability to get and maintain erections
- (d) the joint where the top of the arm joins the trunk

Q3 **n. intestine**

- (a) reaction where molecular bonds are broken by reaction with water
- (b) the gut; alimentary canal
- (c) a monosaccharide (sugar) with 6 carbons
- (d) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups

Q4 **n. hypochondria**

- (a) chemical element with the symbol S
- (b) complex of organic substances; niacin; folic acid and pantothenic acid
- (c) largest middle ear ossicle (bone)
- (d) condition where a healthy person worries excessively that they are ill

Q5 **n. formaldehyde**

- (a) protein which makes up microtubules
- (b) a fixative; a preservative
- (c) the bony cavity of the chest formed by the costa and sternum
- (d) generic name for a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that is applied to treat AIDS and HIV; trade name: Rescriptor

Q6 **n. nitroglycerin**

- (a) compound formed by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms in alkanes with halogen atoms
- (b) shortsightedness
- (c) substance that is medically as a vasodilator; brand names: Nitrospan, Nitrostat
- (d) carbohydrate that makes up the bulk of plant matter

Q7 **n. azole antifungal**

- (a) a covalent bond where two pairs of electrons are shared
- (b) the generic name for Viagra; a drug that cures impotence
- (c) a representative part of a group
- (d) generic name for drugs that are used to treat fungus infections; brand names: Diflucan, Nizoral or Sporanox

Q8 **v. multiply**

- (a) to increase in quantity
- (b) to inoculate; to vaccinate
- (c) to make similar structures or organisms
- (d) to do with; to be concerned with

Q9 **n. urea**

- (a) chemical element with the symbol Na that is an important ion in cells
- (b) a waste product made when amino acids are broken down
- (c) the branch of medicine concerning conception, pregnancy and childbirth
- (d) state of a body or physical system at rest

Q10 **adj. aliphatic**

- (a) unusual; irregular
- (b) of recent or sudden onset
- (c) composed of tiny particles
- (d) related to a group of organic molecules in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains

Q1 **v. monitor**

- (a) to place apart from others
- (b) to tremble
- (c) to watch or record information
- (d) to mix into something to form a solution

Q2 **n. hormone**

- (a) chemical that changes color as the pH changes
- (b) hormone that is produced by the adrenal cortex
- (c) a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures
- (d) chemical secreted in small amounts from endocrine glands that passes in the bloodstream to another tissue or organ where it alters the function or structure of that organ

Q3 **adj. renal**

- (a) another space
- (b) of the heart
- (c) related to adiposis
- (d) relating to the kidney

Q4 **n. metatarsal**

- (a) characteristics that increase an organism's ability to survive within a changing environment
- (b) vitamin B1
- (c) small bones of the feet
- (d) a compound with 2 oxygen atoms in it

Q5 **n. transport vesicle**

- (a) shortsightedness
- (b) simple sugar containing 3-7 carbon atoms
- (c) an unpleasant sensation; suffering of the body or mind
- (d) sac that takes proteins made in the endoplasmic reticulum to other organelles

Q6 **n. autotroph**

- (a) organism that makes their own food from simple food sources
- (b) pores on the leaf surface
- (c) red-brown halogen that is a liquid at room temperature but gives off an irritating vapor
- (d) a vein connecting two networks of capillaries

Q7 **n. cofactor**

- (a) regurgitation of acid from the stomach
- (b) a non-protein substance, often a metal ion; that is needed for normal enzyme action
- (c) stance
- (d) dissolved salt or ions in the body fluids

Q8 **n. fatty acid**

- (a) vitamin B1
- (b) a long chain of carbon atoms with a carboxyl group (COOH) at the end
- (c) the external folds of tissue that surround the vagina
- (d) the number of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus

Q9 **v. occur**

- (a) to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface
- (b) to happen; to take place
- (c) to inhale and exhale cigarettes
- (d) to bleed (usually a large amount)

Q10 **n. halide**

- (a) connective tissue between a muscle and a bone
- (b) tissue layer in a leaf
- (c) hollow cylinders containing nine microtubule triplets
- (d) halogen with a more electropositive element

Q1 n. antibody

- (a) a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time
- (b) bundle of muscle fibers
- (c) protein made by white blood cells, in response to a particular antigen attack, in order to make the antigen harmless
- (d) a joining of the edges of a wound

Q2 n. mercury

- (a) the polysaccharide in which glucose is stored in animal tissues
- (b) a silver metallic element with the chemical symbol Hg
- (c) the expansion and contraction of the blood as it is pumped around the circulation
- (d) this is a layer of Schwann cells which covers the nerve axon

Q3 n. scalp

- (a) the regrowth of lost or damaged parts or cells
- (b) substance that contains hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water
- (c) thick skin area which is covered by the hair on our heads; the skin that covers the top of the head
- (d) medical specialty dealing with the study, diagnosis and treatment of mental illness

Q4 n. starch

- (a) responsive to physical stimuli
- (b) a measurement of the amount of matter in a physical body
- (c) carbohydrate which can be found in potatoes, rice, bread and other foods
- (d) protein formed to fight the body's own cells

Q5 suf. -cyte

- (a) suf. cell
- (b) suf. inflammation or infection
- (c) suf. study
- (d) suf. tumor

Q6 n. side reaction

- (a) a response which creates an unwanted product other than the main product
- (b) hypersensitivity reaction
- (c) enzyme which changes ATP to cyclic AMP
- (d) nodule of lymph tissue at the back of the throat that enlarges to help fend off infections

Q7 n. systole

- (a) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle is contracting
- (b) the regrowth of lost or damaged parts or cells
- (c) upper jaw bone
- (d) the contents of the stomach that are brought up from the stomach

Q8 adj. palmar

- (a) relating to the inner surface of the hand
- (b) having a higher osmotic pressure than another solution
- (c) able to return to original shape after being exposed to a force
- (d) relating to the nose

Q9 v. vaccinate

- (a) to give an injection that protects against an infectious disease
- (b) to experience; to receive; to endure
- (c) to turn around an axis
- (d) to take in; to take up

Q10 n. dicotyledon

- (a) the study of the physical structure and arrangement of an organism
- (b) a plant that has two cotyledons (seed leaves)
- (c) the act of intentionally taking one's own life
- (d) an amino acid

Q1 **n. sinusitis**

- (a) type of infection or inflammation of membranes
- (b) difficulty falling or staying asleep
- (c) referring to processes or experiments occurring inside an organism
- (d) the process of keeping drugs or medications at home

Q2 **n. kinase**

- (a) the solid that is separated from a solution
- (b) the basin-shaped cavity of the lower trunk; made up by the hip bones and sacrum
- (c) an agent that changes the inactive form of an enzyme to the active form; an enzyme that catalyses the transfer of phosphate groups
- (d) a drug also known as marijuana

Q3 **n. agent**

- (a) an instrument that records and/or shows digital information
- (b) a steroid that plays an important part in metabolism
- (c) something applied from outside
- (d) a substance that induces a reaction or effect

Q4 **n. HIV protease inhibitor**

- (a) emotional and physical state in which a person wants to engage in intercourse
- (b) drug that stops or reduces the ability of a virus to proliferate
- (c) a physical feeling
- (d) dyspepsia; indigestion; malfunction of the digestive system characterized by heartburn or nausea

Q5 **n. rectum**

- (a) the last part of the large intestine from the sigmoid colon to the anal canal
- (b) sugars with 6 carbons
- (c) an agent that changes the inactive form of an enzyme to the active form; an enzyme that catalyses the transfer of phosphate groups
- (d) group of symptoms and signs due to reduced absorption of food e.g., carbohydrates, fats, protein

Q6 **n. chromatin strand**

- (a) tube from the back of the nose to the middle ear
- (b) inflammation of a thin serous membrane that covers the lung
- (c) the study of the microscopic structure of tissues
- (d) fibres of DNA joined to proteins

Q7 **n. imine**

- (a) open sore in the skin or mucus membrane
- (b) frozen water
- (c) vision; one of the five senses
- (d) molecule derived from ammonia and containing the NH group and a nonacid group

Q8 **n. intermembrane space**

- (a) the gap between the two-layered cellular envelope
- (b) organic substances that contain nitrogen
- (c) inflammation
- (d) organ that stores urine

Q9 **n. necrosis**

- (a) a scientist who studies microscopic tissue structures
- (b) set of irreversible changes in a cell that causes it to die
- (c) knee cap
- (d) sugars with 6 carbons

Q10 **n. eustachian tube**

- (a) drug that can be obtained without a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug
- (b) tube from the back of the nose to the middle ear
- (c) irregularity
- (d) one of the ossicles

Q1 **phr. buy in bulk**

- (a) phr. endorsed by a drug authority to be used as medication
- (b) phr. to purchase large amounts of products (often to get a discount)
- (c) phr. describes information that can be ignored
- (d) phr. to keep the penis rigid and upright

Q2 **abbr. CPR**

- (a) abbr. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins
- (b) abbr. the technique used to help start a person's heart if it has stopped
- (c) abbr. infectious lung disease
- (d) abbr. professional degree of medicine

Q3 **n. abdomen**

- (a) compound containing a nitrogenous base (purine or pyrimidine) and a sugar
- (b) region between the stomach and the duodenum
- (c) the part of your body containing the digestive organs
- (d) a medical doctor who deals with the cause, origin and nature of diseases

Q4 **pref. poly-**

- (a) pref. of bone
- (b) pref. large
- (c) pref. nerve
- (d) pref. many

Q5 **n. chylomicron**

- (a) this a measure of the strength of an acid
- (b) the external membrane of an embryo
- (c) junction between the end of a nerve and another type of excitable cell
- (d) microscopic particles of fat in the blood and lymph

Q6 **n. methane**

- (a) the process where a substance gains electrons
- (b) colorless gas that is formed when organic matter decomposes
- (c) a device that performs a task
- (d) the start of the menstrual periods

Q7 **phr. approved for treatment**

- (a) phr. to increase the consumption of a particular drug or medication by two times
- (b) phr. endorsed by a drug authority to be used as medication
- (c) phr. describes information that can be ignored
- (d) phr. use this medicine orally

Q8 **n. uvula**

- (a) a representative part of a group
- (b) supercilium
- (c) generic name for illnesses such as HIV, hepatitis b, gonorrhea or syphilis
- (d) fleshy tissue at the back of the throat

Q9 **n. cleavage**

- (a) series of fast mitotic divisions in embryology
- (b) a hormone made and released by the adrenal gland in response to stressors
- (c) a field of science
- (d) air tube connecting trachea ('windpipe') and lungs

Q10 **n. circadian rhythm**

- (a) a swelling or protuberance
- (b) process that aerobically breaks down food molecules to carbon dioxide; water and energy
- (c) medical specialty dealing with the study, diagnosis and treatment of mental illness
- (d) daily activity cycle in many organisms caused by a 24-hours interval

Q1 n. procerin

- (a) a nutritional supplement for men with thinning hair and hair loss
- (b) ranking system for carbohydrates based on their immediate effect on blood glucose levels
- (c) group of cells specialized to produce secretory substances
- (d) tympanic membrane; membrane separating the middle ear from the outer ear

Q2 n. medical history

- (a) drug which affects the central nervous system and cause people to see or experience unusual things outside the range of normal perception
- (b) nerve cell that conducts messages from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles
- (c) information on a person's previous illnesses and their present health conditions
- (d) carbohydrate that makes up the bulk of plant matter

Q3 adj. septic

- (a) pain-killing properties
- (b) of fat; fatty
- (c) infected (as a result of the presence of microorganisms)
- (d) relating to the arm (or similar vestige in other organisms)

Q4 adj. sustained

- (a) held for a long time
- (b) relating to the stomach
- (c) describing the ability to be stretched
- (d) capable of being passed on easily

Q5 n. sodium hydroxide

- (a) process where substances are taken into a cell
- (b) fibrous cellular structure that has a size in between microtubules and microfilaments
- (c) base that is used as a reagent for several tests
- (d) supercilium

Q6 n. cerebrospinal fluid

- (a) membranous sacs that contain enzymes
- (b) contraction of the pupil in the eye
- (c) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain has formed spirals
- (d) clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord

Q7 phr. not applicable

- (a) phr. to increase the consumption of a particular drug or medication by two times
- (b) phr. describes information that can be ignored
- (c) phr. to purchase large amounts of products (often to get a discount)
- (d) phr. in the mood to engage in intercourse

Q8 n. meninges

- (a) the outer membranes that surround the brain
- (b) the study of energy and how it changes
- (c) inability to get and maintain erections
- (d) paralysis of the body from the neck down

Q9 n. approval

- (a) a medical doctor who deals with the cause; origin and nature of diseases
- (b) a compound made of bromine joined to another element
- (c) a fixative; a preservative
- (d) endorsement

Q10 v. decompose

- (a) to make worse; to worsen
- (b) to record a quantity; dimension or capacity
- (c) to break down; to decay
- (d) to try the flavor of something by putting it on the tongue

Q1 **n. wart**

- (a) the start of the menstrual periods
- (b) heaviness of an object; the size of a force exerted on an object in a gravitational field
- (c) epithelium-lined part of the gut that connects the pharynx to the stomach
- (d) small skin growth common on the hands of children

Q2 **n. dizziness**

- (a) a substance that governs a reaction or process
- (b) light-headedness
- (c) person who works in a particular field of science
- (d) shortsightedness

Q3 **n. gene**

- (a) gas used by plants in photosynthesis and made in respiration
- (b) process in which complex compounds are made by adding together monomers which contain carbon double bonds
- (c) a method of asexual reproduction
- (d) control characteristics of the plant

Q4 **n. nucleoside**

- (a) fleshy tissue at the back of the throat
- (b) disintegration; destruction
- (c) fold in a membrane which forms a projection
- (d) compound containing a nitrogenous base (purine or pyrimidine) and a sugar

Q5 **n. streptococcus**

- (a) bacteria found on the skin and mucus membranes
- (b) link holding the atoms together
- (c) bacteria which causes respiratory tract infections and wound infections
- (d) the main sex hormone in the male

Q6 **n. malaise**

- (a) all of the energetic reactions that take place in a cell or organism
- (b) the number of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus
- (c) a feeling of being generally unwell but without specific symptoms
- (d) the act of being damaged by a toxic compound

Q7 **n. uses**

- (a) the piece of conducting material through which an electric current enters and leaves a liquid or gas
- (b) effect where the electrons closest to the nucleus reduce the nuclear attraction on the electrons in the shell furthest away from the nucleus
- (c) carbohydrate that makes up the bulk of plant matter
- (d) cases in which a specific medication should be applied

Q8 **adj. rigid**

- (a) small; of little importance
- (b) into a blood vessel
- (c) relating to the heart and chest region
- (d) stiff; very hard

Q9 **adj. ideal**

- (a) perfect
- (b) the best
- (c) presence of oxygen
- (d) relating to the male sexual organ

Q10 **n. vaccination**

- (a) characteristic that is controlled by a gene carried on the X chromosome
- (b) carbohydrate which can be found in potatoes, rice, bread and other foods
- (c) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain forms a zigzag shape
- (d) act of making unsusceptible to disease by inoculating

Q1 **n. stem cell**

- (a) a membrane lined vesicle or sac
- (b) drug that stops or reduces the ability of a virus to proliferate
- (c) difficulties with micturition
- (d) a small cavity with the potential to form many different types units

Q2 **n. silicon**

- (a) air spaces in the skull; pathological cavity containing pus
- (b) group 1V element with the chemical symbol Si
- (c) condition where a healthy person worries excessively that they are ill
- (d) an oral drug that reduces triglycerides; potent in reducing LDL cholesterol because higher doses can be given

Q3 **n. stomach**

- (a) the death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood flow
- (b) organ that digests food and produces hydrochloric acid
- (c) sac that takes proteins made in the endoplasmic reticulum to other organelles
- (d) fluid that is released from the lachrymal gland

Q4 **adj. lateral**

- (a) related to the side
- (b) able to flow easily
- (c) describing the space between
- (d) relating to the energy power house of a cell

Q5 **v. notice**

- (a) to observe
- (b) to take a representative part or portion; to taste something
- (c) to shrink; to degenerate; to reduce
- (d) to grow again; to reform

Q6 **n. lysosome**

- (a) membranous sacs that contain enzymes
- (b) all the bones that form the structure of the body
- (c) phase of the sleep cycle
- (d) protein that is produced by cells and catalyzes specific biochemical reactions

Q7 **n. nucleoplasm**

- (a) the act of evacuating the bladder contents through the urethra
- (b) a feeling of being generally unwell but without specific symptoms
- (c) the process of keeping drugs or medications at home
- (d) gelatinous or liquid material that constitutes the kernel of a cell

Q8 **adj. hypertrophy**

- (a) serious; harsh
- (b) over-development of a tissue (or part of) which leads to an increase in size and volume of the tissue
- (c) single; particular; separate
- (d) aching

Q9 **n. tremor**

- (a) a drug also known as marijuana
- (b) a triangular bone located between the coccyx and the lumbar vertebra
- (c) frozen water
- (d) small but uncontrolled shaking movements of a part of the body

Q10 **n. helium**

- (a) first member of group V111; a noble gas
- (b) part of the small intestine
- (c) disease where cells divide at an excessive rate and become abnormal in function; malignancy; neoplasm
- (d) hard structure at the end of the digits of the foot

Q1 **n. diabetic**

- (a) white blood cell
- (b) with features of diabetes
- (c) interdependence between various medications
- (d) solvent which is a ketone

Q2 **n. melanoma**

- (a) a device that performs a task
- (b) two or more atoms of the same or different elements that unite because of Van der Waal's forces
- (c) the gap between the two-layered cellular envelope
- (d) type of skin cancer

Q3 **n. hemoglobin**

- (a) an agent that changes the inactive form of an enzyme to the active form; an enzyme that catalyses the transfer of phosphate groups
- (b) a chemical that carries oxygen in red blood cells
- (c) muscle in the eye
- (d) thick skin area which is covered by the hair on our heads; the skin that covers the top of the head

Q4 **n. universal indicator**

- (a) illness due to thiamine deficiency
- (b) chemical that changes color as the pH changes
- (c) lamellar tissue that surrounds and covers a cell and its contents
- (d) pituitary hormone involved in lactation

Q5 **n. frontal lobe**

- (a) area that contains the heart and lungs; the chest
- (b) sex organs where the reproductive cells are made
- (c) an organism that lives in or on a host organism
- (d) part of the cerebral hemisphere that controls impulses and personality

Q6 **n. magnetic field**

- (a) fat which has three fatty acids
- (b) a chemical used to kill insects
- (c) condition that is caused when a virus becomes resistant to the drug regimen;
- (d) the area around an object that attracts iron or steel where things can be affected by its force

Q7 **n. sputum**

- (a) that which is expectorated
- (b) chemical made from the amino acid histidine that is released in an immune reaction (especially allergic reactions)
- (c) isolation
- (d) a thick yellow-green liquid containing dead cells and white cells that forms in infected areas

Q8 **n. priapism**

- (a) condition in which the penis is continually erect
- (b) a prescription drug used in the treatment of erectile dysfunction; generic name: vardenafil
- (c) vitamin needed to make nucleic acids
- (d) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle relaxes

Q9 **n. shape**

- (a) the dimensional appearance; the morphology
- (b) humans considered as a group, breed or strain
- (c) an amino acid
- (d) organ that stores urine

Q10 **adj. medial**

- (a) relating to the middle of the body or body part
- (b) shapeless
- (c) piquant
- (d) perfect

Q1 **n. blister**

- (a) sensory cell
- (b) small bones of the feet
- (c) amount
- (d) a skin swelling which contains fluid

Q2 **n. shoulder**

- (a) an amino sugar
- (b) the joint where the top of the arm joins the trunk
- (c) pain in the uppermost part of the body
- (d) bottle, box or tube which contains drugs or medicines and is shut securely

Q3 **n. skin rash**

- (a) inflammation
- (b) referring to processes or experiments occurring inside an organism
- (c) the tissue in plants which transports water and salts
- (d) cases in which a specific medication should be applied

Q4 **n. monoxide**

- (a) line drawn from the center of a circle or tube to the outside
- (b) a simple sugar that is converted to glucose in the liver
- (c) rubbish produced when something degrades
- (d) compound containing 2 elements one of which is a single oxygen

Q5 **n. stiffness**

- (a) hypersensitivity reaction
- (b) lack of flexibility; rigidity
- (c) process that aerobically breaks down food molecules to carbon dioxide; water and energy
- (d) temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid at a particular pressure

Q6 **n. smallpox**

- (a) drug used to treat malaria
- (b) an often fatal; contagious illness which has almost been eradicated through vaccination
- (c) a heat-resistant; white powder with the chemical symbol MgO
- (d) a solution of urea and salts in water that is formed by the kidneys

Q7 **adj. skeletal**

- (a) having the ability to make a substance lose electrons
- (b) able to be changed back
- (c) relating to the bones; very thin (informal)
- (d) relating to the last section of the large intestine which ends at the anus

Q8 **n. smooth endoplasmic reticulum**

- (a) vitamin B6
- (b) antidepressant that works on both serotonin and norepinephrine
- (c) a poisonous gas
- (d) series of membranes that manufacture lipids in the cell and lack ribosomes on its outer surface

Q9 **n. foam**

- (a) the act of intentionally taking one's own life
- (b) gas finely dispersed in either a solid or a liquid
- (c) sodium chloride; white powder used for seasoning food
- (d) the state in which a compound of the body is unable to function adequately

Q10 **n. neurilemma**

- (a) symbols showing what elements a compound contains
- (b) carefulness; vigilance; watchfulness
- (c) infection of the gut causing diarrhea and vomiting
- (d) a cellular sheath composed of Schwann cells which envelops the axons of peripheral neurons

Q1 n. cholesterol

- (a) the roof of the mouth
- (b) process in which two molecules join to form a single compound
- (c) a steroid that plays an important part in metabolism
- (d) a compound made by partially neutralizing an acid with ionisable hydrogen atoms

Q2 n. joint

- (a) a long chain of carbon atoms with a carboxyl group (COOH) at the end
- (b) part of the body where connecting bones are held together by connective tissue and are able to move
- (c) the period of closed-eye rest usually taken at night
- (d) frequent and excessive bowel motions; malfunction of the bowel

Q3 n. tin

- (a) metal with the chemical symbol Sn
- (b) clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord
- (c) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups
- (d) mucous internal lining of the uterus

Q4 pref. meso -

- (a) pref. middle
- (b) pref. cell
- (c) pref. hearing or sound
- (d) pref. outside; outer

Q5 pref. endo-

- (a) pref. inner; inside
- (b) pref. around
- (c) pref. equal
- (d) pref. under

Q6 n. sclera

- (a) white outer coat of the eye
- (b) removal of an amino group (NH₂) from an organic molecule
- (c) cell that make new bone by producing collagen
- (d) substance

Q7 n. alanine

- (a) an amino acid
- (b) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom
- (c) a ligament injury due to strain or excess stretching
- (d) white blood cell

Q8 n. dehydration

- (a) the back of the body
- (b) inherited disease due to an extra chromosome 21; also known as 'trisomy 21'
- (c) the process of passively losing or actively removing water from something
- (d) chemical substance that plays a role in the development of gender specific characteristics

Q9 n. rust

- (a) air sac in the lung; part of the jaw that supports the teeth; any small cavity
- (b) iron oxide that forms when exposed to oxygen and moisture
- (c) trace element with the chemical symbol Fe
- (d) electrical impulse that passes along a muscle or nerve cell to carry information

Q10 n. sensitive

- (a) referring to processes or experiments occurring inside an organism
- (b) abdominal organ where the baby develops before birth; uterus
- (c) responsive to physical stimuli
- (d) cases in which a specific medication should be applied

Q1 n. immune system

- (a) protein found in animal tissues and fluids
- (b) molecule being formed from another by the removal of water
- (c) -COOH group
- (d) the organs and cells that provide defense against tissue invasion or damage

Q2 n. cimetidine

- (a) generic name for drugs that used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid; brand name: Tagamet
- (b) a prescription drug used in the treatment of erectile dysfunction; generic name: vardenafil
- (c) sex cell
- (d) a compound with 2 oxygen atoms in it

Q3 n. insomniac

- (a) person who is unable to sleep
- (b) chronic venereal infection
- (c) a vein connecting two networks of capillaries
- (d) an error in the method or study design that could affect the results

Q4 n. biological clock

- (a) this is the pressure of the blood against the arterial walls
- (b) system that controls daily cycles such as blood pressure, sleep rhythms and hormone release; body clock
- (c) digestive tract in mammals
- (d) a heat-resistant; white powder with the chemical symbol MgO

Q5 n. mitosis

- (a) cellular division producing somatic cells with a full quota of chromosomes after each division
- (b) metallic element found only as compounds
- (c) a method to follow; a course of action
- (d) the basin-shaped cavity of the lower trunk; made up by the hip bones and sacrum

Q6 n. competitive inhibition

- (a) interference of enzyme action by an abnormal substrate that blocks the normal substrate entering the active site
- (b) embryo in later stages of development
- (c) unconscious state
- (d) an extreme fear localized to particular objects or situations

Q7 n. acyl chloride

- (a) air sac in the lung; part of the jaw that supports the teeth; any small cavity
- (b) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom
- (c) muscle fibers in the heart receiving heartbeat impulses
- (d) a small cavity with the potential to form many different types units

Q8 n. epigastrium

- (a) innermost bone of the three ossicles
- (b) upper abdomen between the ribcage and navel
- (c) fibres of DNA joined to proteins
- (d) the inside surface of the hand; tropical tree

Q9 n. position

- (a) either half of the body
- (b) chemical element with the symbol Ca which is used to make bones and teeth
- (c) stance
- (d) the triangular bone that rests at the back of the ribcage; scapula

Q10 n. bromide

- (a) a method of asexual reproduction
- (b) a pathogenic agent containing RNA, which can convert to DNA inside a cell
- (c) a compound made of bromine joined to another element
- (d) a hormone made in the pancreas

Q1 **n. lipitor**

- (a) a bone cell that helps destroy bone
- (b) an oral drug that reduces triglycerides; potent in reducing LDL cholesterol because higher doses can be given
- (c) thin lower leg bone
- (d) change of velocity

Q2 **n. neurontin**

- (a) anticonvulsant used to treat seizures associated with epilepsy
- (b) charged atom or molecule
- (c) a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps control the blood glucose level
- (d) ethyl alcohol; the alcohol in fermented drinks

Q3 **adj. fluid**

- (a) referring to something which controls itself independently
- (b) held up; put off to a later time
- (c) able to flow easily
- (d) not able to dissolve

Q4 **n. metal**

- (a) an element that loses electrons in a chemical reaction
- (b) the amount of energy expended by the body in order to survive at complete rest
- (c) substance which obeys the Boyle's law
- (d) humans considered as a group, breed or strain

Q5 **n. radiographer**

- (a) drug that can be obtained without a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug
- (b) the tendency of biological catalysts to catalyze one or few reactions
- (c) charged atom or molecule
- (d) someone who takes X-rays

Q6 **adj. endothermic**

- (a) affected with the urge to scratch
- (b) a process where heat is absorbed from the surroundings
- (c) unfinished stage of growth or development; unripe; childish
- (d) below average

Q7 **n. detritus**

- (a) a man; an organism capable of fertilizing a female
- (b) a sugar made from starch
- (c) rubbish produced when something degrades
- (d) a feeling of being generally unwell but without specific symptoms

Q8 **v. terminate**

- (a) to asphyxiate
- (b) to end
- (c) to turn back; to change back
- (d) to habituate (become used to) an environment

Q9 **n. chloroplast**

- (a) cell containing chlorophyll
- (b) the outer layer of cells in a blastocyst
- (c) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops
- (d) a chemical in tobacco

Q10 **v. rotate**

- (a) to issue an order for a drug or medication
- (b) to asphyxiate
- (c) to turn around an axis
- (d) to adjust a chemical equation so that the number of atoms and charge match on each side

Q1 **n. ambien**

- (a) male reproductive organ; containing the urethra
- (b) rubbish produced when something degrades
- (c) chemical used to kill organisms that reproduce by spores
- (d) sedative-hypnotic used for the short-term treatment of insomnia

Q2 **v. measure**

- (a) to turn around an axis
- (b) to break down; to decay
- (c) to happen; to take place
- (d) to record a quantity; dimension or capacity

Q3 **adj. thermal**

- (a) completed stage of growth or development
- (b) induces sleep; sedative
- (c) relating to heat
- (d) piquant

Q4 **adj. peptic**

- (a) pain-killing properties
- (b) relating to the forehead
- (c) relating to the stomach
- (d) relating to a thin serous membrane that covers the lung

Q5 **n. fibula**

- (a) thin lower leg bone
- (b) fluid that is released from the lachrymal gland
- (c) an infectious disease called by the Mycobacterium bacillus
- (d) process generating ATP in which glucose is broken down

Q6 **adj. prolonged**

- (a) extended (related to a period of time)
- (b) having a higher osmotic pressure than another solution
- (c) small; of little importance
- (d) relating to hearing

Q7 **n. dosing schedule**

- (a) a single person or entity
- (b) hard protein found in skin; hair or nails
- (c) bacteria which causes respiratory tract infections and wound infections
- (d) pattern that determines when and how much of a drug or medication should be consumed by a patient

Q8 **n. vocal cord**

- (a) small phagocyte white blood cell
- (b) difficulties in performing intercourse or in producing offspring
- (c) membranous folds in the larynx which vibrate when air passes through
- (d) swelling of a part of the body due to abnormal fluid collection in the spaces between the cells

Q9 **abbr. M.I.**

- (a) abbr. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins
- (b) abbr. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord
- (c) abbr. gases used in aerosols
- (d) abbr. heart attack

Q10 **adj. communicable**

- (a) capable of being passed on easily
- (b) unable to become resistant against diseases
- (c) related to a horizontal angle
- (d) enteric; enteral

- Q1 n. heartburn**
- (a) burning pain the chest area due to reflux of stomach acid; indigestion
 - (b) citrus X paradisi
 - (c) small drops of one liquid suspended in another
 - (d) male reproductive organ; containing the urethra
- Q2 n. zinc**
- (a) protein that is produced by cells and catalyzes specific biochemical reactions
 - (b) a metal showing few properties of the transition metals
 - (c) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain has formed spirals
 - (d) air spaces in the skull; pathological cavity containing pus
- Q3 n. alertness**
- (a) blood vessel with walls only one cell thick
 - (b) the use of contraceptive methods to stop pregnancy; contraception
 - (c) mild painkilling drug
 - (d) carefulness; vigilance; watchfulness
- Q4 n. galactose**
- (a) prescription medication for depression and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)
 - (b) painful and prolonged muscular contraction; a bout (of pain)
 - (c) a simple sugar that is converted to glucose in the liver
 - (d) interdependence between various medications
- Q5 adj. two-dimensional**
- (a) relating to the back surface; posterior
 - (b) relating to the male gonads
 - (c) able to kill or inhibit the growth of sporing organisms
 - (d) having length and width
- Q6 n. ribonucleic acid RNA**
- (a) infection of the gut causing diarrhea and vomiting
 - (b) the process where a cell's contents shrink away from the cell wall when placed in a hypertonic solution
 - (c) loss of someone close through death
 - (d) part of the cell center that codes for protein synthesis
- Q7 adj. poisonous**
- (a) iron with an oxidation number of +3
 - (b) extended (related to a period of time)
 - (c) related to a group of organic molecules in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains
 - (d) toxic
- Q8 n. fungus**
- (a) disease of pancreas due to lack of insulin
 - (b) eukaryotic structure that makes up the cytoskeleton
 - (c) condition in which the penis is continually erect
 - (d) organism that reproduces by sporing; e.g. a mushroom
- Q9 n. carboxyl group**
- (a) -COOH group
 - (b) an amino acid
 - (c) organ that digests food and produces hydrochloric acid
 - (d) unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force
- Q10 adj. cardiothoracic**
- (a) weary; lacking energy
 - (b) relating to the heart and chest region
 - (c) improbable
 - (d) able to return to original shape after being exposed to a force

Q1 pref. morph-

- (a) pref. form (b) pref. joint (c) pref. few (d) pref. one

Q2 v. overdose

- (a) to be on fire; to scald (b) to inoculate; to vaccinate
(c) to carry out (d) to take an excessive dose of a drug

Q3 n. anemia

- (a) blood clotting agent
(b) upper abdomen between the ribcage and navel
(c) lack of red blood cells; deficiency of red blood cells; a low level of hemoglobin in the blood
(d) malfunction of the eyes

Q4 v. dehydrate

- (a) to react with extreme fear or anxiety to a situation
(b) to corrode
(c) to beat
(d) to lose water from; to remove water from something

Q5 n. actin filament

- (a) steroid hormone controlling the development of male sexual characteristics
(b) a membrane lined vesicle or sac
(c) a very harmful poison made by a bacterial cell and released to the surroundings
(d) eukaryotic structure that makes up the cytoskeleton

Q6 n. eardrum

- (a) substance which is formed when a phosphate group is removed from ATP
(b) tympanic membrane; membrane separating the middle ear from the outer ear
(c) a hormone made and released by the adrenal gland in response to stressors
(d) intercellular force in plant cells that conveys rigid support to certain plants

Q7 adj. ferric

- (a) containing one or more cyclical structures made up of carbon chains
(b) relating to the groin area
(c) having both hydrophobic (water-hating) and hydrophilic (water-loving) regions
(d) iron with an oxidation number of +3

Q8 n. ulna

- (a) epiphysis
(b) small skin growth common on the hands of children
(c) long bone of the lower arm (forearm)
(d) the essential character of an individual

Q9 v. atrophy

- (a) to disintegrate; to destroy (b) to isolate; to move apart
(c) to shrink; to degenerate; to reduce (d) to make an object attract iron or steel

Q10 adj. azimuthal

- (a) of substantial width (b) related to a horizontal angle
(c) swollen and engorged (d) relating to one biological unit

Q1 n. infertility

- (a) a steroid that plays an important part in metabolism
- (b) type of infection or inflammation of membranes
- (c) inability to conceive (get pregnant)
- (d) device prevents pregnancy

Q2 n. pain

- (a) organism that makes their own food from simple food sources
- (b) lack of flexibility; rigidity
- (c) drug that stops or reduces the ability of a virus to proliferate
- (d) an unpleasant sensation; suffering of the body or mind

Q3 n. edema

- (a) a very harmful poison made by a bacterial cell and released to the surroundings
- (b) dissolved salt or ions in the body fluids
- (c) protein made by white blood cells, in response to a particular antigen attack, in order to make the antigen harmless
- (d) swelling of a part of the body due to abnormal fluid collection in the spaces between the cells

Q4 adj. rheumatic

- (a) osseous; sclerous
- (b) related to lymph-carrying vessels
- (c) relating to the male sexual organ
- (d) relating to the joints

Q5 n. recombinant DNA

- (a) the use of contraceptive methods to stop pregnancy; contraception
- (b) diabetic illness that can only be managed using insulin injections; usually affecting young people
- (c) new genetic material that has been created by mixing genes from different organisms
- (d) thick skin area which is covered by the hair on our heads; the skin that covers the top of the head

Q6 n. cell membrane

- (a) chemical that changes color as the pH changes
- (b) lamellar tissue that surrounds and covers a cell and its contents
- (c) prosencephalon
- (d) deeper and more frequent ventilation than normal

Q7 adj. delayed

- (a) held up; put off to a later time
- (b) the part left at the end
- (c) relating to a membranous sheet
- (d) perfect

Q8 n. brow

- (a) the part of the face above the eyes
- (b) a man; an organism capable of fertilizing a female
- (c) chemical secreted in small amounts from endocrine glands that passes in the bloodstream to another tissue or organ where it alters the function or structure of that organ
- (d) the fertilized ovum (before it is cleaved)

Q9 n. overdose

- (a) an X-ray
- (b) channel through which blood circulates (e.g. vein or artery)
- (c) an excessive amount of a drug; too large portion of a medication or drug
- (d) branch of medicine that concerns cancer

Q10 v. coagulate

- (a) to change; to alter
- (b) to thicken from a liquid state towards a solid state
- (c) to take a representative part or portion; to taste something
- (d) to corrode

Q1 n. ultrasound

- (a) bone disease due to vitamin D deficiency
- (b) atoms of the same element with the same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons and therefore different mass numbers
- (c) type of scan that uses high frequency waves to image body parts
- (d) shortening

Q2 adj. juvenile

- (a) referring to equal weights or pressure
- (b) engorged (usually with fluid)
- (c) relating to youth
- (d) inside

Q3 n. side effect

- (a) the generic name for Viagra; a drug that cures impotence
- (b) secondary and usually unwanted result caused by a drug
- (c) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that has fused with a vesicle containing matter to be ingested
- (d) anti-arthritis medication; a Cox-2 inhibitor that alleviates pain without harming the digestive tract; used to cure osteoarthritis

Q4 adj. epigastric

- (a) referring to the upper abdomen
- (b) composed of tiny particles
- (c) sore; red and swollen
- (d) aching

Q5 n. inhibitor

- (a) something that stops or slows down a biological event or function
- (b) drug that stops or reduces the ability of a virus to proliferate
- (c) a very harmful poison made by a bacterial cell and released to the surroundings
- (d) molecule derived from ammonia and containing the NH group and a nonacid group

Q6 n. septicemia

- (a) illness caused by bacteria in the blood
- (b) nucleic substance that condenses to make chromosomes during mitosis
- (c) new genetic material that has been created by mixing genes from different organisms
- (d) the gap between the two-layered cellular envelope

Q7 n. tendency

- (a) membranous folds in the larynx which vibrate when air passes through
- (b) an obstacle that prevents things from moving along
- (c) something that stops or slows down a biological event or function
- (d) the way a thing or person is likely to act or behave

Q8 n. plasmolysis

- (a) the process where a cell's contents shrink away from the cell wall when placed in a hypertonic solution
- (b) abnormal skin tissue growth
- (c) difficulties with micturition
- (d) power of movement

Q9 n. hyperventilation

- (a) deeper and more frequent ventilation than normal
- (b) opening at the end of the alimentary canal
- (c) carefulness; vigilance; watchfulness
- (d) characteristics that increase an organism's ability to survive within a changing environment

Q10 n. scan

- (a) colorless; toxic alcohol
- (b) a computer generated image of a part of the body
- (c) structure that connects a developing baby to the placenta
- (d) substance which obeys the Boyle's law

Q1 n. sexual performance

- (a) group of cells specialized to produce secretory substances
- (b) capability to carry out intercourse
- (c) epithelium-lined part of the gut that connects the pharynx to the stomach
- (d) nodule of lymph tissue at the back of the throat that enlarges to help fend off infections

Q2 n. Bunsen burner

- (a) process where substances are ejected from a cell
- (b) device used as a fuel source in laboratories
- (c) a disorder where the sebaceous glands become blocked causing pimples
- (d) drug used to treat malaria

Q3 n. rash

- (a) an eruption on the skin
- (b) a device that performs a task
- (c) removal of a small piece of tissue from the body so it can be examined under the microscope
- (d) stance

Q4 v. notify

- (a) to disappear
- (b) to give an injection that protects against an infectious disease
- (c) to warn; to inform
- (d) to deteriorate

Q5 n. pancreatitis

- (a) part of an enzyme where a substrate is accepted and is responsible for its catalytic activity
- (b) vitamin B6
- (c) department in a hospital or clinic that is equipped to provide immediate or medical treatment
- (d) inflammation or infection of the a glandular organ located in the abdomen

Q6 n. diarrhea

- (a) halogen with a more electropositive element
- (b) type of infection or inflammation of membranes
- (c) lack of red blood cells; deficiency of red blood cells; a low level of hemoglobin in the blood
- (d) frequent and excessive bowel motions; malfunction of the bowel

Q7 n. tuberculosis

- (a) large muscle of the thigh
- (b) a specialist who studies; diagnoses and treats mental illness
- (c) an infectious disease called by the Mycobacterium bacillus
- (d) copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins

Q8 n. bacterium

- (a) a red-brown gas which is poisonous
- (b) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood
- (c) one-celled organisms that don't have a cell nucleus and reproduce by spore formation or fission
- (d) person who sells drugs and medications

Q9 n. electrolyte

- (a) process where solvent molecules, e.g. water, pass through a selectively permeable membrane from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration
- (b) dissolved salt or ions in the body fluids
- (c) spongy, red tissue found in the reticulo-endothelial system of mammals
- (d) the gut; alimentary canal

Q10 n. base

- (a) amount
- (b) substance that contains hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water
- (c) carefulness; vigilance; watchfulness
- (d) the elements fluorine, iodine, chlorine, bromine

Q1 n. vitamin E

- (a) active transport mechanism that uses ATP to exchange two common positive ions
- (b) a type of sugar
- (c) tocopherol
- (d) partially able to transmit electricity

Q2 adj. elderly

- (a) unsafe; risky
- (b) senior; older; aged
- (c) small; of little importance
- (d) relating to the position of the body or limbs

Q3 n. carcinogen

- (a) a stereotyped and non-voluntary response that occurs in response to a stimulus
- (b) the secretion of milk by the mammary glands
- (c) a substance that causes cancer
- (d) someone who studies mental processes and behavior

Q4 n. prostaglandin

- (a) doctor who is a specialist in the branch of medicine that uses x-rays to diagnose and treat diseases
- (b) nodule of lymph tissue at the back of the throat that enlarges to help fend off infections
- (c) potent hormone-like substance found in many bodily tissues (and especially in semen)
- (d) drug; pill containing chemicals; tablet

Q5 n. feedback

- (a) process where the increase in a product of a reaction leads to a decrease in its rate of production and vice versa
- (b) inability to move the legs and part of the trunk
- (c) with features of diabetes
- (d) the kidney, bladder and urinary tracts

Q6 n. radiograph

- (a) part of cell that contains RNA and DNA
- (b) an X-ray
- (c) passing out from weakness
- (d) brand name of a product that reduces hair loss in men; it contains finasteride, an antiandrogen used in hormone therapy

Q7 n. magnetic pole

- (a) inflammation or infection of the a glandular organ located in the abdomen
- (b) either of the ends of an object that is able to attract iron or steel
- (c) 15 radioactive elements
- (d) a nutritional supplement for men with thinning hair and hair loss

Q8 n. retrovirus

- (a) passing out from weakness
- (b) a pathogenic agent containing RNA, which can convert to DNA inside a cell
- (c) referring to processes and experiments occurring outside an organism in an artificial environment
- (d) loss of someone close through death

Q9 n. torque

- (a) ranking system for carbohydrates based on their immediate effect on blood glucose levels
- (b) prickling sensation in part of the body
- (c) moment of a force
- (d) a method to follow; a course of action

Q10 n. note

- (a) substance that is medically as a vasodilator; brand names: Nitrospan, Nitrostat
- (b) low pH rain due to dissolved sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
- (c) molecule derived from ammonia and containing the NH group and a nonacid group
- (d) hint; warning (especially in drug or medication descriptions)

Q1 n. chlorophyll

- (a) the blood and other substances lost from the uterus at menstruation
- (b) region on a catalytic protein away from the main active region
- (c) green pigment found in all green plants that absorbs light so that photosynthesis can occur
- (d) alkaline-earth metal with the chemical symbol Mg also needed as a trace element in the body

Q2 n. suicide

- (a) the act of intentionally taking one's own life
- (b) generic name for an oral antifungal drug that is used to treat fungal nail disease; brand name: Sporanox
- (c) small drops of one liquid suspended in another
- (d) difficulty in respiration; rapid respiration

Q3 n. emergency room

- (a) methods of calculating and processing data communications
- (b) chemical element with the symbol S
- (c) department in a hospital or clinic that is equipped to provide immediate or medical treatment
- (d) cases in which a specific medication should be applied

Q4 adj. intravenous

- (a) serious; harsh
- (b) having a thin edge suited for cutting
- (c) to be free of micro-organisms; to be unable to reproduce
- (d) into a blood vessel

Q5 n. rib

- (a) organism that depends on autotrophs (producers) for food and oxygen
- (b) open sore in the skin or mucus membrane
- (c) the form in which creatine is excreted from the body
- (d) one of 12 pairs of long, thin bones that curve from the spine to join the sternum in front

Q6 n. vaccine

- (a) a substance used clinically for the immunization of a recipient against an infectious agent; immunogen that contains a suspension of weakened or dead pathogenic cells; it is injected in order to stimulate the production of antibodies
- (b) hematochezia; melena
- (c) branch of medicine that uses X-rays to diagnose and treat disease
- (d) brand name for a drug that is used to treat erectile dysfunctions; a selective inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate

Q7 n. maltose

- (a) a sugar made from starch
- (b) cytoplasmic structure where ATP (energy) is made
- (c) one of 12 pairs of long, thin bones that curve from the spine to join the sternum in front
- (d) potent hormone-like substance found in many bodily tissues (and especially in semen)

Q8 adj. pathological

- (a) relating to the heart and chest region
- (b) having a fairly constant body temperature
- (c) iron with an oxidation number of +2
- (d) causes disease or an abnormal state

Q9 n. sulfur

- (a) chemical element with the symbol S
- (b) one of 2 bags of skin hanging behind the penis in the male
- (c) impotence; the inability to achieve and/or maintain an erection sufficient for successful sexual activity
- (d) high temperature

Q10 n. alcohol

- (a) black pigment that protects against the sun
- (b) any of a class of organic compounds formed when a hydroxyl group (-OH) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in a hydrocarbon
- (c) a solution of urea and salts in water that is formed by the kidneys
- (d) an amino sugar

Q1 **n. arthritis**

- (a) outer covering represented by a circle around the nucleus that contains electrons of comparative energies
- (b) secondary and usually unwanted result caused by a drug
- (c) a response which creates an unwanted product other than the main product
- (d) inflammation of a joint or joints

Q2 **n. sexual stimulation**

- (a) methods of calculating and processing data communications
- (b) emotional and physical state in which a person wants to engage in intercourse
- (c) interference of enzyme action by an abnormal substrate that blocks the normal substrate entering the active site
- (d) type of headache

Q3 **abbr. FDA**

- (a) abbr. unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force
- (b) abbr. a poisonous gas
- (c) abbr. diagnostic technique which uses a magnetic field and radio waves to provide computerized images of internal body tissues magnetic resonance imaging
- (d) abbr. a federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products

Q4 **n. messenger RNA**

- (a) 15 radioactive elements
- (b) series of veins
- (c) muscle that straightens out a limb or joint
- (d) copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins

Q5 **n. labia**

- (a) olfactory sense; an odor
- (b) the external folds of tissue that surround the vagina
- (c) low glucose concentration in the blood
- (d) poisonous substance

Q6 **n. elongation**

- (a) process in polypeptide synthesis of increasing in length
- (b) the part of your body containing the digestive organs
- (c) cell containing chlorophyll
- (d) the part of the face above the eyes

Q7 **n. rough endoplasmic reticulum**

- (a) malfunction of the body that is also called alopecia areata
- (b) sounds made from the mouth as air passes through the larynx
- (c) series of membranes covered with ribosomes that make proteins
- (d) swelling of a part of the body due to abnormal fluid collection in the spaces between the cells

Q8 **n. spasm**

- (a) symbols showing what elements a compound contains
- (b) painful and prolonged muscular contraction; a bout (of pain)
- (c) a painkiller
- (d) a substance which exists in a vapor form at room temperature (neither a liquid; nor a solid)

Q9 **n. leucocyte**

- (a) something which induces a state of rest in the body
- (b) chamber of the heart
- (c) colorless gas that is formed when organic matter decomposes
- (d) white blood cell with an immune role found in the lymphatic system

Q10 **n. surfactant**

- (a) protuberance in front of the external auditory meatus
- (b) a small cavity with the potential to form many different types units
- (c) lipoprotein agent with a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part
- (d) black pigment that protects against the sun

Q1 **n. stroke**

- (a) heart attack; apoplexy; cerebrovascular accident; (CVA)
- (b) inherited disorder caused by a single gene defect, which is dominantly inherited
- (c) the process that maintains balance or equilibrium of an organism's internal environment
- (d) substance secreted in the outer ear canal by special glands

Q2 **n. rhodium**

- (a) gelatinous or liquid material that constitutes the kernel of a cell
- (b) malfunction of the body that is also called alopecia areata
- (c) energy source; adipose tissue
- (d) metallic element like platinum

Q3 **n. artery**

- (a) carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body
- (b) membranous vesicle that contains enzymes
- (c) tissue composed of flat cells connected by a thin membrane
- (d) cell movement to or away from a chemical which is able to attract or repel the cell

Q4 **adj. sweet**

- (a) having the taste of sugar
- (b) causes disease or an abnormal state
- (c) weary; lacking energy
- (d) not able to respond readily

Q5 **abbr. TSH**

- (a) abbr. diagnostic technique which uses a magnetic field and radio waves to provide computerized images of internal body tissues magnetic resonance imaging
- (b) abbr. hormone which is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland
- (c) abbr. nucleotide with a role in energy metabolism
- (d) abbr. a federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products

Q6 **n. pus**

- (a) a waste product made when amino acids are broken down
- (b) all the bones that form the structure of the body
- (c) a thick yellow-green liquid containing dead cells and white cells that forms in infected areas
- (d) simple sugar containing 3-7 carbon atoms

Q7 **n. rifabutin**

- (a) nerve tissue of the central nervous system that is pale in comparison to the gray matter because it contains more nerve fibers (the myelin covering the nerve fibers is white)
- (b) a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is being used as prophylaxis against disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection in HIV-positive patients; brand name: Mycobutin
- (c) muscle that allows a joint to bend
- (d) a single person or entity

Q8 **abbr. GLC**

- (a) abbr. the technique used to help start a person's heart if it has stopped
- (b) abbr. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord
- (c) abbr. unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force
- (d) abbr. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures

Q9 **n. male**

- (a) something or someone that does not take part but is present (and watching)
- (b) pancreatic unit that makes insulin
- (c) actinide with the chemical symbol U
- (d) a man; an organism capable of fertilizing a female

Q10 **n. tragus**

- (a) structure that connects a developing baby to the placenta
- (b) protuberance in front of the external auditory meatus
- (c) loss of someone close through death
- (d) treatment of diseased areas by exposing them to gamma rays or X-rays

Q1 n. vitamin B complex

- (a) redox process where hydrogen is transferred to oxygen from glucose releasing energy
- (b) abdominal organ which filters blood and stores, produces and destroys blood cells
- (c) complex of organic substances; niacin; folic acid and pantothenic acid
- (d) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups

Q2 n. microbiology

- (a) a field of science
- (b) the act of evacuating the bladder contents through the urethra
- (c) innermost bone of the three ossicles
- (d) the joint where the top of the arm joins the trunk

Q3 n. dioxide

- (a) any of a class of organic compounds formed when a hydroxyl group (-OH) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in a hydrocarbon
- (b) hormone that is produced by the adrenal cortex
- (c) a compound with 2 oxygen atoms in it
- (d) compound of a nonmetallic diatomic element

Q4 n. chest pain

- (a) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles
- (b) phase of the sleep cycle
- (c) aching in the thorax
- (d) part of the brainstem

Q5 n. triple bond

- (a) a ratio of the quantity of a substance from one section to another
- (b) three covalent linkages connecting two atoms
- (c) emergency phone service for life-saving treatment advice on any kind of intoxication
- (d) three fatty acids joined to a molecule

Q6 n. missed dosage

- (a) hint; warning (especially in drug or medication descriptions)
- (b) condition that is caused when a virus becomes resistant to the drug regimen;
- (c) a nutritional supplement for men with thinning hair and hair loss
- (d) chemical that is formed when glucose is metabolized in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic respiration)

Q7 n. belly

- (a) epithelium-lined part of the gut that connects the pharynx to the stomach
- (b) pain in the uppermost part of the body
- (c) base that is used as a reagent for several tests
- (d) area of body below the diaphragm and above the pelvis (informal)

Q8 n. cyst

- (a) a membrane lined vesicle or sac
- (b) generic name for an antibiotic that is obtained from the actinomycete *Streptomyces erythreus*; brand names: Erythrocin, E-Mycin, Ethril, Ilosone or Pediamycin
- (c) that which is expectorated
- (d) principle explaining the relationship between different forms of energy

Q9 n. acetylcholine

- (a) the neurotransmitter used by cholinergic nerves
- (b) digestive tract in mammals
- (c) inflammation
- (d) with features of diabetes

Q10 adj. soporific

- (a) relating to a measurement system
- (b) chemically unreactive
- (c) induces sleep; sedative
- (d) relating to the middle of the body or body part

Q1 phr. maintain an erection

- (a) phr. to keep the penis rigid and upright
- (b) phr. in the mood to engage in intercourse
- (c) phr. use this medicine orally
- (d) phr. to purchase large amounts of products (often to get a discount)

Q2 n. spine

- (a) enzyme hydrolyzing starch into sugar
- (b) the last part of the large intestine from the sigmoid colon to the anal canal
- (c) inability to move the legs and part of the trunk
- (d) the vertebral column

Q3 adj. sedative

- (a) toxic
- (b) of the small round bone of the kneecap
- (c) induces sleep; soporific
- (d) involving both eyes at the same time

Q4 adj. inflamed

- (a) refers to a voice that is croaky and unable to produce a full range of sound
- (b) inside
- (c) having the features of an acid and a base and being able of reacting chemically either as an acid or a base
- (d) sore; red and swollen

Q5 n. tissue

- (a) vaccination
- (b) a crack e.g. in the skin
- (c) a group of cells with the same shape and function
- (d) a computer generated image of a part of the body

Q6 n. propanone

- (a) fleshy part on which we sit; 'backside'
- (b) air sac in the lung; part of the jaw that supports the teeth; any small cavity
- (c) solvent which is a ketone
- (d) a fit

Q7 n. microphage

- (a) swelling of a part of the body due to abnormal fluid collection in the spaces between the cells
- (b) regurgitation of acid from the stomach
- (c) organism that reproduces by sporing; e.g. a mushroom
- (d) small phagocyte white blood cell

Q8 v. immunize

- (a) to put off to a later time; to slow the progress of something
- (b) to watch or record information
- (c) to inoculate; to vaccinate
- (d) to block; to protect against

Q9 n. glycogen

- (a) the polysaccharide in which glucose is stored in animal tissues
- (b) medical care; therapy
- (c) generic name for a drug that is used to treat HIV infections; produced by GlaxoSmithKline; brand name: Agenerase
- (d) cell that make new bone by producing collagen

Q10 n. syphilis

- (a) an organic compound that contains two alkyl groups attached to a carbonyl group
- (b) process that describes the movement of body fluids through the veins and arteries
- (c) chronic venereal infection
- (d) the process of passively losing or actively removing water from something

Q1 pref. oligo-
 (a) pref. false (b) pref. between (c) pref. few (d) pref. one

Q2 n. bereavement
 (a) metallic element of the actinide series with chemical symbol Fm
 (b) loss of someone close through death
 (c) reduction
 (d) the process of passively losing or actively removing water from something

Q3 v. modify
 (a) to take an excessive dose of a drug
 (b) to block; to cease
 (c) to change; to alter
 (d) to make into a suspension of two liquids which do not mix completely

Q4 n. abnormality
 (a) the outer membranes that surround the brain
 (b) B vitamin needed for carbohydrate metabolism and the maintenance of mucus membranes
 (c) irregularity
 (d) the temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid

Q5 adj. isothermal
 (a) able to attract iron or steel (b) referring to constant temperatures
 (c) chemically unreactive (d) separate; not joined

Q6 n. black stools
 (a) a red-brown gas which is poisonous (b) 15 radioactive elements
 (c) charged atom or molecule (d) hematochezia; melena

Q7 adj. immature
 (a) to be free of micro-organisms; to be unable to reproduce
 (b) relating to the gland surrounding the male urethra
 (c) unwell; opposite of healthy
 (d) unfinished stage of growth or development; unripe; childish

Q8 v. menstruate
 (a) to block; to protect against
 (b) to bleed from the uterus when the lining is shed each month
 (c) to keep away from; to prevent from happening
 (d) to take an excessive dose of a drug

Q9 adj. acute
 (a) having an affinity with water; readily absorbing water
 (b) another space
 (c) of recent or sudden onset
 (d) having the same composition as the body fluids; having equal tension

Q10 n. glycoprotein
 (a) a heavy metal poison
 (b) one-celled organisms that don't have a cell nucleus and reproduce by spore formation or fission
 (c) coagulopathy
 (d) proteins joined to carbohydrate that are found on the surface of cells

Q1 **n. sleep**

- (a) chemical substance that plays a role in the development of gender specific characteristics
- (b) catalytic protein which has a receptor site other than the active site
- (c) a waste product made when amino acids are broken down
- (d) the period of closed-eye rest usually taken at night

Q2 **pref. mono-**

- (a) pref. one
- (b) pref. middle
- (c) pref. within
- (d) pref. life

Q3 **n. radiology**

- (a) branch of medicine that uses X-rays to diagnose and treat disease
- (b) the state in which a compound of the body is unable to function adequately
- (c) a substance that induces a reaction or effect
- (d) sadness felt after a loss; for example; a death of a close relative

Q4 **n. drive**

- (a) the process by which characteristics pass from generation to generation via the transfer of genes
- (b) urge
- (c) interference of enzyme action by an abnormal substrate that blocks the normal substrate entering the active site
- (d) generic name for drug which contains a nitrate and is used pharmacologically as a vasodilator; brand names: Isordil, Sorbitrate

Q5 **pref. inter-**

- (a) pref. hearing or sound
- (b) pref. between
- (c) pref. many
- (d) pref. one

Q6 **n. coccus**

- (a) an instrument used to magnify small objects so that they can be seen much better than with your eye
- (b) element that makes up most organic molecules and can form 4 bonds with other atoms
- (c) a strong pain-killing and soporific drug made from opium
- (d) spherical-shaped bacterium

Q7 **phr. to double-up the dose**

- (a) phr. endorsed by a drug authority to be used as medication
- (b) phr. to keep the penis rigid and upright
- (c) phr. to reduce the consumption of spirituous beverages
- (d) phr. to increase the consumption of a particular drug or medication by two times

Q8 **adj. isotonic**

- (a) not able to respond readily
- (b) scraggy; scrawny; skinny
- (c) happening before the normal time
- (d) having the same composition as the body fluids; having equal tension

Q9 **n. poison**

- (a) nostrils
- (b) anything causing damage to the body
- (c) principle explaining the relationship between different forms of energy
- (d) science which deals with all the elements except for carbon

Q10 **n. trachea**

- (a) mucous internal lining of the uterus
- (b) a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time
- (c) indigestible cellulose in our food; roughage
- (d) 'windpipe'; cartilaginous tube that connects the larynx to the bronchi

Q1 **n. moisture**

- (a) blood loss due to vessel wall damage
- (b) chemical element with the symbol N that is found in proteins and nucleic acids
- (c) humidity; condition that should be avoided when storing drugs or medications
- (d) upper abdomen between the ribcage and navel

Q2 **pref. audio-**

- (a) pref. equal
- (b) pref. under
- (c) pref. hearing or sound
- (d) pref. across

Q3 **n. hyperopia**

- (a) medical condition of long sightedness
- (b) largest middle ear ossicle (bone)
- (c) coagulopathy
- (d) a cellular sheath composed of Schwann cells which envelops the axons of peripheral neurons

Q4 **abbr. CSF**

- (a) abbr. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time
- (b) abbr. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord
- (c) abbr. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures
- (d) abbr. hormone which is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland

Q5 **n. diaphragm**

- (a) a method of asexual reproduction
- (b) phosphatidylcholine; phospholipid formed from phosphatidic acid and choline
- (c) someone who is unable to move their legs
- (d) muscle separating abdomen from thorax

Q6 **n. mass number**

- (a) the number of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus
- (b) white blood cell with an immune role found in the lymphatic system
- (c) chemical that is formed when glucose is metabolized in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic respiration)
- (d) a simple sugar that is converted to glucose in the liver

Q7 **n. spectator ion**

- (a) rubbish produced when something degrades
- (b) ions which are present in a solution but do not take part in a reaction
- (c) the lipid bilayer structure of membranes
- (d) illness due to nicotinic acid deficiency

Q8 **n. race**

- (a) endorsement
- (b) clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord
- (c) humans considered as a group, breed or strain
- (d) membrane lining the inside of the abdominal cavity

Q9 **n. vomit**

- (a) clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord
- (b) the contents of the stomach that are brought up from the stomach
- (c) the vertebral column
- (d) a dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet

Q10 **v. resuscitate**

- (a) to secrete milk
- (b) to cause damage to an organism as a result of exposure to a toxic substance
- (c) to thicken from a liquid state towards a solid state
- (d) to bring back to life

Q1 **v. snore**

- (a) to make a loud nasal sound during sleep which keeps others awake
- (b) to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface
- (c) to record a quantity; dimension or capacity
- (d) to bring back to life

Q2 **n. hydrochlorothiazide**

- (a) vision; one of the five senses
- (b) salt or ester of carbamic acid
- (c) diuretic drug to treat hypertension; trade name: Esidrix
- (d) either half of the body

Q3 **n. resuscitation**

- (a) seed leaf of the embryo of a plant
- (b) the study of the body's defense system against illness and invasion
- (c) the act of bringing someone back to life
- (d) illness affecting the brain where the ability to remember things; and other mental skills; are poor

Q4 **n. female**

- (a) describes a process where two molecules add together causing another molecule to be removed (such as water)
- (b) members in groups 1 and 11 of the periodic table
- (c) a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is being used as prophylaxis against disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection in HIV-positive patients; brand name: Mycobutin
- (d) a woman; an organism capable of being fertilized by a male

Q5 **n. isoleucine**

- (a) solvent which is a ketone
- (b) protein formed to fight the body's own cells
- (c) a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures
- (d) an amino acid

Q6 **v. isomerize**

- (a) change into another chemical compound
- (b) to experience the emotional effects of a loss
- (c) to give an injection that protects against an infectious disease
- (d) to shrink; to degenerate; to reduce

Q7 **v. lyse**

- (a) to place apart from others
- (b) to reduce as much as possible
- (c) to disintegrate; to destroy
- (d) to spew; to be sick; to eject the stomach contents through the mouth; to throw up

Q8 **adj. heterotrophic**

- (a) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the left
- (b) energy-requiring during the synthesis of complex molecules from simple molecules
- (c) related to organisms requiring ingested nutrition which they break down to receive energy
- (d) process where heat is passed to the surroundings

Q9 **n. individual**

- (a) a single person or entity
- (b) clusters of receptor cells being used for the sense of taste
- (c) low pH rain due to dissolved sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
- (d) moment of a force

Q10 **n. adenoids**

- (a) collection of white cells that act as filters to invading organisms and abnormal cells
- (b) daily activity cycle in many organisms caused by a 24-hour interval
- (c) person who is unable to sleep
- (d) lymphoid tissue at the back of the throat

Q1 n. impotence

- (a) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood
- (b) inability to get and maintain erections
- (c) vitamin needed to make nucleic acids
- (d) substance secreted in the outer ear canal by special glands

Q2 n. myopia

- (a) tocopherol
- (b) shortsightedness
- (c) type of skin cancer
- (d) disease of the lymphatic complex

Q3 n. glycerol

- (a) antidepressant that helps balance neurotransmitters
- (b) warm-blooded vertebrates who have young which feed on milk from their mothers' glands
- (c) male gamete (sex cell)
- (d) one of the building blocks of fats; an alcohol with three carbons and three hydroxyl groups

Q4 n. paralysis

- (a) muscle separating abdomen from thorax
- (b) series of membranes that manufacture lipids in the cell and lack ribosomes on its outer surface
- (c) inability to move or act
- (d) a harmful protein contained within certain bacteria and released only when the bacterium dies or is broken down

Q5 n. filtrate

- (a) a combination of reacting particles (atoms; molecules or ions) when they are at the top of the activation energy barrier between the products and the reactants
- (b) popular diuretic used to treat hypertension and edema; trade name: Lasix
- (c) the solid that is separated from a solution
- (d) process where substances are taken into a cell

Q6 n. enzyme specificity

- (a) eyesight; the ability to see
- (b) fibers located throughout the cytoplasm of a cell
- (c) the tendency of biological catalysts to catalyze one or few reactions
- (d) a substance used clinically for the immunization of a recipient against an infectious agent; immunogen that contains a suspension of weakened or dead pathogenic cells; it is injected in order to stimulate the production of antibodies

Q7 n. valency theory

- (a) thick skin area which is covered by the hair on our heads; the skin that covers the top of the head
- (b) part of the DNA capable of replicating itself
- (c) idea that explains chemical bonding as an effect of the outer shell electrons
- (d) the exertion of force by one body against another

Q8 n. ileum

- (a) part of the cerebral hemisphere that controls impulses and personality
- (b) unconscious state
- (c) part of the small intestine
- (d) highly colored pigments (yellow to red) found in vegetables

Q9 n. ureter

- (a) a physical injury or accident inflicting pain
- (b) tube connecting the kidney to the bladder
- (c) rod-like structure made of actin
- (d) change in the form of an organism that occurs during development

Q10 n. Huntington's Chorea

- (a) blood which contains very little oxygen
- (b) stance
- (c) inherited disorder caused by a single gene defect, which is dominantly inherited
- (d) a finger-like projection from a membrane surface

Q1 n. carbohydrate

- (a) condition in which the penis is continually erect
- (b) compound made from plants containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
- (c) interdependence between various medications
- (d) cytoplasmic structure where ATP (energy) is made

Q2 n. silica

- (a) white crystalline compound used to make glass
- (b) a man; an organism capable of fertilizing a female
- (c) the coiling of the peptide chains in a protein in specific ways
- (d) eyesight; the ability to see

Q3 n. carbon monoxide

- (a) light-sensitive cells lining the eye
- (b) water drug; any substance that tends to increase the flow of urine
- (c) an inhibitor applied in hormone therapy to block the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone
- (d) a poisonous gas

Q4 v. lactate

- (a) to cause ingested substances to move down the throat and into the stomach
- (b) to change; to alter
- (c) to chew food using the teeth
- (d) to secrete milk

Q5 n. hydrolysis

- (a) reaction where molecular bonds are broken by reaction with water
- (b) organism that makes their own food from simple food sources
- (c) temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid at a particular pressure
- (d) second messenger molecule where the phosphate group is part of a ring-shaped structure

Q6 n. stapes

- (a) the roof of the mouth
- (b) innermost bone of the three ossicles
- (c) an amino sugar
- (d) a scientist who studies microscopic tissue structures

Q7 n. melting point

- (a) humidity; condition that should be avoided when storing drugs or medications
- (b) the temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid
- (c) tocopherol
- (d) an outbreak of an infectious disease

Q8 v. dissipate

- (a) to make a loud nasal sound during sleep which keeps others awake
- (b) to change; to alter
- (c) to disappear
- (d) to end

Q9 n. diastole

- (a) all of the energetic reactions that take place in a cell or organism
- (b) generic name for a drug that is used to treat HIV infections; produced by GlaxoSmithKline; brand name: Agenerase
- (c) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle relaxes
- (d) area of body below the diaphragm and above the pelvis (informal)

Q10 n. cannabis

- (a) a rearrangement in the structures of atoms or molecules to form new products
- (b) substance whose molecules move freely
- (c) the bending of a waveform as it passes to a medium of different density
- (d) a drug also known as marijuana

- Q1 n. insulin**
- (a) the elements fluorine, iodine, chlorine, bromine
 - (b) a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps control the blood glucose level
 - (c) protuberance in front of the external auditory meatus
 - (d) one of the building blocks of fats; an alcohol with three carbons and three hydroxyl groups
- Q2 n. ovulation**
- (a) instructions; manual containing information on how to use a drug or medication
 - (b) the time of the month when eggs are released from the follicle
 - (c) cell containing chlorophyll
 - (d) base that is used as a reagent for several tests
- Q3 n. metaphase**
- (a) abdominal organ where the baby develops before birth; uterus
 - (b) lipid and protein coat which forms part of the plasma membrane in animal cells
 - (c) tube from the back of the nose to the middle ear
 - (d) stage of cell division where the spindle parts and chromosomes line up in the center
- Q4 n. hypochondriac**
- (a) a disease of the bone marrow
 - (b) members in groups 1 and 11 of the periodic table
 - (c) a healthy person who worries excessively about their health and believes they are ill
 - (d) a chemical that carries oxygen in red blood cells
- Q5 n. nuclear pore**
- (a) inability to move the legs and part of the trunk
 - (b) area which allows passage of substances into cytoplasm and back
 - (c) compounds where a hydroxyl group is replaced by an amino group
 - (d) the highest point of the skull; the top of the head
- Q6 n. acetaminophen**
- (a) compounds where a hydroxyl group is replaced by an amino group
 - (b) a painkiller
 - (c) state of a body or physical system at rest
 - (d) bony skeleton of the head
- Q7 v. worsen**
- (a) to make into a suspension of two liquids which do not mix completely
 - (b) to carry out
 - (c) to deteriorate
 - (d) to thicken from a liquid state towards a solid state
- Q8 n. pharyngitis**
- (a) protein component of muscle fibers
 - (b) drug that contains salt or ester of nitric acid
 - (c) infection or inflammation of the back of the throat
 - (d) someone who is unable to move their legs
- Q9 v. spread**
- (a) to observe
 - (b) to make worse
 - (c) to put back into a former position; to substitute
 - (d) to move outwards to cover a larger area
- Q10 n. cystic fibrosis**
- (a) antidepressant that helps balance neurotransmitters
 - (b) deeper and more frequent ventilation than normal
 - (c) inherited disease
 - (d) this is the amount of stimulus needed to set up an action potential in a nerve cell

Q1 n. testosterone

- (a) contagious viral illness that can cause fever; airway problems; muscle pain or more severe symptoms
- (b) production
- (c) small phagocyte white blood cell
- (d) the main sex hormone in the male

Q2 n. starvation

- (a) the bending of a waveform as it passes to a medium of different density
- (b) someone who takes X-rays
- (c) the state of being without food for a long time
- (d) colorless gas that is formed when organic matter decomposes

Q3 n. caffeine

- (a) stage of the cell cycle where chromosomes line up to make pairs
- (b) a drug present in tea; coffee and cola that is a stimulant
- (c) referring to processes and experiments occurring outside an organism in an artificial environment
- (d) an involuntary action; an automatic response

Q4 n. corticosteroids

- (a) sounds made from the mouth as air passes through the larynx
- (b) hormone that is produced by the adrenal cortex
- (c) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom
- (d) the flagellate organism that causes syphilis

Q5 n. relaxant

- (a) inability to move or act
- (b) something which induces a state of rest in the body
- (c) process in which complex compounds are made by adding together monomers which contain carbon double bonds
- (d) 'windpipe'; cartilaginous tube that connects the larynx to the bronchi

Q6 n. urinary system

- (a) indigestible cellulose in our food; roughage
- (b) the kidney, bladder and urinary tracts
- (c) an organism that lives in or on a host organism
- (d) a non-protein substance that acts as a cofactor for a particular catalytic reaction to occur

Q7 adv. neighboring

- (a) seldom
- (b) common; something that occurs habitually
- (c) a little bit; marginally
- (d) next to

Q8 adj. hypotonic

- (a) the best
- (b) having a lower osmotic pressure than another solution
- (c) water-hating; unable of dissolving in water
- (d) process where heat is passed to the surroundings

Q9 n. extensor

- (a) carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body
- (b) one of five faculties with which we can take in information from the outside world
- (c) muscle that straightens out a limb or joint
- (d) a cellular sheath composed of Schwann cells which envelops the axons of peripheral neurons

Q10 n. absolute zero

- (a) compound of a nonmetallic diatomic element
- (b) area that contains the heart and lungs; the chest
- (c) a hold-up; a postponement
- (d) the lowest possible temperature where particles of matter have the smallest amount of energy possible

Q1 **n. tablet**

- (a) illness due to nicotinic acid deficiency
- (b) the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline that are made and secreted by the adrenals
- (c) forehead bone
- (d) a dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet

Q2 **n. furosemide**

- (a) change of velocity
- (b) contractile unit made up of actin and myosin (thick and thin filaments)
- (c) popular diuretic used to treat hypertension and edema; trade name: Lasix
- (d) the process by which monomers are joined by covalent bonds

Q3 **n. allergen**

- (a) process in polypeptide synthesis of increasing in length
- (b) flavor
- (c) the act of bringing someone back to life
- (d) a substance that causes an allergic reaction

Q4 **n. mammal**

- (a) warm-blooded vertebrates who have young which feed on milk from their mothers' glands
- (b) reddening of the skin
- (c) capability to carry out intercourse
- (d) one of five faculties with which we can take in information from the outside world

Q5 **pref. milli-**

- (a) pref. many
- (b) pref. life
- (c) pref. one thousandth part
- (d) pref. large

Q6 **n. maximum**

- (a) chronic disease of the joints
- (b) abdominal organ where the baby develops before birth; uterus
- (c) the greatest or highest possible
- (d) instructions; manual containing information on how to use a drug or medication

Q7 **adj. intercellular**

- (a) living; living organisms
- (b) iron with an oxidation number of +2
- (c) relating to the outside; the edge
- (d) describing the space between

Q8 **n. integumentary system**

- (a) inability to move or act
- (b) the skin and related structures such as hair and nails
- (c) one of the building blocks of fats; an alcohol with three carbons and three hydroxyl groups
- (d) containing glandular secretions from the testicle, seminal vesicles, prostate, vas deferens, Cowper's and other small glands; fluid part of semen without sperm

Q9 **n. beriberi**

- (a) doctor who is a specialist in conception, pregnancy and childbirth
- (b) illness due to thiamine deficiency
- (c) the coiling of the peptide chains in a protein in specific ways
- (d) any substance, chemical or otherwise, which causes abnormalities in the developing fetus

Q10 **adj. biotic**

- (a) living; living organisms
- (b) having the same composition as the body fluids; having equal tension
- (c) able to be changed back
- (d) energy-releasing during the breakdown of complex molecules into simple molecules

Q1 n. lithium

- (a) condition that is caused when a virus becomes resistant to the drug regimen;
- (b) soft silver-white univalent element of the alkali metal group
- (c) act of making unsusceptible to disease by inoculating
- (d) removal of a small piece of tissue from the body so it can be examined under the microscope

Q2 n. dementia

- (a) chemical that is formed when glucose is metabolized in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic respiration)
- (b) unit of length
- (c) illness affecting the brain where the ability to remember things; and other mental skills; are poor
- (d) enzyme hydrolyzing starch into sugar

Q3 v. poison

- (a) to shake or tremble with cold, fear or emotion
- (b) to hinder; to stop
- (c) to consult with; to try an obtain information on how to solve a problem
- (d) to cause damage to an organism as a result of exposure to a toxic substance

Q4 n. regeneration

- (a) principle stating that the total power of a system remains constant
- (b) the regrowth of lost or damaged parts or cells
- (c) granules made up of protein and RNA that make polypeptides
- (d) a response which creates an unwanted product other than the main product

Q5 n. flagellate

- (a) junction between the end of a nerve and another type of excitable cell
- (b) emotional and physical state in which a person wants to engage in intercourse
- (c) an organism that moves with the help of a tail-like structure
- (d) process generating ATP in which glucose is broken down

Q6 adj. adiabatic

- (a) having the same composition as the body fluids; having equal tension
- (b) related to a thermodynamic process involving no heat exchange
- (c) relating to the joints
- (d) having a lower osmotic pressure than another solution

Q7 v. replace

- (a) to reduce as much as possible
- (b) to guess; to assume
- (c) to make worse
- (d) to put back into a former position; to substitute

Q8 n. plastid

- (a) energy-transducing organelle in plant cells
- (b) -COOH group
- (c) theory which says that the characteristics that aid survival occur as random mutations and are then inherited as only the fittest survive
- (d) hard structure at the end of the digits of the foot

Q9 n. dorsum

- (a) the blood and other substances lost from the uterus at menstruation
- (b) the back of the body
- (c) lipoprotein agent with a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part
- (d) compound containing 2 elements one of which is a single oxygen

Q10 adj. internal

- (a) able to attract iron or steel
- (b) the part left at the end
- (c) inside
- (d) relating to the joints

Q1 **n. grief**

- (a) skull bone
- (b) compartment of a mitochondrion enclosed by the inner membrane
- (c) endorsement
- (d) sadness felt after a loss; for example; a death of a close relative

Q2 **n. pregnancy**

- (a) the period between conception and childbirth
- (b) front tooth
- (c) noise made during sleep which keeps others awake
- (d) the contents of the stomach that are brought up from the stomach

Q3 **v. vomit**

- (a) to bring back to life
- (b) to overstrain a joint so as to cause ligament injury
- (c) to make hard by forming mineral deposits
- (d) to spew; to be sick; to eject the stomach contents through the mouth; to throw up

Q4 **n. saturated fat**

- (a) heart attack; apoplexy; cerebrovascular accident; (CVA)
- (b) type of skin cancer
- (c) substance which contains only single bonds connecting the atoms
- (d) the external membrane of an embryo

Q5 **adj. metamorphic**

- (a) relating to change of form
- (b) of the brain; concerning the brain
- (c) describing the space between
- (d) describing a network; net-like

Q6 **adj. levorotatory**

- (a) chemically unreactive
- (b) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the left
- (c) not flexible; rigid
- (d) through the cell envelope

Q7 **n. tightly-closed container**

- (a) an external skeleton that provides protection and muscle attachment for locomotion
- (b) bottle, box or tube which contains drugs or medicines and is shut securely
- (c) a nutrient found throughout plant and animal species
- (d) compound formed by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms in alkanes with halogen atoms

Q8 **abbr. TB**

- (a) abbr. infectious lung disease
- (b) abbr. measure of an individual's intelligence
- (c) abbr. a federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products
- (d) abbr. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins

Q9 **n. gastroenteritis**

- (a) disease where cells divide at an excessive rate and become abnormal in function; malignancy; neoplasm
- (b) infection of the gut causing diarrhea and vomiting
- (c) symbols showing what elements a compound contains
- (d) passage of urine from the bladder outside of the body

Q10 **n. bias**

- (a) muscle in the eye
- (b) an error in the method or study design that could affect the results
- (c) a swelling or protuberance
- (d) noise made during sleep which keeps others awake

Q1 **n. estrogen**

- (a) female sex hormone
- (b) binary compound; salt or ester of hydriodic acid
- (c) a chemical in tobacco
- (d) the last part of the large intestine from the sigmoid colon to the anal canal

Q2 **v. burn**

- (a) to place apart from others
- (b) to react with extreme fear or anxiety to a situation
- (c) to move outwards to cover a larger area
- (d) to be on fire; to scald

Q3 **v. regenerate**

- (a) to end
- (b) to block; to cease
- (c) to put off to a later time; to slow the progress of something
- (d) to grow again; to reform

Q4 **n. hypoglycemia**

- (a) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood
- (b) low glucose concentration in the blood
- (c) the period between conception and childbirth
- (d) gender; the act of copulation (slang)

Q5 **suf. -meter**

- (a) suf. measuring device
- (b) suf. inflammation or infection
- (c) suf. tumor
- (d) suf. cell

Q6 **n. pinocytosis**

- (a) the part of your body containing the digestive organs
- (b) process where liquid is taken into the cell within vesicles
- (c) line drawn from the center of a circle or tube to the outside
- (d) brand name for a drug that is used to treat erectile dysfunctions; a selective inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate

Q7 **n. heterotroph**

- (a) a small erosion (hole) in the gastrointestinal tract
- (b) connective tissue between a muscle and a bone
- (c) organism that depends on autotrophs (producers) for food and oxygen
- (d) a compound made by partially neutralizing an acid with ionisable hydrogen atoms

Q8 **n. white matter**

- (a) nerve tissue of the central nervous system that is pale in comparison to the gray matter because it contains more nerve fibers (the myelin covering the nerve fibers is white)
- (b) transition metal in d-block of the periodic table with the chemical symbol
- (c) a hormone made and released by the adrenal gland in response to stressors
- (d) molecule containing four rings of carbon atoms

Q9 **n. electron shell**

- (a) a field of science
- (b) the act of bringing someone back to life
- (c) phosphatidylcholine; phospholipid formed from phosphatidic acid and choline
- (d) outer covering represented by a circle around the nucleus that contains electrons of comparative energies

Q10 **v. sample**

- (a) to do with; to be concerned with
- (b) to split; separate
- (c) to mix into something to form a solution
- (d) to take a representative part or portion; to taste something

Q1 n. mental illness

- (a) the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline that are made and secreted by the adrenals
- (b) drug that can be obtained without a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug
- (c) disorder of the mind where thought and/or behavior are abnormal and cause distress
- (d) the inside surface of the hand; tropical tree

Q2 abbr. MRI

- (a) abbr. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord
- (b) abbr. immune deficiency disease that cannot be cured
- (c) abbr. gases used in aerosols
- (d) abbr. diagnostic technique which uses a magnetic field and radio waves to provide computerized images of internal body tissues
magnetic resonance imaging

Q3 adj. tough

- (a) chunky
- (b) hard to break
- (c) relating to the masculine gender
- (d) relating to the female reproductive organs

Q4 v. experience

- (a) to bleed (usually a large amount)
- (b) to deteriorate
- (c) to feel; to endure
- (d) to stop or slow down a biological event or organ function

Q5 suf. -logy

- (a) suf. study
- (b) suf. measuring device
- (c) suf. inflammation or infection
- (d) suf. tumor

Q6 n. substrate

- (a) the part of your body containing the digestive organs
- (b) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain forms a zigzag shape
- (c) the material on which an enzyme works
- (d) inflammation of a thin serous membrane that covers the lung

Q7 n. rigor mortis

- (a) group of antibiotics; originally made from mould
- (b) rigidity of death
- (c) type of asexual reproduction which leads to splitting of parental cells in two equal parts
- (d) urge

Q8 n. amphipathic lipid

- (a) organic substance needed for blood clotting
- (b) process where substances are taken into a cell
- (c) contains a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part
- (d) either of the ends of an object that is able to attract iron or steel

Q9 n. carotene

- (a) enzyme which changes ATP to cyclic AMP
- (b) one of 2 bags of skin hanging behind the penis in the male
- (c) a substance that induces a reaction or effect
- (d) highly colored pigments (yellow to red) found in vegetables

Q10 n. homeostasis

- (a) epiphysis
- (b) tube connecting the kidney to the bladder
- (c) the process that maintains balance or equilibrium of an organism's internal environment
- (d) malfunction of the light-sensitive membrane which is part of the eyeball

Q1 **abbr. AIDS**

- (a) abbr. nucleotide with a role in energy metabolism
- (b) abbr. compound which acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor and donor in biological oxidation and reductions in cells
- (c) abbr. professional degree of medicine
- (d) abbr. immune deficiency disease that cannot be cured

Q2 **pref. intra-**

- (a) pref. within
- (b) pref. condition of being insusceptible to a disease
- (c) pref. cell
- (d) pref. light

Q3 **n. bone marrow**

- (a) white outer coat of the eye
- (b) spongy, red tissue found in the reticulo-endothelial system of mammals
- (c) a skin swelling which contains fluid
- (d) reproductive organs protruding from the bodies

Q4 **n. sperm**

- (a) Group 2 metallic element
- (b) one of 2 bags of skin hanging behind the penis in the male
- (c) male gamete (sex cell)
- (d) a substance that causes cancer

Q5 **n. allotrope**

- (a) the act of being damaged by a toxic compound
- (b) the process of keeping drugs or medications at home
- (c) crystalline form of a chemical element
- (d) channel through which blood circulates (e.g. vein or artery)

Q6 **n. micturition**

- (a) disease caused by bacteria entering wounds
- (b) largest middle ear ossicle (bone)
- (c) passage of urine from the bladder outside of the body
- (d) tissue layer in a leaf

Q7 **n. microfilament**

- (a) reaction where molecular bonds are broken by reaction with water
- (b) rod-like structure made of actin
- (c) an outbreak of an infectious disease
- (d) body's response to injury causing the symptoms of redness; soreness; heat; swelling and loss of function

Q8 **n. precautions**

- (a) the process by which blood cells are made
- (b) metal with the chemical symbol Sn
- (c) a skin swelling which contains fluid
- (d) measures to prevent unwanted effects; safety measures

Q9 **n. spectator**

- (a) actinide with the chemical symbol U
- (b) something or someone that does not take part but is present (and watching)
- (c) a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is being used as prophylaxis against disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection in HIV-positive patients; brand name: Mycobutin
- (d) first member of group V111; a noble gas

Q10 **n. child**

- (a) organic substance derived from steroids that is required for bone metabolism
- (b) opposite of adult; youngster; offspring
- (c) the distance between two successive peaks or troughs of a waveform
- (d) sac that takes proteins made in the endoplasmic reticulum to other organelles

Q1 **n. magnet**

- (a) white powder used to season food
- (b) female sex hormone
- (c) rod-shaped bacteria e.g. Lactobacillus
- (d) a substance that can attract iron or steel

Q2 **n. in vitro**

- (a) referring to processes and experiments occurring outside an organism in an artificial environment
- (b) the flagellate organism that causes syphilis
- (c) bacteria which causes respiratory tract infections and wound infections
- (d) a surgical operation where the womb is removed

Q3 **n. osteoblast**

- (a) vocalization; a formal talk given in public
- (b) the death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood flow
- (c) cell that make new bone by producing collagen
- (d) inability to move or act

Q4 **n. oxide**

- (a) cellular division producing somatic cells with a full quota of chromosomes after each division
- (b) compound of a nonmetallic diatomic element
- (c) code that shows the number and type of atoms
- (d) olfactory sense; an odor

Q5 **n. isomerization**

- (a) agent that delivers the amino acids required for protein synthesis to the ribosomes
- (b) chronic disease produced by an overactivity of the pituitary gland leading to an enlargement of bones
- (c) This process changes straight chain alkanes into branched chain compounds by passing them over a catalyst
- (d) spongy, red tissue found in the reticulo-endothelial system of mammals

Q6 **n. flexor**

- (a) a covalent bond where two pairs of electrons are shared
- (b) muscle that allows a joint to bend
- (c) a disordered energy state where no work can be done
- (d) pattern that determines when and how much of a drug or medication should be consumed by a patient

Q7 **n. crista**

- (a) the bending of a waveform as it passes to a medium of different density
- (b) the material on which an enzyme works
- (c) fold in a membrane which forms a projection
- (d) chemical element with the symbol N that is found in proteins and nucleic acids

Q8 **n. beta pleated sheet**

- (a) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain forms a zigzag shape
- (b) a microbody full of enzymes where important break-down processes occur
- (c) the outer membranes that surround the brain
- (d) illness with the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitations (skipped beats or a 'flip-flop' feeling in the chest); weakness or dizziness; nausea, sweating

Q9 **n. deoxygenated blood**

- (a) chemical element with the symbol Na that is an important ion in cells
- (b) reproductive organs protruding from the bodies
- (c) dizziness
- (d) blood which contains very little oxygen

Q10 **v. hemorrhage**

- (a) to observe
- (b) to adjust a chemical equation so that the number of atoms and charge match on each side
- (c) to warn; to inform
- (d) to bleed (usually a large amount)

Q1 n. information technology

- (a) red-brown halogen that is a liquid at room temperature but gives off an irritating vapor
- (b) methods of calculating and processing data communications
- (c) antidepressant that works on both serotonin and norepinephrine
- (d) chemical secreted in small amounts from endocrine glands that passes in the bloodstream to another tissue or organ where it alters the function or structure of that organ

Q2 adj. sharp

- (a) having a thin edge suited for cutting
- (b) lack of blood supply
- (c) refers to the intestine
- (d) happens rapidly or abruptly

Q3 adj. optimal

- (a) the best
- (b) referring to constant temperatures
- (c) relating to the groin area
- (d) relating to the last section of the large intestine which ends at the anus

Q4 adj. peripheral

- (a) well-thought through; well-prepared; informed
- (b) relating to a region of the retina
- (c) relating to the outside; the edge
- (d) separate; not joined

Q5 pref. therm-

- (a) pref. light
- (b) pref. cell
- (c) pref. heat
- (d) pref. inner; inside

Q6 n. incus

- (a) one of the ossicles
- (b) This process changes straight chain alkanes into branched chain compounds by passing them over a catalyst
- (c) the kidney, bladder and urinary tracts
- (d) instrument used by doctors to listen to heart sounds; lung sounds and intestinal sounds

Q7 adv. slightly

- (a) a little bit; marginally
- (b) immediately
- (c) causing distress or suffering
- (d) uncommon; not usual

Q8 n. fallopian tube

- (a) enzyme which changes ATP to cyclic AMP
- (b) unit of length
- (c) pair of ducts through which the eggs are moving to the uterus
- (d) part of the skull

Q9 v. hydrolyze

- (a) to break down a compound by means of water
- (b) to make worse; to worsen
- (c) to keep away from; to prevent from happening
- (d) to asphyxiate

Q10 adj. episodic

- (a) causes disease or an abnormal state
- (b) having a fairly constant body temperature
- (c) occurring at separate times
- (d) usual; normal; occurring at fixed intervals

Q1 n. spinal cord

- (a) an amino acid
- (b) outer area of the ear with the function of protection
- (c) nervous tissue contained in the linked vertebra of the back
- (d) prickling sensation in part of the body

Q2 v. rust

- (a) to put back into a former position; to substitute
- (b) to spew; to be sick; to eject the stomach contents through the mouth; to throw up
- (c) to secrete milk
- (d) to corrode

Q3 n. sunburn

- (a) acute and painful skin damage
- (b) either of the ends of an object that is able to attract iron or steel
- (c) group 1V element with the chemical symbol Si
- (d) air going into and out of your nose and mouth

Q4 adv. rare

- (a) immediately
- (b) external to
- (c) uncommon; not usual
- (d) causing distress or suffering

Q5 n. amino sugar

- (a) a painkiller
- (b) red-brown halogen that is a liquid at room temperature but gives off an irritating vapor
- (c) the study of cells
- (d) compounds where a hydroxyl group is replaced by an amino group

Q6 adj. painful

- (a) water-hating; unable of dissolving in water
- (b) aching
- (c) relating to the forehead
- (d) presence of oxygen

Q7 n. potential energy

- (a) prompt treatment or care
- (b) stored power which has the capacity to do work
- (c) a substance used clinically for the immunization of a recipient against an infectious agent; immunogen that contains a suspension of weakened or dead pathogenic cells; it is injected in order to stimulate the production of antibodies
- (d) stage of cell cycle where chromosomes separate and move towards opposite ends of the cell

Q8 adj. transmembrane

- (a) having shorter wavelengths than visible light
- (b) through the cell envelope
- (c) sore; red and swollen
- (d) relating to a molecule containing equal quantities of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms and therefore not rotating the plane of incident polarized light

Q9 n. electron configuration

- (a) the way that electrons are found around an atom
- (b) group of antibiotics; originally made from mould
- (c) process where the increase in a product of a reaction leads to a decrease in its rate of production and vice versa
- (d) enzyme hydrolyzing starch into sugar

Q10 n. synapse

- (a) group of symptoms and signs due to reduced absorption of food e.g., carbohydrates, fats, protein
- (b) tympanic membrane; membrane separating the middle ear from the outer ear
- (c) junction between the end of a nerve and another type of excitable cell
- (d) gas with anesthetic properties

Q1 **v. panic**

- (a) to react with extreme fear or anxiety to a situation
- (b) to make similar structures or organisms
- (c) to make an object attract iron or steel
- (d) to break down a compound by means of water

Q2 **n. pharmacist**

- (a) department in a hospital or clinic that is equipped to provide immediate or medical treatment
- (b) person who sells drugs and medications
- (c) opposite of adult; youngster; offspring
- (d) This process changes straight chain alkanes into branched chain compounds by passing them over a catalyst

Q3 **n. trauma**

- (a) a physical injury or accident inflicting pain
- (b) burning pain the chest area due to reflux of stomach acid; indigestion
- (c) part of the cell center that codes for protein synthesis
- (d) one of the ossicles

Q4 **n. X-linked disease**

- (a) characteristic that is controlled by a gene carried on the X chromosome
- (b) high blood pressure
- (c) air spaces in the skull; pathological cavity containing pus
- (d) hard; metallic element with the chemical symbol Mn

Q5 **n. motor neuron**

- (a) bundle of muscle fibers
- (b) nerve cell that conducts messages from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles
- (c) hard; metallic element with the chemical symbol Mn
- (d) the removal of hydrogen from a molecule

Q6 **n. scrotal sac**

- (a) one of 2 bags of skin hanging behind the penis in the male
- (b) substance whose molecules move freely
- (c) process that describes the movement of body fluids through the veins and arteries
- (d) sodium chloride; white powder used for seasoning food

Q7 **n. endocytosis**

- (a) process where substances are taken into a cell
- (b) active transport mechanism that uses ATP to exchange two common positive ions
- (c) phosphatidylcholine; phospholipid formed from phosphatidic acid and choline
- (d) device prevents pregnancy

Q8 **n. addition reaction**

- (a) embryo in later stages of development
- (b) person who sells drugs and medications
- (c) the last part of the large intestine from the sigmoid colon to the anal canal
- (d) process in which two molecules join to form a single compound

Q9 **n. alkaloid**

- (a) information on a person's previous illnesses and their present health conditions
- (b) organic substances that contain nitrogen
- (c) the expansion and contraction of the blood as it is pumped around the circulation
- (d) area near the middle of the retina where vision is the sharpest

Q10 **adj. inert**

- (a) over-development of a tissue (or part of) which leads to an increase in size and volume of the tissue
- (b) chemically unreactive
- (c) related to organisms converting sunlight into energy
- (d) having both hydrophobic (water-hating) and hydrophilic (water-loving) regions

Q1 n. vitamin D

- (a) the process of bringing back undigested food from the stomach
- (b) organic substance derived from steroids that is required for bone metabolism
- (c) states that different traits are inherited with no relation of each other e.g. eye color and height
- (d) long bone of the lower arm (forearm)

Q2 n. meter

- (a) unit of length
- (b) tube connecting the kidney to the bladder
- (c) the syndrome due to physical dependence on ethanol so that stopping intake leads to withdrawal symptoms
- (d) a metal showing few properties of the transition metals

Q3 n. peritoneum

- (a) membrane lining the inside of the abdominal cavity
- (b) flavor
- (c) effect where the electrons closest to the nucleus reduce the nuclear attraction on the electrons in the shell furthest away from the nucleus
- (d) popular diuretic used to treat hypertension and edema; trade name: Lasix

Q4 pref. multi-

- (a) pref. outside; outer
- (b) pref. many
- (c) pref. joint
- (d) pref. one

Q5 adj. adipose

- (a) of fat; fatty
- (b) of recent or sudden onset
- (c) separate; not joined
- (d) having length and width

Q6 n. immunology

- (a) a covalent bond where two pairs of electrons are shared
- (b) very fine particles that are suspended in a gas
- (c) diuretic drug to treat hypertension; trade name: Esidrix
- (d) the study of the body's defense system against illness and invasion

Q7 n. isomer

- (a) prompt treatment or care
- (b) three fatty acids joined to a molecule
- (c) light-headedness
- (d) a compound with the same elements but different atomic arrangements

Q8 n. obstetrician

- (a) doctor who is a specialist in conception, pregnancy and childbirth
- (b) states that different traits are inherited with no relation of each other e.g. eye color and height
- (c) isolation
- (d) drug that treats infections caused by fungi

Q9 n. equilibrium

- (a) state of a body or physical system at rest
- (b) characteristic that is controlled by a gene carried on the X chromosome
- (c) lack of red blood cells; deficiency of red blood cells; a low level of hemoglobin in the blood
- (d) the pat of the face above the eyes

Q10 v. delay

- (a) to ease suffering; to reduce the severity of an illness without curing it
- (b) to put off to a later time; to slow the progress of something
- (c) to bring back undigested food from the stomach
- (d) to stop or slow down a biological event or organ function

Q1 **n. levitra**

- (a) generic name for illnesses such as HIV, hepatitis b, gonorrhea or syphilis
- (b) a prescription drug used in the treatment of erectile dysfunction; generic name: vardenafil
- (c) a substance used clinically for the immunization of a recipient against an infectious agent; immunogen that contains a suspension of weakened or dead pathogenic cells; it is injected in order to stimulate the production of antibodies
- (d) a nutrient found throughout plant and animal species

Q2 **n. filter**

- (a) the distance between two successive peaks or troughs of a waveform
- (b) device with small holes that separates a solid from a liquid
- (c) region on a catalytic protein away from the main active region
- (d) this is the amount of stimulus needed to set up an action potential in a nerve cell

Q3 **adj. isobaric**

- (a) piquant
- (b) having three parts
- (c) referring to equal weights or pressure
- (d) serious; harsh

Q4 **pref. peri-**

- (a) pref. within
- (b) pref. around
- (c) pref. heat
- (d) pref. large

Q5 **n. kinetic energy**

- (a) the process by which blood cells are made
- (b) the way that electrons are found around an atom
- (c) the joint connecting the hand to the arm
- (d) power of movement

Q6 **n. tricuspid valve**

- (a) cell that has become part of the bone matrix
- (b) membranous flap that controls blood flow between the right atrium and the right ventricle
- (c) unicellular or multicellular organism whose cells contain membrane-bound cell organelles similar to a nucleus
- (d) second messenger molecule where the phosphate group is part of a ring-shaped structure

Q7 **adj. amphipathic**

- (a) having both hydrophobic (water-hating) and hydrophilic (water-loving) regions
- (b) related to a group of organic molecules in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains
- (c) aching
- (d) enteric; enteral

Q8 **n. refraction**

- (a) a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps control the blood glucose level
- (b) the bending of a waveform as it passes to a medium of different density
- (c) partially able to transmit electricity
- (d) long bone of the lower arm (forearm)

Q9 **n. bronchioles**

- (a) first member of group V111; a noble gas
- (b) tiny branches of air tubes within the lungs
- (c) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that buds off from the golgi complex
- (d) condition in which the penis is continually erect

Q10 **v. insulate**

- (a) to reduce as much as possible
- (b) to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface
- (c) to break down a compound by means of water
- (d) to consult with; to try to obtain information on how to solve a problem

Q1 **adj. magnetic**

- (a) having a lower osmotic pressure than another solution
- (b) relating to the bottom of the foot
- (c) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the right
- (d) able to attract iron or steel

Q2 **n. stomach ulcer**

- (a) a fixative; a preservative
- (b) a small erosion (hole) in the gastrointestinal tract
- (c) protein that contains iron and acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor for cellular energy processes
- (d) drug that contains salt or ester of nitric acid

Q3 **n. carbon**

- (a) device with a wide open end and a narrow end which allows liquids to be poured into a container with a small opening
- (b) alkaline-earth metal with the chemical symbol Mg also needed as a trace element in the body
- (c) element that makes up most organic molecules and can form 4 bonds with other atoms
- (d) medical specialty dealing with the study, diagnosis and treatment of mental illness

Q4 **n. uterus**

- (a) mucous internal lining of the uterus
- (b) abdominal organ where a baby develops before birth; the womb
- (c) small phagocyte white blood cell
- (d) the exertion of force by one body against another

Q5 **pref. arthr-**

- (a) pref. joint
- (b) pref. condition of being insusceptible to a disease
- (c) pref. within
- (d) pref. of bone

Q6 **n. delavirdine**

- (a) a process that can occur without the addition of outside energy
- (b) generic name for a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that is applied to treat AIDS and HIV; trade name: Rescriptor
- (c) an instrument used to magnify small objects so that they can be seen much better than with your eye
- (d) chemical element with the symbol N that is found in proteins and nucleic acids

Q7 **n. pleurisy**

- (a) inherited disease
- (b) metal with the chemical symbol Sn
- (c) gelatinous or liquid material that constitutes the kernel of a cell
- (d) inflammation of a thin serous membrane that covers the lung

Q8 **n. gland**

- (a) the amount of effort or energy required to break an object
- (b) group of cells specialized to produce secretory substances
- (c) the amount of energy expended by the body in order to survive at complete rest
- (d) steroid hormone controlling the development of male sexual characteristics

Q9 **adj. lacteal**

- (a) the end
- (b) related to lymph-carrying vessels
- (c) able to attract iron or steel
- (d) sick (as if you will vomit)

Q10 **n. sight**

- (a) moment of a force
- (b) vision; one of the five senses
- (c) high blood pressure
- (d) any steroid hormone with an action similar to female sex hormone

Q1 n. peyronie's disease

- (a) outer covering represented by a circle around the nucleus that contains electrons of comparative energies
- (b) condition characterized by a bent penis
- (c) an organism that is unable to produce melanin and is without pigmentation
- (d) group of cells specialized to produce secretory substances

Q2 n. skeleton

- (a) solvent which is a ketone
- (b) all the bones that form the structure of the body
- (c) group of symptoms and signs due to reduced absorption of food e.g., carbohydrates, fats, protein
- (d) any substance the body reacts to as foreign or harmful, by producing an antibody against it

Q3 n. toenail

- (a) tube connecting the kidney to the bladder
- (b) inherited disease due to an extra chromosome 21; also known as 'trisomy 21'
- (c) lack of red blood cells; deficiency of red blood cells; a low level of hemoglobin in the blood
- (d) hard structure at the end of the digits of the foot

Q4 n. zygote

- (a) a substance that has an effect on the body
- (b) the fertilized ovum (before it is cleaved)
- (c) chemical element with the symbol Na that is an important ion in cells
- (d) a hormone made in the pancreas

Q5 phr. take this drug by mouth

- (a) phr. to reduce the consumption of spirituous beverages
- (b) phr. use this medicine orally
- (c) phr. endorsed by a drug authority to be used as medication
- (d) phr. in the mood to engage in intercourse

Q6 n. chlorofluorocarbon

- (a) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle relaxes
- (b) a weak protease inhibitor that is applied in treating HIV; trade name: Invirase
- (c) difficulties with micturition
- (d) gases used in aerosols

Q7 n. cardiogenic shock

- (a) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops
- (b) passing out from weakness
- (c) difficulties in performing intercourse or in producing offspring
- (d) instrument that is used to measure temperature

Q8 abbr. CFC

- (a) abbr. gases used in aerosols
- (b) abbr. a poisonous gas
- (c) abbr. hormone which is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland
- (d) abbr. the technique used to help start a person's heart if it has stopped

Q9 n. articular cartilage

- (a) membranous flap that controls blood flow between the right atrium and the right ventricle
- (b) the flagellate organism that causes syphilis
- (c) a finger-like projection from a membrane surface
- (d) cartilage being located at the joint

Q10 v. avoid

- (a) to keep away from; to prevent from happening
- (b) to ease suffering; to reduce the severity of an illness without curing it
- (c) to bend
- (d) to take a representative part or portion; to taste something

Q1 **n. speech**

- (a) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops
- (b) an X-ray
- (c) vocalization; a formal talk given in public
- (d) part of the cell center that codes for protein synthesis

Q2 **n. radiotherapy**

- (a) the skin and related structures such as hair and nails
- (b) carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body
- (c) hard protein found in skin; hair or nails
- (d) treatment of diseased areas by exposing them to gamma rays or X-rays

Q3 **n. dehydrogenation**

- (a) sedative-hypnotic used for the short-term treatment of insomnia
- (b) membranous sacs that contain enzymes
- (c) the removal of hydrogen from a molecule
- (d) abnormal skin tissue growth

Q4 **n. fibrosis**

- (a) act of making unsusceptible to disease by inoculating
- (b) abnormal skin tissue growth
- (c) hormone made by the thyroid gland
- (d) the way a thing or person is likely to act or behave

Q5 **n. chromatin**

- (a) inflammation of the liver which is caused by a toxin or virus
- (b) the study of the microscopic structure of tissues
- (c) nucleic substance that condenses to make chromosomes during mitosis
- (d) dizziness

Q6 **n. mitochondrion**

- (a) sex cell
- (b) process of emitting sperm
- (c) strong metal with a high melting point
- (d) cytoplasmic structure where ATP (energy) is made

Q7 **n. urination problems**

- (a) something that can cause a disease in an organism
- (b) system that controls daily cycles such as blood pressure, sleep rhythms and hormone release; body clock
- (c) poisonous halogen with the chemical symbol F
- (d) difficulties with micturition

Q8 **v. aggravate**

- (a) to habituate (become used to) an environment
- (b) to make worse; to worsen
- (c) to carry out
- (d) to deteriorate

Q9 **adj. enteric**

- (a) able to cause a disease
- (b) refers to the intestine
- (c) of the heart
- (d) energy-requiring during the synthesis of complex molecules from simple molecules

Q10 **adj. chronic**

- (a) lasts a long time; persistent
- (b) unfinished stage of growth or development; unripe; childish
- (c) having the ability to make a substance lose electrons
- (d) not flexible; rigid

Q1 **n. palm**

- (a) the inside surface of the hand; tropical tree
- (b) describes a process where two molecules add together causing another molecule to be removed (such as water)
- (c) lymphoid tissue at the back of the throat
- (d) heaviness of an object; the size of a force exerted on an object in a gravitational field

Q2 **adj. surgical**

- (a) related to organisms requiring ingested nutrition which they break down to receive energy
- (b) unwell; opposite of healthy
- (c) related to adiposis
- (d) relating to treatment of diseases and injuries by medical operation

Q3 **n. paraplegic**

- (a) sensory cell
- (b) someone who is unable to move their legs
- (c) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom
- (d) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that has fused with a vesicle containing matter to be ingested

Q4 **v. stop**

- (a) to block; to cease
- (b) to make a loud nasal sound during sleep which keeps others awake
- (c) to inhale and exhale cigarettes
- (d) to turn around an axis

Q5 **n. cytology**

- (a) the state in which a compound of the body is unable to function adequately
- (b) a specialist who studies; diagnoses and treats mental illness
- (c) the act of being damaged by a toxic compound
- (d) the study of cells

Q6 **n. malleus**

- (a) referring to processes and experiments occurring outside an organism in an artificial environment
- (b) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles
- (c) blood clotting agent
- (d) largest middle ear ossicle (bone)

Q7 **n. law of segregation**

- (a) one allele is inherited from each parent giving 2 alleles for each trait
- (b) front tooth
- (c) describes a process where two molecules add together causing another molecule to be removed (such as water)
- (d) the time of the month when eggs are released from the follicle

Q8 **n. quinine**

- (a) drug used to treat malaria
- (b) this is a measure of the strength of an acid
- (c) ability to see distant objects clearly but near vision is impaired
- (d) nostrils

Q9 **n. auricle**

- (a) outer area of the ear with the function of protection
- (b) indication that bodily functions change; usually associated with a particular disease
- (c) generic name for a drug that is used to treat HIV infections; produced by GlaxoSmithKline; brand name: Agenerase
- (d) carbohydrates which are soluble because of the presence of -OH groups

Q10 **n. carbon dioxide**

- (a) a vein connecting two networks of capillaries
- (b) gas used by plants in photosynthesis and made in respiration
- (c) copulation
- (d) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used to treat depression; generic name: citalopram

Q1 **n. side**

- (a) a poisonous gas
- (b) brand name for a drug that belongs to a group of medicines calcium channel blockers
- (c) emotional and physical state in which a person wants to engage in intercourse
- (d) either half of the body

Q2 **pref. bio-**

- (a) pref. across
- (b) pref. hearing or sound
- (c) pref. nerve
- (d) pref. life

Q3 **n. autopsy**

- (a) a substance that has an effect on the body
- (b) this is the amount of stimulus needed to set up an action potential in a nerve cell
- (c) reproductive organs protruding from the bodies
- (d) medical dissection of a dead body which determines the cause of death

Q4 **n. sigma bond**

- (a) electrical impulse that passes along a muscle or nerve cell to carry information
- (b) generic drug that treats infection caused by a fungus
- (c) two or more atoms of the same or different elements that unite because of Van der Waal's forces
- (d) a covalent link formed between electron pairs in an orbital

Q5 **n. anus**

- (a) type of skin cancer
- (b) a pathogenic agent containing RNA, which can convert to DNA inside a cell
- (c) this is the pressure of the blood against the arterial walls
- (d) opening at the end of the alimentary canal

Q6 **n. alveolus**

- (a) a group of cells with the same shape and function
- (b) the area around an object that attracts iron or steel where things can be affected by its force
- (c) air sac in the lung; part of the jaw that supports the teeth; any small cavity
- (d) the process where a cell's contents shrink away from the cell wall when placed in a hypertonic solution

Q7 **n. cellular respiration**

- (a) redox process where hydrogen is transferred to oxygen from glucose releasing energy
- (b) drug that treats infections caused by fungi
- (c) illness where the patient has fits
- (d) a method to follow; a course of action

Q8 **n. fermentation**

- (a) the solid that is separated from a solution
- (b) air tube connecting trachea ('windpipe') and lungs
- (c) set of irreversible changes in a cell that causes it to die
- (d) process in which organic compounds, particularly carbohydrates are broken down by enzymes to produce energy; anaerobic chemical reaction being related to the breakdown of energy-rich compounds like carbohydrates and sugar

Q9 **n. infection**

- (a) an instrument that records and/or shows digital information
- (b) situation created when microbes enter the body and cause a disease
- (c) hematochezia; melena
- (d) hollow cylinders containing nine microtubule triplets

Q10 **v. absorb**

- (a) to beat
- (b) to make an object attract iron or steel
- (c) to stop something being able to move
- (d) to take in; to take up

Q1 **n. weight**

- (a) a substance that induces a reaction or effect
- (b) vitamin needed to make nucleic acids
- (c) heaviness of an object; the size of a force exerted on an object in a gravitational field
- (d) potent hormone-like substance found in many bodily tissues (and especially in semen)

Q2 **n. magnesium oxide**

- (a) this is the degree to which acids are able to dissociate into ions in a solution
- (b) type of scan that uses high frequency waves to image body parts
- (c) reddening of the skin
- (d) a heat-resistant; white powder with the chemical symbol MgO

Q3 **n. fetus**

- (a) paralysis of the body from the neck down
- (b) male sex organ found in the scrotum
- (c) embryo in later stages of development
- (d) drug; pill containing chemicals; tablet

Q4 **v. prescribe**

- (a) to try the flavor of something by putting it on the tongue
- (b) to add a salt or ester to a molecule
- (c) to issue an order for a drug or medication
- (d) to block; to cease

Q5 **n. histology**

- (a) inflammation or infection of the a glandular organ located in the abdomen
- (b) the study of the microscopic structure of tissues
- (c) the polysaccharide in which glucose is stored in animal tissues
- (d) process where the increase in a product of a reaction leads to a decrease in its rate of production and vice versa

Q6 **n. fluorine**

- (a) poisonous halogen with the chemical symbol F
- (b) an amino acid
- (c) membrane area that allows communication between adjacent cells' cytoplasm
- (d) active transport mechanism that uses ATP to exchange two common positive ions

Q7 **n. miosis**

- (a) crystalline form of a chemical element
- (b) device with small holes that separates a solid from a liquid
- (c) all of the energetic reactions that take place in a cell or organism
- (d) contraction of the pupil in the eye

Q8 **n. umbilical cord**

- (a) barm
- (b) structure that connects a developing baby to the placenta
- (c) the secretion of milk by the mammary glands
- (d) bone disease due to vitamin D deficiency

Q9 **adj. unicellular**

- (a) relating to the groin area
- (b) unusual; irregular
- (c) relating to the kidney
- (d) relating to one biological unit

Q10 **n. voice**

- (a) sounds made from the mouth as air passes through the larynx
- (b) a forecast of whether a disease will progress in severity or not
- (c) a prescription drug used in the treatment of erectile dysfunction; generic name: vardenafil
- (d) energy-transducing organelle in plant cells

Q1 **n. retinol**

- (a) protuberance in front of the external auditory meatus
- (b) the period between conception and childbirth
- (c) simple sugar containing 3-7 carbon atoms
- (d) vitamin A

Q2 **n. methionine**

- (a) the neurotransmitter used by cholinergic nerves
- (b) intercellular force in plant cells that conveys rigid support to certain plants
- (c) emergency phone service for life-saving treatment advice on any kind of intoxication
- (d) an essential amino acid

Q3 **n. ear wax**

- (a) illness affecting the brain where the ability to remember things; and other mental skills; are poor
- (b) outer area of the ear with the function of protection
- (c) halogen with a more electropositive element
- (d) substance secreted in the outer ear canal by special glands

Q4 **adj. endogenous**

- (a) unwell; opposite of healthy
- (b) related to the side
- (c) something made by or inside an organ
- (d) relating to a gene form that is only expressed when two alleles are present; relating to one from each parent

Q5 **n. taste buds**

- (a) nausea from the movement of a vehicle
- (b) generic name for drug which contains a nitrate and is used pharmacologically as a vasodilator; brand names: Isordil, Sorbitrate
- (c) clusters of receptor cells being used for the sense of taste
- (d) knee cap

Q6 **adj. saturated**

- (a) discharged from the body
- (b) worrying excessively about having an illness when in fact there is none
- (c) containing as much of a substance as possible
- (d) unable to resist disease

Q7 **n. secondary lysosome**

- (a) the syndrome due to physical dependence on ethanol so that stopping intake leads to withdrawal symptoms
- (b) a red-brown gas which is poisonous
- (c) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that has fused with a vesicle containing matter to be ingested
- (d) a medical doctor who deals with the cause; origin and nature of diseases

Q8 **n. influenza**

- (a) crystalline form of a chemical element
- (b) small bones of the feet
- (c) contagious viral illness that can cause fever; airway problems; muscle pain or more severe symptoms
- (d) a ratio of the quantity of a substance from one section to another

Q9 **v. reverse**

- (a) to turn back; to change back
- (b) to disintegrate; to destroy
- (c) to mix into something to form a solution
- (d) to lose water from; to remove water from something

Q10 **n. cerebral cortex**

- (a) a woman; an organism capable of being fertilized by a male
- (b) outer covering of the cerebrum responsible for consciousness, memory, intellect, voluntary activity and sensory perception
- (c) warm-blooded vertebrates who have young which feed on milk from their mothers' glands
- (d) type of scan that uses high frequency waves to image body parts

Q1 **n. grapefruit**

- (a) condition where a healthy person worries excessively that they are ill
- (b) eukaryotic structure that makes up the cytoskeleton
- (c) salt or ester of carbamic acid
- (d) citrus *X paradisi*

Q2 **n. androgen**

- (a) steroid hormone controlling the development of male sexual characteristics
- (b) cellular division that produces reproductive cells with only half the number of chromosomes
- (c) the way that electrons are found around an atom
- (d) a ratio of the quantity of a substance from one section to another

Q3 **n. glucose**

- (a) the gut; alimentary canal
- (b) a monosaccharide (sugar) with 6 carbons
- (c) an abnormal production of new tissue that has no purpose
- (d) the elements fluorine, iodine, chlorine, bromine

Q4 **n. ketone**

- (a) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that buds off from the golgi complex
- (b) an organic compound that contains two alkyl groups attached to a carbonyl group
- (c) molecule containing an alkyl group
- (d) the basin-shaped cavity of the lower trunk; made up by the hip bones and sacrum

Q5 **n. pyridoxine**

- (a) Group 2 metallic element
- (b) part of bowel from the stomach to the cecum
- (c) passive process where a carrier protein helps a molecule such as glucose move through the plasma membrane
- (d) vitamin B6

Q6 **adj. mature**

- (a) completed stage of growth or development
- (b) happens rapidly or abruptly
- (c) relating to the bottom of the foot
- (d) relating to a molecule containing equal quantities of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms and therefore not rotating the plane of incident polarized light

Q7 **n. acyl anhydride**

- (a) a stereotyped and non-voluntary response that occurs in response to a stimulus
- (b) small skin growth common on the hands of children
- (c) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups
- (d) fleshy part on which we sit; 'backside'

Q8 **adj. regular**

- (a) having a thin edge suited for cutting
- (b) usual; normal; occurring at fixed intervals
- (c) allowed
- (d) related to lymph-carrying vessels

Q9 **n. molecule**

- (a) a covalent link formed between electron pairs in an orbital
- (b) an organic compound that contains two alkyl groups attached to a carbonyl group
- (c) two or more atoms of the same or different elements that unite because of Van der Waal's forces
- (d) metal in the left-hand side of the periodic table

Q10 **adj. discrete**

- (a) separate; not joined
- (b) not able to dissolve
- (c) of blood
- (d) weary; lacking energy

Q1 **n. acetone**

- (a) solvent which is a ketone
- (b) vitamin A
- (c) membranous vesicle that contains enzymes
- (d) malfunction of the light-sensitive membrane which is part of the eyeball

Q2 **n. yeast**

- (a) prickling sensation in part of the body
- (b) barm
- (c) a stereotyped and non-voluntary response that occurs in response to a stimulus
- (d) a computer generated image of a part of the body

Q3 **n. melanin**

- (a) generic name for drugs that used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid; brand name: Tagamet
- (b) contains a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part
- (c) a feeling of being generally unwell but without specific symptoms
- (d) black pigment that protects against the sun

Q4 **v. shiver**

- (a) to issue an order for a drug or medication
- (b) to shake or tremble with cold, fear or emotion
- (c) to cut; to take apart; to remove body parts or organs
- (d) to inoculate; to vaccinate

Q5 **n. triglyceride**

- (a) chemical made from the amino acid histidine that is released in an immune reaction (especially allergic reactions)
- (b) fat which has three fatty acids
- (c) light-headedness
- (d) anti-arthritis medication; a Cox-2 inhibitor that alleviates pain without harming the digestive tract; used to cure osteoarthritis

Q6 **n. sucrase**

- (a) male gamete (sex cell)
- (b) gene material found in the cell nucleus
- (c) the process of stopping or slowing down a chemical reaction or organ function
- (d) enzyme that breaks down a carbohydrate

Q7 **adj. unlikely**

- (a) something made by or inside an organ
- (b) unable to become resistant against diseases
- (c) completed stage of growth or development
- (d) improbable

Q8 **v. masticate**

- (a) to bleed from the uterus when the lining is shed each month
- (b) to chew food using the teeth
- (c) to continue
- (d) to shake or tremble with cold, fear or emotion

Q9 **n. citric acid cycle**

- (a) partially able to transmit electricity
- (b) a membrane lined vesicle or sac
- (c) process that aerobically breaks down food molecules to carbon dioxide; water and energy
- (d) diuretic drug to treat hypertension; trade name: Esidrix

Q10 **adj. allosteric**

- (a) relating to the middle of the body or body part
- (b) lack of blood supply
- (c) related to someone who has lost a loved one through death
- (d) another space

Q1 **n. suture**

- (a) a joining of the edges of a wound
- (b) outer covering of the cerebrum responsible for consciousness, memory, intellect, voluntary activity and sensory perception
- (c) process in which two molecules join to form a single compound
- (d) the tendency of biological catalysts to catalyze one or few reactions

Q2 **v. foam**

- (a) to try the flavor of something by putting it on the tongue
- (b) to form bubbles
- (c) to bring back undigested food from the stomach
- (d) to guess; to assume

Q3 **n. birth control**

- (a) organ that stores urine
- (b) the use of contraceptive methods to stop pregnancy; contraception
- (c) prosencephalon
- (d) a thin layer of polymeric material surrounding a tablet, capsule, or pellet

Q4 **adj. sterilized**

- (a) of the small round bone of the kneecap
- (b) the end
- (c) to be free of micro-organisms; to be unable to reproduce
- (d) relating to the middle of the body or body part

Q5 **pref. neuro-**

- (a) pref. many
- (b) pref. nerve
- (c) pref. between
- (d) pref. false

Q6 **adj. immunodeficient**

- (a) held up; put off to a later time
- (b) relating to the inner surface of the hand
- (c) unable to become resistant against diseases
- (d) containing as much of a substance as possible

Q7 **n. natural selection**

- (a) theory which says that the characteristics that aid survival occur as random mutations and are then inherited as only the fittest survive
- (b) bottle, box or tube which contains drugs or medicines and is shut securely
- (c) indigestible cellulose in our food; roughage
- (d) one celled organism that have a nucleus and are either parasites or live in water

Q8 **adj. hypertonic**

- (a) related to a group of organic molecules in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains
- (b) having shorter wavelengths than visible light
- (c) having a higher osmotic pressure than another solution
- (d) induces sleep; soporific

Q9 **n. external nares**

- (a) the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment
- (b) nostrils
- (c) smallest unit of a chemical element which holds the properties of that element
- (d) rigidity of death

Q10 **v. reproduce**

- (a) to increase in quantity
- (b) to isolate; to move apart
- (c) to bleed (usually a large amount)
- (d) to make similar structures or organisms

Q1 n. vitamin A

- (a) an infectious disease called by the Mycobacterium bacillus
- (b) control characteristics of the plant
- (c) organic substance needed for skin and good eyesight
- (d) fat which has three fatty acids

Q2 n. celexa

- (a) process where liquid is taken into the cell within vesicles
- (b) a disorder where the sebaceous glands become blocked causing pimples
- (c) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used to treat depression; generic name: citalopram
- (d) the time of the month when eggs are released from the follicle

Q3 n. histamine

- (a) chemical made from the amino acid histidine that is released in an immune reaction (especially allergic reactions)
- (b) copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins
- (c) one-celled organisms that don't have a cell nucleus and reproduce by spore formation or fission
- (d) a drug present in tea; coffee and cola that is a stimulant

Q4 n. decrease

- (a) the fertilized ovum (before it is cleaved)
- (b) reduction
- (c) ester of a particular acid
- (d) inability to conceive (get pregnant)

Q5 n. sacrum

- (a) someone who takes X-rays
- (b) a triangular bone located between the coccyx and the lumbar vertebra
- (c) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used to treat depression; generic name: citalopram
- (d) disintegration; destruction

Q6 adj. septal

- (a) containing one or more cyclical structures made up of carbon chains
- (b) relating to a membranous sheet
- (c) something made by or inside an organ
- (d) lasts a long time; persistent

Q7 n. pellagra

- (a) protein made by white blood cells, in response to a particular antigen attack, in order to make the antigen harmless
- (b) illness due to nicotinic acid deficiency
- (c) organic substance derived from steroids that is required for bone metabolism
- (d) medical care; therapy

Q8 adj. cerebral

- (a) of the brain; concerning the brain
- (b) relating to one biological unit
- (c) a substance that destroys bacteria
- (d) osseous; sclerous

Q9 n. nausea

- (a) unit of length
- (b) transition metal in d-block of the periodic table with the chemical symbol
- (c) substance which is formed when a phosphate group is removed from ATP
- (d) a sick feeling; wanting to vomit

Q10 n. bromine

- (a) brand name for a drug that belongs to a group of medicines calcium channel blockers
- (b) a rearrangement in the structures of atoms or molecules to form new products
- (c) red-brown halogen that is a liquid at room temperature but gives off an irritating vapor
- (d) coagulopathy

Q1 n. acne

- (a) members in groups 1 and 11 of the periodic table
- (b) organism that depends on autotrophs (producers) for food and oxygen
- (c) a disease of the bone marrow
- (d) a disorder where the sebaceous glands become blocked causing pimples

Q2 n. endotoxin

- (a) this is a layer of Schwann cells which covers the nerve axon
- (b) drug that can only be obtained with a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug
- (c) a harmful protein contained within certain bacteria and released only when the bacterium dies or is broken down
- (d) an infectious disease or agent (informal)

Q3 v. swallow

- (a) to make worse
- (b) to make worse; to worsen
- (c) to separate
- (d) to cause ingested substances to move down the throat and into the stomach

Q4 n. immunity

- (a) one of two or more alternative forms of a gene; can be dominant or recessive
- (b) ability to resist infection, because of its white blood cells and antibodies
- (c) principle explaining the relationship between different forms of energy
- (d) medical condition of long sightedness

Q5 n. cellulose

- (a) organic substance derived from steroids that is required for bone metabolism
- (b) a chemical used to kill insects
- (c) carbohydrate that makes up the bulk of plant matter
- (d) smallest unit of a chemical element which holds the properties of that element

Q6 n. stomach upset

- (a) group of related organisms
- (b) dyspepsia; indigestion; malfunction of the digestive system characterized by heartburn or nausea
- (c) reduction
- (d) the form in which creatine is excreted from the body

Q7 n. fluid mosaic model

- (a) the lipid bilayer structure of membranes
- (b) sadness felt after a loss; for example; a death of a close relative
- (c) an amino acid
- (d) hormone that is produced by the adrenal cortex

Q8 n. donor medicines

- (a) tissue composed of flat cells connected by a thin membrane
- (b) generic name for drugs that are often used to treat agina
- (c) protein found in animal tissues and fluids
- (d) a monosaccharide (sugar) with 6 carbons

Q9 adj. brachial

- (a) related to organisms requiring ingested nutrition which they break down to receive energy
- (b) unable to reproduce; free of microorganisms that could cause infection
- (c) relating to the arm (or similar vestige in other organisms)
- (d) arousing swellings

Q10 adj. hepatic

- (a) relating to heat
- (b) arousing swellings
- (c) dead
- (d) relating to the liver

Q1 n. transplant

- (a) a nutrient found throughout plant and animal species
- (b) molecule being formed from another by the removal of water
- (c) a functioning organ or part which is removed from one person and given to another to replace a similar but non-functioning part
- (d) male reproductive organ; containing the urethra

Q2 n. phobia

- (a) a healthy person who worries excessively about their health and believes they are ill
- (b) an extreme fear localized to particular objects or situations
- (c) bacteria which causes respiratory tract infections and wound infections
- (d) carbohydrate which can be found in potatoes, rice, bread and other foods

Q3 n. electrode

- (a) inherited disease
- (b) membrane lining the inside of the abdominal cavity
- (c) warning; caveat
- (d) the piece of conducting material through which an electric current enters and leaves a liquid or gas

Q4 pref. micro-

- (a) pref. self
- (b) pref. large
- (c) pref. small
- (d) pref. one

Q5 n. fat

- (a) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain has formed spirals
- (b) medical dissection of a dead body which determines the cause of death
- (c) frequent and excessive bowel motions; malfunction of the bowel
- (d) energy source; adipose tissue

Q6 adj. rubbery

- (a) induces sleep; soporific
- (b) relating to the arm (or similar vestige in other organisms)
- (c) well-thought through; well-prepared; informed
- (d) describing the ability to be stretched

Q7 n. allosteric enzyme

- (a) catalytic protein which has a receptor site other than the active site
- (b) tiny branches of air tubes within the lungs
- (c) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles
- (d) a group of cells with the same shape and function

Q8 n. pathogen

- (a) disintegration; destruction
- (b) inflammation of a joint or joints
- (c) medical dissection of a dead body which determines the cause of death
- (d) something that can cause a disease in an organism

Q9 adj. ocular

- (a) happening before the normal time
- (b) relating to the male gonads
- (c) unable to resist disease
- (d) of the eyes

Q10 n. salivary amylase

- (a) iron oxide that forms when exposed to oxygen and moisture
- (b) poisonous substance
- (c) enzyme hydrolyzing starch into sugar
- (d) heart attack; apoplexy; cerebrovascular accident; (CVA)

Q1 n. prescription medication

- (a) department in a hospital or clinic that is equipped to provide immediate or medical treatment
- (b) drug that can only be obtained with a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug
- (c) opposite of adult; youngster; offspring
- (d) part of the body where connecting bones are held together by connective tissue and are able to move

Q2 adj. elastic

- (a) able to return to original shape after being exposed to a force
- (b) lasts a long time; persistent
- (c) having the ability to kill insects
- (d) relating to the stomach

Q3 n. surface tension

- (a) one of the cytochromes that acts as a hydrogen and electron acceptor
- (b) the property of liquid membranes which allows them to contract to a minimum area
- (c) atoms of the same element with the same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons and therefore different mass numbers
- (d) amount

Q4 adj. intestinal

- (a) able to flow easily
- (b) iron with an oxidation number of +3
- (c) enteric; enteral
- (d) into a blood vessel

Q5 n. maxilla

- (a) the process by which monomers are joined by covalent bonds
- (b) nucleic substance that condenses to make chromosomes during mitosis
- (c) gas used by plants in photosynthesis and made in respiration
- (d) upper jaw bone

Q6 adj. dorsal

- (a) through the cell envelope
- (b) relating to the back surface; posterior
- (c) sick (as if you will vomit)
- (d) relating to the bottom of the foot

Q7 v. phosphorylate

- (a) to grow again; to reform
- (b) to corrode
- (c) to put off to a later time; to slow the progress of something
- (d) to add a salt or ester to a molecule

Q8 adj. minor

- (a) refers to a voice that is croaky and unable to produce a full range of sound
- (b) swollen; inflamed
- (c) small; of little importance
- (d) relating to the last section of the large intestine which ends at the anus

Q9 n. abbreviation

- (a) the smallest or lowest possible
- (b) shortening
- (c) someone who studies mental processes and behavior
- (d) drug which affects the central nervous system and cause people to see or experience unusual things outside the range of normal perception

Q10 n. keratin

- (a) hard protein found in skin; hair or nails
- (b) a silver metallic element with the chemical symbol Mg
- (c) generic name for drugs that are used to treat fungus infections; brand names: Diflucan, Nizoral or Sporanox
- (d) international science measurements

Q1 **pref. auto-**

- (a) pref. condition of being insusceptible to a disease
- (b) pref. heat
- (c) pref. self
- (d) pref. around

Q2 **n. bladder**

- (a) production
- (b) organism that reproduces by sporing; e.g. a mushroom
- (c) organ that stores urine
- (d) taste sensation of sugar

Q3 **n. radius**

- (a) line drawn from the center of a circle or tube to the outside
- (b) an organism that moves with the help of a tail-like structure
- (c) white outer coat of the eye
- (d) indication that bodily functions change; usually associated with a particular disease

Q4 **n. skull**

- (a) sac that takes proteins made in the endoplasmic reticulum to other organelles
- (b) female sex hormone
- (c) bony skeleton of the head
- (d) a functioning organ or part which is removed from one person and given to another to replace a similar but non-functioning part

Q5 **n. microbiologist**

- (a) the form in which creatine is excreted from the body
- (b) the organ system that covers the body the integument.
- (c) person who works in a particular field of science
- (d) a plant that has two cotyledons (seed leaves)

Q6 **n. sodium chloride**

- (a) gas finely dispersed in either a solid or a liquid
- (b) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood
- (c) white powder used to season food
- (d) sac that contains the testis and epididymus outside of the abdomen

Q7 **adj. pharyngeal**

- (a) related to the side
- (b) relating to the upper part of the throat
- (c) capable of being passed on easily
- (d) made hard by calcium deposits

Q8 **n. fainting**

- (a) drug that can only be obtained with a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug
- (b) change of velocity
- (c) inherited disorder caused by a single gene defect, which is dominantly inherited
- (d) passing out from weakness

Q9 **n. acid salt**

- (a) pores on the leaf surface
- (b) contraction of the pupil in the eye
- (c) a compound made by partially neutralizing an acid with ionisable hydrogen atoms
- (d) the essential character of an individual

Q10 **n. basal metabolic rate**

- (a) the amount of energy expended by the body in order to survive at complete rest
- (b) generic name for a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that is applied to treat AIDS and HIV; trade name: Rescriptor
- (c) dissolved salt or ions in the body fluids
- (d) granules made up of protein and RNA that make polypeptides

Q1 **n. fiber**

- (a) soft silver-white univalent element of the alkali metal group
- (b) the solid that is separated from a solution
- (c) indigestible cellulose in our food; roughage
- (d) the period of closed-eye rest usually taken at night

Q2 **n. itraconazole**

- (a) a scientist who studies microscopic tissue structures
- (b) generic name for an oral antifungal drug that is used to treat fungal nail disease; brand name: Sporanox
- (c) front tooth
- (d) series of fast mitotic divisions in embryology

Q3 **n. aerosol**

- (a) high temperature
- (b) very fine particles that are suspended in a gas
- (c) branch of medicine that uses X-rays to diagnose and treat disease
- (d) ability to resist infection, because of its white blood cells and antibodies

Q4 **n. procedure**

- (a) a method to follow; a course of action
- (b) olfactory sense; an odor
- (c) one of the cytochromes that acts as a hydrogen and electron acceptor
- (d) disease caused by bacteria entering wounds

Q5 **n. transfer RNA**

- (a) actinide with the chemical symbol U
- (b) device prevents pregnancy
- (c) agent that delivers the amino acids required for protein synthesis to the ribosomes
- (d) unicellular or multicellular organism whose cells contain membrane-bound cell organelles similar to a nucleus

Q6 **adj. salty**

- (a) relating to the upper part of the throat
- (b) containing as much of a substance as possible
- (c) relating to a gene form that is only expressed when two alleles are present; relating to one from each parent
- (d) piquant

Q7 **v. seek advice**

- (a) to tremble
- (b) to consult with; to try and obtain information on how to solve a problem
- (c) to take in; to take up
- (d) to disintegrate; to destroy

Q8 **adj. hydrophilic**

- (a) having an affinity with water; readily absorbing water
- (b) a substance that destroys bacteria
- (c) referring to equal weights or pressure
- (d) relating to youth

Q9 **n. myopic**

- (a) substance which contains only single bonds connecting the atoms
- (b) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom
- (c) someone who suffers from shortsightedness
- (d) region between the stomach and the duodenum

Q10 **adj. turgid**

- (a) shapeless
- (b) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the right
- (c) of the brain; concerning the brain
- (d) swollen and engorged

Q1 n. skin

- (a) a drug present in tea; coffee and cola that is a stimulant
- (b) something that exists in space as a solid; liquid or gas and has a mass
- (c) the organ system that covers the body the integument.
- (d) hormone made in and released from the pituitary gland that act on the gonads (sex organs)

Q2 n. quadriplegia

- (a) a covalent link formed between electron pairs in an orbital
- (b) paralysis of the body from the neck down
- (c) part of the vitamin B complex
- (d) the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline that are made and secreted by the adrenals

Q3 adj. prostatic

- (a) of the heart
- (b) sick (as if you will vomit)
- (c) poisonous; harmful to health
- (d) relating to the gland surrounding the male urethra

Q4 n. reduction

- (a) the process where a substance gains electrons
- (b) abdominal organ where a baby develops before birth; the womb
- (c) infection or inflammation of the back of the throat
- (d) stage of cell division where the spindle parts and chromosomes line up in the center

Q5 pref. pseudo-

- (a) pref. false
- (b) pref. outside; outer
- (c) pref. many
- (d) pref. form

Q6 abbr. CO

- (a) abbr. immune deficiency disease that cannot be cured
- (b) abbr. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time
- (c) abbr. a poisonous gas
- (d) abbr. measure of an individual's intelligence

Q7 adj. warm-blooded

- (a) relating to the bones; very thin (informal)
- (b) relating to the masculine gender
- (c) having a fairly constant body temperature
- (d) occurring at separate times

Q8 n. retina disease

- (a) malfunction of the light-sensitive membrane which is part of the eyeball
- (b) the temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid
- (c) methods of calculating and processing data communications
- (d) dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names Orasone or Deltasone or Liquid Pred or Meticorten); used as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis and as an immunosuppressant

Q9 v. taste

- (a) to break down a compound by means of water
- (b) to watch or record information
- (c) to try the flavor of something by putting it on the tongue
- (d) to disappear

Q10 adv. rarely

- (a) uncommon; not usual
- (b) next to
- (c) seldom
- (d) a little bit; marginally

Q1 **n. vitamin C**

- (a) smallest unit of a chemical element which holds the properties of that element
- (b) white blood cell with an immune role found in the lymphatic system
- (c) instrument that is used to measure temperature
- (d) organic substance found in fruit and vegetables; important for skin

Q2 **n. sexual intercourse**

- (a) copulation
- (b) an essential amino acid
- (c) process where solvent molecules, e.g. water, pass through a selectively permeable membrane from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration
- (d) air going into and out of your nose and mouth

Q3 **n. tubulin**

- (a) transformation of a keto to an enol form
- (b) ions which are present in a solution but do not take part in a reaction
- (c) protein which makes up microtubules
- (d) type of asexual reproduction which leads to splitting of parental cells in two equal parts

Q4 **n. iron**

- (a) trace element with the chemical symbol Fe
- (b) vaccination
- (c) a compound made of bromine joined to another element
- (d) network of membranes spread throughout the cytoplasm that produce membrane lipids and proteins

Q5 **n. fluoride**

- (a) new genetic material that has been created by mixing genes from different organisms
- (b) ester of a particular acid
- (c) generic drug that treats infection caused by a fungus
- (d) the neurotransmitter used by cholinergic nerves

Q6 **n. leukocyte**

- (a) process where an insoluble solid is separated from a liquid
- (b) part of the DNA capable of replicating itself
- (c) the material on which an enzyme works
- (d) white blood cell

Q7 **v. suffocate**

- (a) to observe
- (b) to guess; to assume
- (c) to ease suffering; to reduce the severity of an illness without curing it
- (d) to asphyxiate

Q8 **adj. severe**

- (a) having the taste of sugar
- (b) referring to constant temperatures
- (c) relating to a region of the retina
- (d) serious; harsh

Q9 **adj. significant**

- (a) important; highly relevant
- (b) related to someone who has lost a loved one through death
- (c) relating to change of form
- (d) relating to youth

Q10 **n. microfilaments**

- (a) a substance that causes cancer
- (b) characteristic that is controlled by a gene carried on the X chromosome
- (c) irregularity
- (d) fibers located throughout the cytoplasm of a cell

- Q1 n. steroid**
(a) high temperature
(b) molecule containing four rings of carbon atoms
(c) a hold-up; a postponement
(d) lack of flexibility; rigidity
- Q2 n. salt**
(a) sodium chloride; white powder used for seasoning food
(b) instrument used by doctors to listen to heart sounds; lung sounds and intestinal sounds
(c) catalytic protein which has a receptor site other than the active site
(d) humidity; condition that should be avoided when storing drugs or medications
- Q3 n. anatomy**
(a) the study of the physical structure and arrangement of an organism
(b) generic name for an antibiotic that is obtained from the actinomycete *Streptomyces erythreus*; brand names: Erythrocin, E-Mycin, Ethril, Ilosone or Pediamycin
(c) a channel in plant cells that connects the cytoplasm of two nearby cells
(d) illness with the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitations (skipped beats or a 'flip-flop' feeling in the chest); weakness or dizziness; nausea, sweating
- Q4 v. suspect**
(a) to guess; to assume
(b) to feel; to endure
(c) to adjust a chemical equation so that the number of atoms and charge match on each side
(d) to continue
- Q5 n. chromosome**
(a) the eardrum
(b) gene material found in the cell nucleus
(c) the fertilized ovum (before it is cleaved)
(d) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops
- Q6 adj. subnormal**
(a) having shorter wavelengths than visible light
(b) relating to the body
(c) swollen; inflamed
(d) below average
- Q7 n. small intestine**
(a) a combination of reacting particles (atoms; molecules or ions) when they are at the top of the activation energy barrier between the products and the reactants
(b) body's response to injury causing the symptoms of redness; soreness; heat; swelling and loss of function
(c) flavor
(d) part of bowel from the stomach to the cecum
- Q8 n. microtubule**
(a) organ that helps cells hold their shape and assists in cell division
(b) the material on which an enzyme works
(c) vitamin B6
(d) unicellular or multicellular organism whose cells contain membrane-bound cell organelles similar to a nucleus
- Q9 n. cilium**
(a) a compound made by partially neutralizing an acid with ionisable hydrogen atoms
(b) hair-like process found on epithelial linings; an eyelash or eyelid
(c) stage of cell cycle where chromosomes separate and move towards opposite ends of the cell
(d) this process changes the pH of a salt solution by changing the concentrations of hydroxyl groups and hydronium ions
- Q10 n. thorax**
(a) area that contains the heart and lungs; the chest
(b) the eardrum
(c) an excessive amount of a drug; too large portion of a medication or drug
(d) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom

Q1 n. erythromycin

- (a) device with small holes that separates a solid from a liquid
- (b) tube from the back of the nose to the middle ear
- (c) generic name for an antibiotic that is obtained from the actinomycete *Streptomyces erythreus*; brand names: Erythrocin, E-Mycin, Ethril, Ilosone or Pediamycin
- (d) malfunction of the eyes

Q2 n. enzyme

- (a) tissue layer in a leaf
- (b) a representative part of a group
- (c) protein that is produced by cells and catalyzes specific biochemical reactions
- (d) the smallest or lowest possible

Q3 n. prognosis

- (a) a scientific instrument that measures and compares masses
- (b) a thick yellow-green liquid containing dead cells and white cells that forms in infected areas
- (c) person who sells drugs and medications
- (d) a forecast of whether a disease will progress in severity or not

Q4 n. tear

- (a) channel through which blood circulates (e.g. vein or artery)
- (b) fluid that is released from the lachrymal gland
- (c) the joint connecting the hand to the arm
- (d) a thin layer of polymeric material surrounding a tablet, capsule, or pellet

Q5 pref. sub-

- (a) pref. few
- (b) pref. under
- (c) pref. joint
- (d) pref. self

Q6 v. minimize

- (a) to spew; to be sick; to eject the stomach contents through the mouth; to throw up
- (b) to reduce as much as possible
- (c) to isolate; to move apart
- (d) to take in; to take up

Q7 n. peroxisome

- (a) a protease inhibitor applied in treating HIV; trade name: Norvir
- (b) lipid and protein coat which forms part of the plasma membrane in animal cells
- (c) one of many enamel structures in the mouth
- (d) a microbody full of enzymes where important break-down processes occur

Q8 n. adrenaline

- (a) an excessive amount of a drug; too large portion of a medication or drug
- (b) a hormone made and released by the adrenal gland in response to stressors
- (c) complex of organic substances; niacin; folic acid and pantothenic acid
- (d) bony skeleton of the head

Q9 n. gamete

- (a) an often fatal; contagious illness which has almost been eradicated through vaccination
- (b) sex cell
- (c) series of fast mitotic divisions in embryology
- (d) prosencephalon

Q10 n. matter

- (a) an extreme fear localized to particular objects or situations
- (b) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups
- (c) something that stops or slows down a biological event or function
- (d) something that exists in space as a solid; liquid or gas and has a mass

Q1 n. concentration

- (a) the study of the microscopic structure of tissues
- (b) frozen water
- (c) an abnormal production of new tissue that has no purpose
- (d) the amount of a substance within a second substance, usually in a solution

Q2 n. beta-carotene

- (a) hematochezia; melena
- (b) a nutrient found throughout plant and animal species
- (c) brand name for a drug that is used to treat erectile dysfunctions; a selective inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate
- (d) carbohydrates which are soluble because of the presence of -OH groups

Q3 n. toughness

- (a) something which induces a state of rest in the body
- (b) small but uncontrolled shaking movements of a part of the body
- (c) a surgical operation where the womb is removed
- (d) the amount of effort or energy required to break an object

Q4 n. autoantibody

- (a) gas finely dispersed in either a solid or a liquid
- (b) this is the degree to which acids are able to dissociate into ions in a solution
- (c) protein formed to fight the body's own cells
- (d) dyspepsia; indigestion; malfunction of the digestive system characterized by heartburn or nausea

Q5 n. osmosis

- (a) organic substance needed for skin and good eyesight
- (b) process where solvent molecules, e.g. water, pass through a selectively permeable membrane from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration
- (c) hard; metallic element with the chemical symbol Mn
- (d) an obstacle that prevents things from moving along

Q6 n. poisoning

- (a) idea that explains chemical bonding as an effect of the outer shell electrons
- (b) a protease inhibitor applied in treating HIV; trade name: Norvir
- (c) the act of being damaged by a toxic compound
- (d) instructions; manual containing information on how to use a drug or medication

Q7 n. directions

- (a) an amino sugar
- (b) instructions; manual containing information on how to use a drug or medication
- (c) hormone made in and released from the pituitary gland that act on the gonads (sex organs)
- (d) white powder used to season food

Q8 n. neutron

- (a) area which allows passage of substances into cytoplasm and back
- (b) metallic element like platinum
- (c) inflammation of the liver which is caused by a toxin or virus
- (d) uncharged particle found in the nucleus of the atom

Q9 adj. nasal

- (a) pertaining to cells with a single set of chromosomes that aren't paired
- (b) swollen and engorged
- (c) relating to the nose
- (d) hard to break

Q10 adj. cardiac

- (a) of the heart
- (b) relating to a membranous sheet
- (c) made hard by calcium deposits
- (d) allowed

PCAT Vocabulary

Answer Keys

A1 n. magnesium

definition (c) alkaline-earth metal with the chemical symbol Mg also needed as a trace element in the body

A2 n. eyebrow

definition (a) supercilium

A3 n. vision problems

definition (d) eyesight difficulties

A4 adj. itchy

definition (d) affected with the urge to scratch

A5 n. reaction

definition (b) a rearrangement in the structures of atoms or molecules to form new products

A6 n. hallucinogen

definition (b) drug which affects the central nervous system and cause people to see or experience unusual things outside the range of normal perception

A7 n. ritonavir

definition (c) a protease inhibitor applied in treating HIV; trade name: Norvir

A8 n. alkali metal

definition (b) metal in the left-hand side of the periodic table

A9 n. enthalpy

definition (b) the total heat content of a system

A10 n. wavelength

definition (c) the distance between two successive peaks or troughs of a waveform

A1 n. rheumatoid arthritis

definition (c) chronic disease of the joints

A2 n. chromium

definition (b) Group 2 metallic element

A3 n. coma

definition (d) unconscious state

A4 n. actin

definition (d) protein component of muscle fibers

A5 n. nicotine

definition (a) a chemical in tobacco

A6 n. menses

definition (a) the blood and other substances lost from the uterus at menstruation

A7 n. osteoclast

definition (d) a bone cell that helps destroy bone

A8 n. snore

definition (a) noise made during sleep which keeps others awake

A9 n. actinide series

definition (c) 15 radioactive elements

A10 n. thiamine

definition (c) vitamin B1

- A1 **n. titanium**
definition (b) strong metal with a high melting point
- A2 **n. morphine**
definition (d) a strong pain-killing and soporific drug made from opium
- A3 **n. antigen**
definition (d) any substance the body reacts to as foreign or harmful, by producing an antibody against it
- A4 **v. regurgitate**
definition (c) to bring back undigested food from the stomach
- A5 **n. mineral**
definition (a) simple chemical that living things need in small amounts to stay healthy
- A6 **n. psychiatrist**
definition (b) a specialist who studies; diagnoses and treats mental illness
- A7 **n. panic**
definition (a) an extreme state of fear
- A8 **n. pathologist**
definition (a) a medical doctor who deals with the cause; origin and nature of diseases
- A9 **adj. amphoteric**
definition (c) having the features of an acid and a base and being able of reacting chemically either as an acid or a base
- A10 **n. exoskeleton**
definition (b) an external skeleton that provides protection and muscle attachment for locomotion

A1 **n. fibre**

definition (d) strand of tissue

A2 **adj. toxic**

definition (a) poisonous; harmful to health

A3 **n. sexually transmitted disease**

definition (d) generic name for illnesses such as HIV, hepatitis b, gonorrhoea or syphilis

A4 **n. seizure**

definition (b) a fit

A5 **n. chemical equation**

definition (a) any reaction occurring between atoms or compounds can be written with the reactants on the left and the products on the right separated by arrows showing the direction of the reaction

A6 **n. blood vessel**

definition (b) channel through which blood circulates (e.g. vein or artery)

A7 **adj. pancreatic**

definition (b) relating to a glandular organ located in the abdomen

A8 **n. pylorus**

definition (d) region between the stomach and the duodenum

A9 **n. insecticide**

definition (b) a chemical used to kill insects

A10 **n. fission**

definition (c) a method of asexual reproduction

A1 n. blood pressure

definition (b) this is the pressure of the blood against the arterial walls

A2 n. farsightedness

definition (d) ability to see distant objects clearly but near vision is impaired

A3 n. drug interactions

definition (c) interdependence between various medications

A4 n. blood system cancer

definition (c) disease of the lymphatic complex

A5 n. lymph node

definition (b) collection of white cells that act as filters to invading organisms and abnormal cells

A6 n. external genitalia

definition (d) reproductive organs protruding from the bodies

A7 n. anhydride

definition (a) molecule being formed from another by the removal of water

A8 n. spleen

definition (d) abdominal organ which filters blood and stores, produces and destroys blood cells

A9 adj. hematic

definition (c) of blood

A10 n. nucleus

definition (d) part of cell that contains RNA and DNA

A1 **adj. binocular**

definition (a) involving both eyes at the same time

A2 **n. shortness of breath**

definition (b) difficulty in respiration; rapid respiration

A3 **n. fissure**

definition (c) a crack e.g. in the skin

A4 **n. testicle**

definition (b) male sex organ found in the scrotum

A5 **n. pulse**

definition (b) the expansion and contraction of the blood as it is pumped around the circulation

A6 **n. medulla oblongata**

definition (c) part of the brainstem

A7 **n. osteocyte**

definition (b) cell that has become part of the bone matrix

A8 **n. ice**

definition (d) frozen water

A9 **n. ciliary muscle**

definition (b) muscle in the eye

A10 **adv. usual**

definition (a) common; something that occurs habitually

A1 n. vitamin K

definition (d) organic substance needed for blood clotting

A2 n. cyclic AMP

definition (d) second messenger molecule where the phosphate group is part of a ring-shaped structure

A3 n. bacillus

definition (c) rod-shaped bacteria e.g. Lactobacillus

A4 n. allele

definition (d) one of two or more alternative forms of a gene; can be dominant or recessive

A5 n. action potential

definition (c) electrical impulse that passes along a muscle or nerve cell to carry information

A6 adj. smelly

definition (b) having an unpleasant or strong odor

A7 n. carbamate

definition (a) salt or ester of carbamic acid

A8 abbr. J

definition (a) abbr. unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force

A9 n. nitrogen

definition (a) chemical element with the symbol N that is found in proteins and nucleic acids

A10 n. ejaculation

definition (a) process of emitting sperm

A1 n. alcoholism

definition (b) the syndrome due to physical dependence on ethanol so that stopping intake leads to withdrawal symptoms

A2 n. pathology

definition (c) disease and its effects on the body; an abnormal state

A3 adj. male

definition (b) relating to the masculine gender

A4 n. temperature

definition (c) the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment

A5 n. quadriceps

definition (d) large muscle of the thigh

A6 adj. advised

definition (a) well-thought through; well-prepared; informed

A7 n. malabsorption

definition (b) group of symptoms and signs due to reduced absorption of food e.g., carbohydrates, fats, protein

A8 n. hemopoiesis

definition (c) the process by which blood cells are made

A9 adj. abnormal

definition (d) unusual; irregular

A10 adj. senile

definition (d) relating to old age especially those who are mentally or physically weak

A1 n. cancer

definition (d) disease where cells divide at an excessive rate and become abnormal in function; malignancy; neoplasm

A2 v. divide

definition (b) to split; separate

A3 n. inhibition

definition (c) the process of stopping or slowing down a chemical reaction or organ function

A4 v. adapt

definition (a) to habituate (become used to) an environment

A5 n. inorganic chemistry

definition (a) science which deals with all the elements except for carbon

A6 n. chemotaxis

definition (d) cell movement to or away from a chemical which is able to attract or repel the cell

A7 n. amprenavir

definition (a) generic name for a drug that is used to treat HIV infections; produced by GlaxoSmithKline; brand name: Agenerase

A8 adj. bony

definition (d) osseous; sclerous

A9 v. inhibit

definition (c) to stop or slow down a biological event or organ function

A10 adj. inflammatory

definition (c) arousing swellings

- A1 **adj. penile**
definition (c) relating to the male sexual organ
- A2 **pref. photo-**
definition (b) pref. light
- A3 **n. obstetrics**
definition (d) the branch of medicine concerning conception, pregnancy and childbirth
- A4 **pref. uni-**
definition (a) pref. one
- A5 **n. jaundice**
definition (d) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood
- A6 **v. segregate**
definition (b) to separate
- A7 **n. law of conservation of energy**
definition (b) principle stating that the total power of a system remains constant
- A8 **n. flavin adenine dinucleotide**
definition (d) one of the cytochromes that acts as a hydrogen and electron acceptor
- A9 **n. glycolysis**
definition (b) process generating ATP in which glucose is broken down
- A10 **n. seminal fluid**
definition (b) containing glandular secretions from the testicle, seminal vesicles, prostate, vas deferens, Cowper's and other small glands; fluid part of semen without sperm

A1 n. regulator

definition (b) a substance that governs a reaction or process

A2 n. vision

definition (c) eyesight; the ability to see

A3 n. benzene

definition (a) a colorless petroleum product that has a benzene ring

A4 n. light-headedness

definition (b) dizziness

A5 n. tympanic membrane

definition (a) the eardrum

A6 n. protozoan

definition (a) one celled organism that have a nucleus and are either parasites or live in water

A7 n. albumin

definition (d) protein found in animal tissues and fluids

A8 n. nitrate medication

definition (d) drug that contains salt or ester of nitric acid

A9 n. fluid

definition (c) substance whose molecules move freely

A10 n. haloalkane

definition (b) compound formed by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms in alkanes with halogen atoms

A1 **n. sinus**

definition (a) air spaces in the skull; pathological cavity containing pus

A2 **adj. underweight**

definition (d) scraggy; scrawny; skinny

A3 **n. myelin sheath**

definition (c) this is a layer of Schwann cells which covers the nerve axon

A4 **n. acid rain**

definition (b) low pH rain due to dissolved sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides

A5 **adj. molecular**

definition (b) composed of tiny particles

A6 **adj. tricuspid**

definition (c) having three parts

A7 **n. microbody**

definition (a) membranous vesicle that contains enzymes

A8 **v. persist**

definition (b) to continue

A9 **n. delay**

definition (b) a hold-up; a postponement

A10 **n. anterior**

definition (b) front tooth

A1 n. finasteride

definition (a) an inhibitor applied in hormone therapy to block the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone

A2 n. myeloma

definition (d) a disease of the bone marrow

A3 n. cystine

definition (c) an amino acid

A4 n. caution

definition (d) warning; caveat

A5 n. biopsy

definition (d) removal of a small piece of tissue from the body so it can be examined under the microscope

A6 n. regurgitation

definition (d) the process of bringing back undigested food from the stomach

A7 n. intravenous infusion

definition (c) a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time

A8 adj. calcified

definition (b) made hard by calcium deposits

A9 n. addition-elimination reaction

definition (b) describes a process where two molecules add together causing another molecule to be removed (such as water)

A10 n. personality

definition (a) the essential character of an individual

A1 n. microscope

definition (b) an instrument used to magnify small objects so that they can be seen much better than with your eye

A2 n. immunization

definition (b) vaccination

A3 n. contraceptive

definition (c) device prevents pregnancy

A4 v. magnetize

definition (d) to make an object attract iron or steel

A5 n. exocytosis

definition (b) process where substances are ejected from a cell

A6 v. palpate

definition (a) to beat

A7 n. prophase

definition (b) stage of the cell cycle where chromosomes line up to make pairs

A8 adj. autotrophic

definition (d) related to organisms converting sunlight into energy

A9 n. sprain

definition (d) a ligament injury due to strain or excess stretching

A10 n. reflex action

definition (d) a stereotyped and non-voluntary response that occurs in response to a stimulus

A1 **n. paxil**

definition (b) antidepressant; selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor; generic name: paroxetine

A2 **n. shielding**

definition (a) effect where the electrons closest to the nucleus reduce the nuclear attraction on the electrons in the shell furthest away from the nucleus

A3 **v. flex**

definition (b) to bend

A4 **v. sprain**

definition (b) to overstrain a joint so as to cause ligament injury

A5 **adj. thick**

definition (c) of substantial width

A6 **n. law of independent assortment**

definition (c) states that different traits are inherited with no relation of each other e.g. eye color and height

A7 **v. grieve**

definition (c) to experience the emotional effects of a loss

A8 **n. centriole**

definition (b) hollow cylinders containing nine microtubule triplets

A9 **adv. painful**

definition (a) causing distress or suffering

A10 **n. retina**

definition (a) light-sensitive cells lining the eye

A1 **n. insomnia**

definition (d) difficulty falling or staying asleep

A2 **adj. macular**

definition (c) relating to a region of the retina

A3 **n. prolactin**

definition (c) pituitary hormone involved in lactation

A4 **adj. ischemic**

definition (d) lack of blood supply

A5 **v. undergo**

definition (a) to experience; to receive; to endure

A6 **adj. engorged**

definition (c) swollen; inflamed

A7 **n. icterus**

definition (a) yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood

A8 **n. ribosome**

definition (d) granules made up of protein and RNA that make polypeptides

A9 **adj. major**

definition (d) great; big; important

A10 **n. xylem**

definition (a) the tissue in plants which transports water and salts

A1 **v. extend**

definition (c) to straighten out

A2 **n. funnel**

definition (d) device with a wide open end and a narrow end which allows liquids to be poured into a container with a small opening

A3 **n. sugar**

definition (b) carbohydrates which are soluble because of the presence of -OH groups

A4 **adj. pediatric**

definition (d) referring to children

A5 **n. gonad**

definition (c) sex organs where the reproductive cells are made

A6 **n. telophase**

definition (a) stage of the cell cycle where cell division occurs

A7 **n. ideal gas**

definition (d) substance which obeys the Boyle's law

A8 **adj. permitted**

definition (b) allowed

A9 **v. exacerbate**

definition (b) to make worse

A10 **n. capillary**

definition (c) blood vessel with walls only one cell thick

A1 n. calcium

definition (d) chemical element with the symbol Ca which is used to make bones and teeth

A2 abbr. M.D.

definition (a) abbr. professional degree of medicine

A3 n. buttock

definition (b) fleshy part on which we sit; 'backside'

A4 n. film coating

definition (b) a thin layer of polymeric material surrounding a tablet, capsule, or pellet

A5 n. emulsion

definition (d) small drops of one liquid suspended in another

A6 n. reflex

definition (a) an involuntary action; an automatic response

A7 adj. infectious

definition (c) able to cause a disease

A8 n. anaphase

definition (a) stage of cell cycle where chromosomes separate and move towards opposite ends of the cell

A9 n. sample

definition (c) a representative part of a group

A10 n. activated complex

definition (a) a combination of reacting particles (atoms; molecules or ions) when they are at the top of the activation energy barrier between the products and the reactants

A1 adj. insecticide

definition (a) having the ability to kill insects

A2 adj. antibiotic

definition (d) a substance that destroys bacteria

A3 n. prednisone

definition (b) dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names Orasone or Deltasone or Liquid Pred or Meticorten); used as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis and as an immunosuppressant

A4 adj. analgesic

definition (a) pain-killing properties

A5 n. trophoblast

definition (b) the outer layer of cells in a blastocyst

A6 n. treponema pallidum

definition (a) the flagellate organism that causes syphilis

A7 n. tetanus

definition (a) disease caused by bacteria entering wounds

A8 adj. fungicidal

definition (c) able to kill or inhibit the growth of sporing organisms

A9 n. hemorrhage

definition (d) blood loss due to vessel wall damage

A10 n. catecholamines

definition (b) the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline that are made and secreted by the adrenals

A1 n. diabetes

definition (b) disease of pancreas due to lack of insulin

A2 n. penis

definition (b) male reproductive organ; containing the urethra

A3 pref. trans-

definition (b) pref. across

A4 n. blood flow

definition (a) process that describes the movement of body fluids through the veins and arteries

A5 n. esophagus

definition (a) epithelium-lined part of the gut that connects the pharynx to the stomach

A6 n. adenylate cyclase

definition (b) enzyme which changes ATP to cyclic AMP

A7 n. immediate medical attention

definition (d) prompt treatment or care

A8 n. scapula

definition (a) the triangular bone that lies at the back of the rib cage; the shoulder blade

A9 n. teratogen

definition (c) any substance, chemical or otherwise, which causes abnormalities in the developing fetus

A10 n. epidemic

definition (c) an outbreak of an infectious disease

A1 **n. sildenafil**

definition (b) the generic name for Viagra; a drug that cures impotence

A2 **n. epilepsy**

definition (b) illness where the patient has fits

A3 **n. iodide**

definition (c) binary compound; salt or ester of hydriodic acid

A4 **adj. respiratory**

definition (b) relating to the breathing

A5 **n. barium**

definition (a) metallic element found only as compounds

A6 **n. s-block element**

definition (b) members in groups 1 and 11 of the periodic table

A7 **v. relate to**

definition (b) to do with; to be concerned with

A8 **n. acid chloride**

definition (a) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom

A9 **n. glycolipids**

definition (c) proteins joined with carbohydrates that are found on the surface of cells

A10 **n. atrium**

definition (b) chamber of the heart

A1 **n. wellbutrin**

definition (b) antidepressant that helps balance neurotransmitters

A2 **adj. bereaved**

definition (a) related to someone who has lost a loved one through death

A3 **adj. catabolic**

definition (d) energy-releasing during the breakdown of complex molecules into simple molecules

A4 **n. penicillin**

definition (c) group of antibiotics; originally made from mould

A5 **n. condensation**

definition (b) the process by which monomers are joined by covalent bonds

A6 **v. block**

definition (d) to hinder; to stop

A7 **n. nuclear envelope**

definition (d) 2 membranes that surrounds the nucleus

A8 **n. law of thermodynamics**

definition (c) principle explaining the relationship between different forms of energy

A9 **v. emulsify**

definition (a) to make into a suspension of two liquids which do not mix completely

A10 **n. enolization**

definition (c) transformation of a keto to an enol form

A1 n. vanadium

definition (d) transition metal in d-block of the periodic table with the chemical symbol

A2 n. cranium

definition (b) skull bone

A3 n. gas-liquid chromatography

definition (b) a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures

A4 n. synthesis

definition (b) production

A5 n. molecular formula

definition (b) code that shows the number and type of atoms

A6 n. triiodothyronine

definition (b) hormone made by the thyroid gland

A7 n. acid strength

definition (d) this is the degree to which acids are able to dissociate into ions in a solution

A8 adj. excreted

definition (b) discharged from the body

A9 n. alimentary canal

definition (b) digestive tract in mammals

A10 n. receptor

definition (c) sensory cell

A1 **n. folic acid**

definition (d) vitamin needed to make nucleic acids

A2 **n. celebrex**

definition (c) anti-arthritis medication; a Cox-2 inhibitor that alleviates pain without harming the digestive tract; used to cure osteoarthritis

A3 **n. hepatitis**

definition (c) inflammation of the liver which is caused by a toxin or virus

A4 **pref. macro-**

definition (b) pref. large

A5 **pref. immuno-**

definition (d) pref. condition of being insusceptible to a disease

A6 **n. solute**

definition (c) substance

A7 **v. smoke**

definition (a) to inhale and exhale cigarettes

A8 **n. SI unit**

definition (c) international science measurements

A9 **adj. nauseous**

definition (b) sick (as if you will vomit)

A10 **n. galactosamine**

definition (d) an amino sugar

- A1 **n. parasite**
definition (c) an organism that lives in or on a host organism
- A2 **adj. premature**
definition (b) happening before the normal time
- A3 **n. wrist**
definition (a) the joint connecting the hand to the arm
- A4 **n. metallic bond**
definition (b) link holding the atoms together
- A5 **pref. hist-**
definition (d) pref. tissue
- A6 **adv. promptly**
definition (a) immediately
- A7 **n. endoplasmic reticulum**
definition (b) network of membranes spread throughout the cytoplasm that produce membrane lipids and proteins
- A8 **n. fermium**
definition (d) metallic element of the actinide series with chemical symbol Fm
- A9 **n. bronchus**
definition (c) air tube connecting trachea ('windpipe') and lungs
- A10 **n. addition polymerisation**
definition (c) process in which complex compounds are made by adding together monomers which contain carbon double bonds

A1 n. travel sickness

definition (d) nausea from the movement of a vehicle

A2 n. flushing

definition (c) reddening of the skin

A3 n. treatment

definition (b) medical care; therapy

A4 n. nonprescription medication

definition (d) drug that can be obtained without a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug

A5 suf. -oma

definition (d) suf. tumor

A6 n. family

definition (a) group of related organisms

A7 n. in vivo

definition (c) referring to processes or experiments occurring inside an organism

A8 n. pelvis

definition (b) the basin-shaped cavity of the lower trunk; made up by the hip bones and sacrum

A9 n. sensation

definition (d) a physical feeling

A10 n. double bond

definition (c) a covalent bond where two pairs of electrons are shared

- A1 n. creatine**
definition (b) an amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates
- A2 n. filtration**
definition (d) process where an insoluble solid is separated from a liquid
- A3 n. sense**
definition (d) one of five faculties with which we can take in information from the outside world
- A4 n. breath**
definition (c) air going into and out of your nose and mouth
- A5 n. atom**
definition (c) smallest unit of a chemical element which holds the properties of that element
- A6 n. scurvy**
definition (d) disease caused by vitamin C deficiency
- A7 n. joule**
definition (b) unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force
- A8 n. plasmodesma**
definition (a) a channel in plant cells that connects the cytoplasm of two nearby cells
- A9 adj. necrotic**
definition (a) dead
- A10 n. menarche**
definition (c) the start of the menstrual periods

A1 n. heart disease

definition (c) illness with the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitations (skipped beats or a 'flip-flop' feeling in the chest); weakness or dizziness; nausea, sweating

A2 n. ketoconazole

definition (b) generic drug that treats infection caused by a fungus

A3 pref. osteo-

definition (b) pref. of bone

A4 n. pineal gland

definition (d) epiphysis

A5 n. tendon

definition (a) connective tissue between a muscle and a bone

A6 adj. pleural

definition (d) relating to thin serous membrane that covers the lung

A7 n. glucosamine

definition (c) an amino sugar

A8 v. calcify

definition (c) to make hard by forming mineral deposits

A9 n. cotyledon

definition (a) seed leaf of the embryo of a plant

A10 adj. auditory

definition (b) relating to hearing

A1 **n. separation**

definition (b) isolation

A2 **n. ulcer**

definition (d) open sore in the skin or mucus membrane

A3 **n. blockage**

definition (d) an obstacle that prevents things from moving along

A4 **adj. plantar**

definition (c) relating to the bottom of the foot

A5 **adj. oxidative**

definition (d) having the ability to make a substance lose electrons

A6 **n. frontal bone**

definition (b) forehead bone

A7 **n. concentration gradient**

definition (a) a ratio of the quantity of a substance from one section to another

A8 **n. abnormal vision**

definition (b) malfunction of the eyes

A9 **n. adaptation**

definition (c) characteristics that increase an organism's ability to survive within a changing environment

A10 **n. urine**

definition (c) a solution of urea and salts in water that is formed by the kidneys

A1 n. stethoscope

definition (b) instrument used by doctors to listen to heart sounds; lung sounds and intestinal sounds

A2 abbr. I.Q.

definition (b) abbr. measure of an individual's intelligence

A3 pref. ecto-

definition (c) pref. outside; outer

A4 n. methanol

definition (a) colorless; toxic alcohol

A5 v. perform

definition (c) to carry out

A6 adj. sterile

definition (d) unable to reproduce; free of microorganisms that could cause infection

A7 n. turgor pressure

definition (d) intercellular force in plant cells that conveys rigid support to certain plants

A8 adj. ovarian

definition (b) relating to the female reproductive organs

A9 n. inflammation

definition (a) body's response to injury causing the symptoms of redness; soreness; heat; swelling and loss of function

A10 n. aspirin

definition (a) mild painkilling drug

A1 **n. storage**

definition (d) the process of keeping drugs or medications at home

A2 **n. thermodynamic**

definition (a) the study of energy and how it changes

A3 **adv. outside**

definition (c) external to

A4 **n. toxin**

definition (c) poisonous substance

A5 **n. lexapro**

definition (b) prescription medication for depression and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)

A6 **n. acceleration**

definition (b) change of velocity

A7 **adj. immunocompetent**

definition (d) able to resist disease and produce adequate responses

A8 **n. exogenous**

definition (d) something applied from outside

A9 **adj. hypochondriachal**

definition (d) worrying excessively about having an illness when in fact there is none

A10 **n. acromegaly**

definition (a) chronic disease produced by an overactivity of the pituitary gland leading to an enlargement of bones

A1 **adj. tired**

definition (b) weary; lacking energy

A2 **n. inheritance**

definition (c) the process by which characteristics pass from generation to generation via the transfer of genes

A3 **n. sodium**

definition (d) chemical element with the symbol Na that is an important ion in cells

A4 **n. pins and needles**

definition (d) prickling sensation in part of the body

A5 **n. endometrium**

definition (b) mucous internal lining of the uterus

A6 **n. radiologist**

definition (a) doctor who is a specialist in the branch of medicine that uses x-rays to diagnose and treat diseases

A7 **n. sexual function problems**

definition (b) difficulties in performing intercourse or in producing offspring

A8 **n. staphylococcus**

definition (b) bacteria found on the skin and mucus membranes

A9 **v. palliate**

definition (c) to ease suffering; to reduce the severity of an illness without curing it

A10 **n. exotoxin**

definition (a) a very harmful poison made by a bacterial cell and released to the surroundings

A1 **n. sex**

definition (b) gender; the act of copulation (slang)

A2 **n. fungicide**

definition (c) chemical used to kill organisms that reproduce by spores

A3 **n. fibrin**

definition (a) blood clotting agent

A4 **adj. patellar**

definition (c) of the small round bone of the kneecap

A5 **n. Down's Syndrome**

definition (d) inherited disease due to an extra chromosome 21; also known as 'trisomy 21'

A6 **n. symptom**

definition (c) indication that bodily functions change; usually associated with a particular disease

A7 **n. shoulder blade**

definition (c) the triangular bone that rests at the back of the ribcage; scapula

A8 **n. mesophyll**

definition (d) tissue layer in a leaf

A9 **v. separate**

definition (b) to isolate; to move apart

A10 **n. radical**

definition (d) unstable particles with unpaired electrons

A1 **n. biotin**

definition (a) part of the vitamin B complex

A2 **n. hysterectomy**

definition (a) a surgical operation where the womb is removed

A3 **n. gas**

definition (b) a substance which exists in a vapor form at room temperature (neither a liquid; nor a solid)

A4 **n. patella**

definition (d) knee cap

A5 **n. freezing point**

definition (b) temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid at a particular pressure

A6 **n. cerebral infarction**

definition (b) the death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood flow

A7 **n. rib cage**

definition (d) the bony cavity of the chest formed by the costa and sternum

A8 **n. lysis**

definition (b) disintegration; destruction

A9 **n. facilitated diffusion**

definition (a) passive process where a carrier protein helps a molecule such as glucose move through the plasma membrane

A10 **n. secondary structure**

definition (a) the coiling of the peptide chains in a protein in specific ways

A1 n. hypertension

definition (a) high blood pressure

A2 n. psychiatry

definition (c) medical specialty dealing with the study, diagnosis and treatment of mental illness

A3 adj. postural

definition (b) relating to the position of the body or limbs

A4 v. dissolve

definition (d) to mix into something to form a solution

A5 n. dependent diabetes

definition (b) diabetic illness that can only be managed using insulin injections; usually affecting young people

A6 n. organ failure

definition (d) the state in which a compound of the body is unable to function adequately

A7 n. beta cell

definition (d) pancreatic unit that makes insulin

A8 adj. autonomic

definition (b) referring to something which controls itself independently

A9 n. monosaccharide

definition (c) simple sugar containing 3-7 carbon atoms

A10 n. reflection

definition (a) the turning back of a waveform as it comes across a boundary

A1 n. fluconazole

definition (d) drug that treats infections caused by fungi

A2 n. semi-conductor

definition (a) partially able to transmit electricity

A3 n. isotope

definition (d) atoms of the same element with the same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons and therefore different mass numbers

A4 n. glycocalyx

definition (a) lipid and protein coat which forms part of the plasma membrane in animal cells

A5 n. alpha helix

definition (b) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain has formed spirals

A6 adj. frontal

definition (a) relating to the forehead

A7 abbr. IVI

definition (b) abbr. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time

A8 v. shield

definition (c) to block; to protect against

A9 adj. metric

definition (d) relating to a measurement system

A10 n. palate

definition (b) the roof of the mouth

A1 n. insulation

definition (a) material used to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface

A2 n. diuretics

definition (d) water drug; any substance that tends to increase the flow of urine

A3 n. saquinavir

definition (b) a weak protease inhibitor that is applied in treating HIV; trade name: Invirase

A4 pref. mega-

definition (b) pref. large

A5 n. transposon

definition (b) part of the DNA capable of replicating itself

A6 n. oncologist

definition (b) a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats cancer

A7 adj. mitochondrial

definition (b) relating to the energy power house of a cell

A8 n. triacylglycerol

definition (b) three fatty acids joined to a molecule

A9 n. quantity

definition (b) amount

A10 n. machine

definition (d) a device that performs a task

A1 **pref. iso-**

definition (b) pref. equal

A2 **adj. ultraviolet**

definition (a) having shorter wavelengths than visible light

A3 **n. isosorbide dinitrate**

definition (c) generic name for drug which contains a nitrate and is used pharmacologically as a vasodilator;
brand names: Isordil, Sorbitrate

A4 **n. heat**

definition (a) high temperature

A5 **n. forebrain**

definition (b) prosencephalon

A6 **n. mastoid**

definition (b) part of the skull

A7 **adj. unreactive**

definition (c) not able to respond readily

A8 **n. stomata**

definition (b) pores on the leaf surface

A9 **adj. somatic**

definition (d) relating to the body

A10 **n. hemiacetal**

definition (c) molecule containing an alkyl group

A1 n. erectile dysfunction

definition (a) impotence; the inability to achieve and/or maintain an erection sufficient for successful sexual activity

A2 n. riboflavin

definition (b) B vitamin needed for carbohydrate metabolism and the maintenance of mucus membranes

A3 n. effexor

definition (b) antidepressant that works on both serotonin and norepinephrine

A4 n. minimum

definition (c) the smallest or lowest possible

A5 abbr. ATP

definition (c) abbr. nucleotide with a role in energy metabolism

A6 n. intermediate filament

definition (a) fibrous cellular structure that has a size in between microtubules and microfilaments

A7 adj. reversible

definition (a) able to be changed back

A8 n. acid anhydride

definition (b) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups

A9 v. dissect

definition (b) to cut; to take apart; to remove body parts or organs

A10 n. pressure

definition (a) the exertion of force by one body against another

A1 adj. overweight

definition (d) related to adiposis

A2 n. manganese

definition (b) hard; metallic element with the chemical symbol Mn

A3 n. glycemic index

definition (c) ranking system for carbohydrates based on their immediate effect on blood glucose levels

A4 n. appearance

definition (b) the way a person looks; a person's visible aspect

A5 n. lactic acid

definition (b) chemical that is formed when glucose is metabolized in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic respiration)

A6 adj. testicular

definition (a) relating to the male gonads

A7 adj. ferrous

definition (b) iron with an oxidation number of +2

A8 adj. dextrorotatory

definition (c) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the right

A9 n. acid dissociation constant

definition (b) this a measure of the strength of an acid

A10 n. salt hydrolysis

definition (c) this process changes the pH of a salt solution by changing the concentrations of hydroxyl groups and hydronium ions

A1 adj. anabolic

definition (a) energy-requiring during the synthesis of complex molecules from simple molecules

A2 adj. aerobic

definition (d) presence of oxygen

A3 adj. residual

definition (a) the part left at the end

A4 n. active site

definition (c) part of an enzyme where a substrate is accepted and is responsible for its catalytic activity

A5 n. microvillus

definition (b) a finger-like projection from a membrane surface

A6 n. gap junction

definition (d) membrane area that allows communication between adjacent cells' cytoplasm

A7 n. scrotum

definition (d) sac that contains the testis and epididymus outside of the abdomen

A8 n. hematopoiesis

definition (d) the process by which blood cells are made

A9 v. acclimatize

definition (d) adapt to changes in the environment

A10 n. thymus

definition (d) organ in the thorax involved in T-cell immune function

A1 **n. nitric oxide**

definition (b) a red-brown gas which is poisonous

A2 **n. macula**

definition (a) area near the middle of the retina where vision is the sharpest

A3 **adj. stiff**

definition (d) not flexible; rigid

A4 **n. uranium**

definition (d) actinide with the chemical symbol U

A5 **adj. individual**

definition (d) single; particular; separate

A6 **phr. limit alcohol intake**

definition (a) phr. to reduce the consumption of spirituous beverages

A7 **n. histologist**

definition (b) a scientist who studies microscopic tissue structures

A8 **n. spontaneous reaction**

definition (d) a process that can occur without the addition of outside energy

A9 **v. isolate**

definition (c) to place apart from others

A10 **adj. sick**

definition (b) unwell; opposite of healthy

A1 n. coenzyme

definition (d) a non-protein substance that acts as a cofactor for a particular catalytic reaction to occur

A2 n. tumor

definition (d) an abnormal production of new tissue that has no purpose

A3 adj. aromatic

definition (c) containing one or more cyclical structures made up of carbon chains

A4 adj. swollen

definition (c) engorged (usually with fluid)

A5 n. adenosine diphosphate

definition (a) substance which is formed when a phosphate group is removed from ATP

A6 n. entropy

definition (b) a disordered energy state where no work can be done

A7 adj. rectal

definition (c) relating to the last section of the large intestine which ends at the anus

A8 n. urination

definition (a) the act of evacuating the bladder contents through the urethra

A9 adj. haploid

definition (c) pertaining to cells with a single set of chromosomes that aren't paired

A10 n. monitor

definition (a) an instrument that records and/or shows digital information

A1 n. metabolism

definition (b) all of the energetic reactions that take place in a cell or organism

A2 n. medication

definition (b) drug; pill containing chemicals; tablet

A3 n. drug

definition (a) a substance that has an effect on the body

A4 n. tonsil

definition (b) nodule of lymph tissue at the back of the throat that enlarges to help fend off infections

A5 n. endothelium

definition (b) tissue composed of flat cells connected by a thin membrane

A6 n. allosteric site

definition (a) region on a catalytic protein away from the main active region

A7 n. fascicle

definition (d) bundle of muscle fibers

A8 n. golgi body

definition (d) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles

A9 adj. hoarse

definition (c) refers to a voice that is croaky and unable to produce a full range of sound

A10 n. eukaryote

definition (d) unicellular or multicellular organism whose cells contain membrane-bound cell organelles similar to a nucleus

A1 **n. flask**

definition (a) rounded glass structure, usually with a long neck, used in experiments

A2 **n. headache**

definition (b) pain in the uppermost part of the body

A3 **n. irritability**

definition (d) the state of being easily inflamed or painful; the state of being easily angered

A4 **n. smell**

definition (c) olfactory sense; an odor

A5 **suf. -itis**

definition (c) suf. inflammation or infection

A6 **n. cyanide**

definition (d) a heavy metal poison

A7 **adj. sudden**

definition (b) happens rapidly or abruptly

A8 **n. bleeding disorder**

definition (a) coagulopathy

A9 **adj. recessive**

definition (b) relating to a gene form that is only expressed when two alleles are present; relating to one from each parent

A10 **n. balance**

definition (c) a scientific instrument that measures and compares masses

A1 n. propecia

definition (b) brand name of a product that reduces hair loss in men; it contains finasteride, an antiandrogen used in hormone therapy

A2 n. fructose

definition (a) a type of sugar

A3 v. shake

definition (d) to tremble

A4 adj. inguinal

definition (a) relating to the groin area

A5 n. albino

definition (c) an organism that is unable to produce melanin and is without pigmentation

A6 n. osmotic pressure

definition (a) is dependent on the amount of dissolved substances in a solution

A7 abbr. mRNA

definition (c) abbr. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins

A8 n. lump

definition (c) a swelling or protuberance

A9 n. womb

definition (b) abdominal organ where the baby develops before birth; uterus

A10 n. binary fission

definition (a) type of asexual reproduction which leads to splitting of parental cells in two equal parts

A1 **n. thermometer**

definition (b) instrument that is used to measure temperature

A2 **n. lactation**

definition (b) the secretion of milk by the mammary glands

A3 **n. vertex**

definition (d) the highest point of the skull; the top of the head

A4 **n. meiosis**

definition (c) cellular division that produces reproductive cells with only half the number of chromosomes

A5 **n. metamorphosis**

definition (d) change in the form of an organism that occurs during development

A6 **n. mibefradil**

definition (b) brand name for a drug that belongs to a group of medicines calcium channel blockers

A7 **adj. immunocompromised**

definition (d) unable to resist disease

A8 **n. desmosome**

definition (a) plaque that helps hold adjacent cells together

A9 **n. formula**

definition (c) symbols showing what elements a compound contains

A10 **n. gonadotrophin**

definition (a) hormone made in and released from the pituitary gland that act on the gonads (sex organs)

- A1 n. halogen**
definition (b) the elements fluorine, iodine, chlorine, bromine
- A2 adj. pelvic**
definition (d) relating to the the lower part of the abdomen
- A3 n. sex hormone**
definition (d) chemical substance that plays a role in the development of gender specific characteristics
- A4 n. paraplegia**
definition (a) inability to move the legs and part of the trunk
- A5 n. sodium-potassium pump**
definition (b) active transport mechanism that uses ATP to exchange two common positive ions
- A6 n. glucagon**
definition (d) a hormone made in the pancreas
- A7 n. golgi complex**
definition (a) stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles
- A8 adj. insoluble**
definition (c) not able to dissolve
- A9 v. saturate**
definition (b) to completely load something so it is unable to take any more
- A10 n. excitation threshold**
definition (c) this is the amount of stimulus needed to set up an action potential in a nerve cell

A1 n. lecithin

definition (a) phosphatidylcholine; phospholipid formed from phosphatidic acid and choline

A2 n. leukemia

definition (a) type of blood cancer which is characterized by rapid growth of white blood cells

A3 adj. gastric

definition (a) relating to the stomach

A4 adj. hydrophobic

definition (c) water-hating; unable of dissolving in water

A5 pref. cyto-

definition (c) pref. cell

A6 v. paralyze

definition (d) to stop something being able to move

A7 n. progestogen

definition (c) any steroid hormone with an action similar to female sex hormone

A8 n. carrier-mediated active transport

definition (b) process in which substances are moved across a cell membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration

A9 n. cytochrome

definition (b) protein that contains iron and acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor for cellular energy processes

A10 n. deamination

definition (b) removal of an amino group (NH₂) from an organic molecule

A1 **n. reflux**

definition (d) regurgitation of acid from the stomach

A2 **v. balance**

definition (d) to adjust a chemical equation so that the number of atoms and charge match on each side

A3 **n. mass**

definition (c) a measurement of the amount of matter in a physical body

A4 **adj. terminal**

definition (a) the end

A5 **n. hexose**

definition (c) sugars with 6 carbons

A6 **adj. dangerous**

definition (c) unsafe; risky

A7 **n. creatinine**

definition (b) the form in which creatine is excreted from the body

A8 **adj. lumpy**

definition (c) chunky

A9 **n. atrioventricular node**

definition (b) muscle fibers in the heart receiving heartbeat impulses

A10 **n. chorion**

definition (d) the external membrane of an embryo

A1 n. hair loss

definition (c) malfunction of the body that is also called alopecia areata

A2 n. portal system

definition (d) series of veins

A3 n. tooth

definition (a) one of many enamel structures in the mouth

A4 abbr. NAD

definition (c) abbr. compound which acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor and donor in biological oxidation and reductions in cells

A5 n. rickets

definition (d) bone disease due to vitamin D deficiency

A6 n. circulatory shock

definition (a) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops

A7 adj. exothermic

definition (d) process where heat is passed to the surroundings

A8 n. poison control center

definition (d) emergency phone service for life-saving treatment advice on any kind of intoxication

A9 adj. racemic

definition (c) relating to a molecule containing equal quantities of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms and therefore not rotating the plane of incident polarized light

A10 n. improvement

definition (b) process of getting better

A1 **n. migraine**

definition (c) type of headache

A2 **n. ethanol**

definition (d) ethyl alcohol; the alcohol in fermented drinks

A3 **phr. sexually aroused**

definition (b) phr. in the mood to engage in intercourse

A4 **n. rifampin**

definition (b) generic name for a drug that is used to treat tuberculosis; trade names: Rifadin and Rimactane

A5 **n. matrix**

definition (a) compartment of a mitochondrion enclosed by the inner membrane

A6 **n. sweetness**

definition (c) taste sensation of sugar

A7 **adj. multicellular**

definition (b) consisting of many compounds

A8 **adj. reticulate**

definition (b) describing a network; net-like

A9 **adj. amorphous**

definition (b) shapeless

A10 **n. taste**

definition (a) flavor

A1 n. cialis

definition (c) brand name for a drug that is used to treat erectile dysfunctions; a selective inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate

A2 n. nitrous oxide

definition (d) gas with anesthetic properties

A3 n. rapid eye movement

definition (a) phase of the sleep cycle

A4 n. bug

definition (a) an infectious disease or agent (informal)

A5 n. Fahrenheit

definition (b) scale of temperature

A6 n. primary lysosome

definition (d) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that buds off from the golgi complex

A7 n. portal vein

definition (b) a vein connecting two networks of capillaries

A8 n. psychologist

definition (d) someone who studies mental processes and behavior

A9 n. ion

definition (d) charged atom or molecule

A10 n. sarcomere

definition (d) contractile unit made up of actin and myosin (thick and thin filaments)

A1 n. allergy

definition (c) hypersensitivity reaction

A2 n. oncology

definition (a) branch of medicine that concerns cancer

A3 n. intestine

definition (b) the gut; alimentary canal

A4 n. hypochondria

definition (d) condition where a healthy person worries excessively that they are ill

A5 n. formaldehyde

definition (b) a fixative; a preservative

A6 n. nitroglycerin

definition (c) substance that is medically as a vasodilator; brand names: Nitrospan, Nitrostat

A7 n. azole antifungal

definition (d) generic name for drugs that are used to treat fungus infections; brand names: Diflucan, Nizoral or Sporanox

A8 v. multiply

definition (a) to increase in quantity

A9 n. urea

definition (b) a waste product made when amino acids are broken down

A10 adj. aliphatic

definition (d) related to a group of organic molecules in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains

A1 **v. monitor**

definition (c) to watch or record information

A2 **n. hormone**

definition (d) chemical secreted in small amounts from endocrine glands that passes in the bloodstream to another tissue or organ where it alters the function or structure of that organ

A3 **adj. renal**

definition (d) relating to the kidney

A4 **n. metatarsal**

definition (c) small bones of the feet

A5 **n. transport vesicle**

definition (d) sac that takes proteins made in the endoplasmic reticulum to other organelles

A6 **n. autotroph**

definition (a) organism that makes their own food from simple food sources

A7 **n. cofactor**

definition (b) a non-protein substance, often a metal ion; that is needed for normal enzyme action

A8 **n. fatty acid**

definition (b) a long chain of carbon atoms with a carboxyl group (COOH) at the end

A9 **v. occur**

definition (b) to happen; to take place

A10 **n. halide**

definition (d) halogen with a more electropositive element

A1 n. antibody

definition (c) protein made by white blood cells, in response to a particular antigen attack, in order to make the antigen harmless

A2 n. mercury

definition (b) a silver metallic element with the chemical symbol Hg

A3 n. scalp

definition (c) thick skin area which is covered by the hair on our heads; the skin that covers the top of the head

A4 n. starch

definition (c) carbohydrate which can be found in potatoes, rice, bread and other foods

A5 suf. -cyte

definition (a) suf. cell

A6 n. side reaction

definition (a) a response which creates an unwanted product other than the main product

A7 n. systole

definition (a) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle is contracting

A8 adj. palmar

definition (a) relating to the inner surface of the hand

A9 v. vaccinate

definition (a) to give an injection that protects against an infectious disease

A10 n. dicotyledon

definition (b) a plant that has two cotyledons (seed leaves)

A1 n. sinusitis

definition (a) type of infection or inflammation of membranes

A2 n. kinase

definition (c) an agent that changes the inactive form of an enzyme to the active form; an enzyme that catalyses the transfer of phosphate groups

A3 n. agent

definition (d) a substance that induces a reaction or effect

A4 n. HIV protease inhibitor

definition (b) drug that stops or reduces the ability of a virus to proliferate

A5 n. rectum

definition (a) the last part of the large intestine from the sigmoid colon to the anal canal

A6 n. chromatin strand

definition (d) fibres of DNA joined to proteins

A7 n. imine

definition (d) molecule derived from ammonia and containing the NH group and a nonacid group

A8 n. intermembrane space

definition (a) the gap between the two-layered cellular envelope

A9 n. necrosis

definition (b) set of irreversible changes in a cell that causes it to die

A10 n. eustachian tube

definition (b) tube from the back of the nose to the middle ear

A1 phr. buy in bulk

definition (b) phr. to purchase large amounts of products (often to get a discount)

A2 abbr. CPR

definition (b) abbr. the technique used to help start a person's heart if it has stopped

A3 n. abdomen

definition (c) the part of your body containing the digestive organs

A4 pref. poly-

definition (d) pref. many

A5 n. chylomicron

definition (d) microscopic particles of fat in the blood and lymph

A6 n. methane

definition (b) colorless gas that is formed when organic matter decomposes

A7 phr. approved for treatment

definition (b) phr. endorsed by a drug authority to be used as medication

A8 n. uvula

definition (d) fleshy tissue at the back of the throat

A9 n. cleavage

definition (a) series of fast mitotic divisions in embryology

A10 n. circadian rhythm

definition (d) daily activity cycle in many organisms caused by a 24-hour interval

A1 n. procerin

definition (a) a nutritional supplement for men with thinning hair and hair loss

A2 n. medical history

definition (c) information on a person's previous illnesses and their present health conditions

A3 adj. septic

definition (c) infected (as a result of the presence of microorganisms)

A4 adj. sustained

definition (a) held for a long time

A5 n. sodium hydroxide

definition (c) base that is used as a reagent for several tests

A6 n. cerebrospinal fluid

definition (d) clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord

A7 phr. not applicable

definition (b) phr. describes information that can be ignored

A8 n. meninges

definition (a) the outer membranes that surround the brain

A9 n. approval

definition (d) endorsement

A10 v. decompose

definition (c) to break down; to decay

A1 **n. wart**

definition (d) small skin growth common on the hands of children

A2 **n. dizziness**

definition (b) light-headedness

A3 **n. gene**

definition (d) control characteristics of the plant

A4 **n. nucleoside**

definition (d) compound containing a nitrogenous base (purine or pyrimidine) and a sugar

A5 **n. streptococcus**

definition (c) bacteria which causes respiratory tract infections and wound infections

A6 **n. malaise**

definition (c) a feeling of being generally unwell but without specific symptoms

A7 **n. uses**

definition (d) cases in which a specific medication should be applied

A8 **adj. rigid**

definition (d) stiff; very hard

A9 **adj. ideal**

definition (a) perfect

A10 **n. vaccination**

definition (d) act of making unsusceptible to disease by inoculating

A1 n. stem cell

definition (d) a small cavity with the potential to form many different types units

A2 n. silicon

definition (b) group 1V element with the chemical symbol Si

A3 n. stomach

definition (b) organ that digests food and produces hydrochloric acid

A4 adj. lateral

definition (a) related to the side

A5 v. notice

definition (a) to observe

A6 n. lysosome

definition (a) membranous sacs that contain enzymes

A7 n. nucleoplasm

definition (d) gelatinous or liquid material that constitutes the kernel of a cell

A8 adj. hypertrophy

definition (b) over-development of a tissue (or part of) which leads to an increase in size and volume of the tissue

A9 n. tremor

definition (d) small but uncontrolled shaking movements of a part of the body

A10 n. helium

definition (a) first member of group V111; a noble gas

A1 **n. diabetic**

definition (b) with features of diabetes

A2 **n. melanoma**

definition (d) type of skin cancer

A3 **n. hemoglobin**

definition (b) a chemical that carries oxygen in red blood cells

A4 **n. universal indicator**

definition (b) chemical that changes color as the pH changes

A5 **n. frontal lobe**

definition (d) part of the cerebral hemisphere that controls impulses and personality

A6 **n. magnetic field**

definition (d) the area around an object that attracts iron or steel where things can be affected by its force

A7 **n. sputum**

definition (a) that which is expectorated

A8 **n. priapism**

definition (a) condition in which the penis is continually erect

A9 **n. shape**

definition (a) the dimensional appearance; the morphology

A10 **adj. medial**

definition (a) relating to the middle of the body or body part

A1 **n. blister**

definition (d) a skin swelling which contains fluid

A2 **n. shoulder**

definition (b) the joint where the top of the arm joins the trunk

A3 **n. skin rash**

definition (a) inflammation

A4 **n. monoxide**

definition (d) compound containing 2 elements one of which is a single oxygen

A5 **n. stiffness**

definition (b) lack of flexibility; rigidity

A6 **n. smallpox**

definition (b) an often fatal; contagious illness which has almost been eradicated through vaccination

A7 **adj. skeletal**

definition (c) relating to the bones; very thin (informal)

A8 **n. smooth endoplasmic reticulum**

definition (d) series of membranes that manufacture lipids in the cell and lack ribosomes on its outer surface

A9 **n. foam**

definition (b) gas finely dispersed in either a solid or a liquid

A10 **n. neurilemma**

definition (d) a cellular sheath composed of Schwann cells which envelops the axons of peripheral neurons

A1 n. cholesterol

definition (c) a steroid that plays an important part in metabolism

A2 n. joint

definition (b) part of the body where connecting bones are held together by connective tissue and are able to move

A3 n. tin

definition (a) metal with the chemical symbol Sn

A4 pref. meso -

definition (a) pref. middle

A5 pref. endo-

definition (a) pref. inner; inside

A6 n. sclera

definition (a) white outer coat of the eye

A7 n. alanine

definition (a) an amino acid

A8 n. dehydration

definition (c) the process of passively losing or actively removing water from something

A9 n. rust

definition (b) iron oxide that forms when exposed to oxygen and moisture

A10 n. sensitive

definition (c) responsive to physical stimuli

A1 n. immune system

definition (d) the organs and cells that provide defense against tissue invasion or damage

A2 n. cimetidine

definition (a) generic name for drugs that used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid; brand name: Tagamet

A3 n. insomniac

definition (a) person who is unable to sleep

A4 n. biological clock

definition (b) system that controls daily cycles such as blood pressure, sleep rhythms and hormone release; body clock

A5 n. mitosis

definition (a) cellular division producing somatic cells with a full quota of chromosomes after each division

A6 n. competitive inhibition

definition (a) interference of enzyme action by an abnormal substrate that blocks the normal substrate entering the active site

A7 n. acyl chloride

definition (b) this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom

A8 n. epigastrium

definition (b) upper abdomen between the ribcage and navel

A9 n. position

definition (c) stance

A10 n. bromide

definition (c) a compound made of bromine joined to another element

A1 n. lipitor

definition (b) an oral drug that reduces triglycerides; potent in reducing LDL cholesterol because higher doses can be given

A2 n. neurontin

definition (a) anticonvulsant used to treat seizures associated with epilepsy

A3 adj. fluid

definition (c) able to flow easily

A4 n. metal

definition (a) an element that loses electrons in a chemical reaction

A5 n. radiographer

definition (d) someone who takes X-rays

A6 adj. endothermic

definition (b) a process where heat is absorbed from the surroundings

A7 n. detritus

definition (c) rubbish produced when something degrades

A8 v. terminate

definition (b) to end

A9 n. chloroplast

definition (a) cell containing chlorophyll

A10 v. rotate

definition (c) to turn around an axis

A1 **n. ambien**

definition (d) sedative-hypnotic used for the short-term treatment of insomnia

A2 **v. measure**

definition (d) to record a quantity; dimension or capacity

A3 **adj. thermal**

definition (c) relating to heat

A4 **adj. peptic**

definition (c) relating to the stomach

A5 **n. fibula**

definition (a) thin lower leg bone

A6 **adj. prolonged**

definition (a) extended (related to a period of time)

A7 **n. dosing schedule**

definition (d) pattern that determines when and how much of a drug or medication should be consumed by a patient

A8 **n. vocal cord**

definition (c) membranous folds in the larynx which vibrate when air passes through

A9 **abbr. M.I.**

definition (d) abbr. heart attack

A10 **adj. communicable**

definition (a) capable of being passed on easily

A1 n. heartburn

definition (a) burning pain the chest area due to reflux of stomach acid; indigestion

A2 n. zinc

definition (b) a metal showing few properties of the transition metals

A3 n. alertness

definition (d) carefulness; vigilance; watchfulness

A4 n. galactose

definition (c) a simple sugar that is converted to glucose in the liver

A5 adj. two-dimensional

definition (d) having length and width

A6 n. ribonucleic acid RNA

definition (d) part of the cell center that codes for protein synthesis

A7 adj. poisonous

definition (d) toxic

A8 n. fungus

definition (d) organism that reproduces by sporing; e.g. a mushroom

A9 n. carboxyl group

definition (a) -COOH group

A10 adj. cardiothoracic

definition (b) relating to the heart and chest region

A1 **pref. morph-**

definition (a) pref. form

A2 **v. overdose**

definition (d) to take an excessive dose of a drug

A3 **n. anemia**

definition (c) lack of red blood cells; deficiency of red blood cells; a low level of hemoglobin in the blood

A4 **v. dehydrate**

definition (d) to lose water from; to remove water from something

A5 **n. actin filament**

definition (d) eukaryotic structure that makes up the cytoskeleton

A6 **n. eardrum**

definition (b) tympanic membrane; membrane separating the middle ear from the outer ear

A7 **adj. ferric**

definition (d) iron with an oxidation number of +3

A8 **n. ulna**

definition (c) long bone of the lower arm (forearm)

A9 **v. atrophy**

definition (c) to shrink; to degenerate; to reduce

A10 **adj. azimuthal**

definition (b) related to a horizontal angle

A1 n. infertility

definition (c) inability to conceive (get pregnant)

A2 n. pain

definition (d) an unpleasant sensation; suffering of the body or mind

A3 n. edema

definition (d) swelling of a part of the body due to abnormal fluid collection in the spaces between the cells

A4 adj. rheumatic

definition (d) relating to the joints

A5 n. recombinant DNA

definition (c) new genetic material that has been created by mixing genes from different organisms

A6 n. cell membrane

definition (b) lamellar tissue that surrounds and covers a cell and its contents

A7 adj. delayed

definition (a) held up; put off to a later time

A8 n. brow

definition (a) the part of the face above the eyes

A9 n. overdose

definition (c) an excessive amount of a drug; too large portion of a medication or drug

A10 v. coagulate

definition (b) to thicken from a liquid state towards a solid state

A1 n. ultrasound

definition (c) type of scan that uses high frequency waves to image body parts

A2 adj. juvenile

definition (c) relating to youth

A3 n. side effect

definition (b) secondary and usually unwanted result caused by a drug

A4 adj. epigastric

definition (a) referring to the upper abdomen

A5 n. inhibitor

definition (a) something that stops or slows down a biological event or function

A6 n. septicemia

definition (a) illness caused by bacteria in the blood

A7 n. tendency

definition (d) the way a thing or person is likely to act or behave

A8 n. plasmolysis

definition (a) the process where a cell's contents shrink away from the cell wall when placed in a hypertonic solution

A9 n. hyperventilation

definition (a) deeper and more frequent ventilation than normal

A10 n. scan

definition (b) a computer generated image of a part of the body

A1 n. sexual performance

definition (b) capability to carry out intercourse

A2 n. Bunsen burner

definition (b) device used as a fuel source in laboratories

A3 n. rash

definition (a) an eruption on the skin

A4 v. notify

definition (c) to warn; to inform

A5 n. pancreatitis

definition (d) inflammation or infection of the a glandular organ located in the abdomen

A6 n. diarrhea

definition (d) frequent and excessive bowel motions; malfunction of the bowel

A7 n. tuberculosis

definition (c) an infectious disease called by the Mycobacterium bacillus

A8 n. bacterium

definition (c) one-celled organisms that don't have a cell nucleus and reproduce by spore formation or fission

A9 n. electrolyte

definition (b) dissolved salt or ions in the body fluids

A10 n. base

definition (b) substance that contains hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water

A1 **n. vitamin E**

definition (c) tocopherol

A2 **adj. elderly**

definition (b) senior; older; aged

A3 **n. carcinogen**

definition (c) a substance that causes cancer

A4 **n. prostaglandin**

definition (c) potent hormone-like substance found in many bodily tissues (and especially in semen)

A5 **n. feedback**

definition (a) process where the increase in a product of a reaction leads to a decrease in its rate of production and vice versa

A6 **n. radiograph**

definition (b) an X-ray

A7 **n. magnetic pole**

definition (b) either of the ends of an object that is able to attract iron or steel

A8 **n. retrovirus**

definition (b) a pathogenic agent containing RNA, which can convert to DNA inside a cell

A9 **n. torque**

definition (c) moment of a force

A10 **n. note**

definition (d) hint; warning (especially in drug or medication descriptions)

A1 n. chlorophyll

definition (c) green pigment found in all green plants that absorbs light so that photosynthesis can occur

A2 n. suicide

definition (a) the act of intentionally taking one's own life

A3 n. emergency room

definition (c) department in a hospital or clinic that is equipped to provide immediate or medical treatment

A4 adj. intravenous

definition (d) into a blood vessel

A5 n. rib

definition (d) one of 12 pairs of long, thin bones that curve from the spine to join the sternum in front

A6 n. vaccine

definition (a) a substance used clinically for the immunization of a recipient against an infectious agent; immunogen that contains a suspension of weakened or dead pathogenic cells; it is injected in order to stimulate the production of antibodies

A7 n. maltose

definition (a) a sugar made from starch

A8 adj. pathological

definition (d) causes disease or an abnormal state

A9 n. sulfur

definition (a) chemical element with the symbol S

A10 n. alcohol

definition (b) any of a class of organic compounds formed when a hydroxyl group (-OH) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in a hydrocarbon

A1 n. arthritis

definition (d) inflammation of a joint or joints

A2 n. sexual stimulation

definition (b) emotional and physical state in which a person wants to engage in intercourse

A3 abbr. FDA

definition (d) abbr. a federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products

A4 n. messenger RNA

definition (d) copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins

A5 n. labia

definition (b) the external folds of tissue that surround the vagina

A6 n. elongation

definition (a) process in polypeptide synthesis of increasing in length

A7 n. rough endoplasmic reticulum

definition (c) series of membranes covered with ribosomes that make proteins

A8 n. spasm

definition (b) painful and prolonged muscular contraction; a bout (of pain)

A9 n. leucocyte

definition (d) white blood cell with an immune role found in the lymphatic system

A10 n. surfactant

definition (c) lipoprotein agent with a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part

A1 **n. stroke**

definition (a) heart attack; apoplexy; cerebrovascular accident; (CVA)

A2 **n. rhodium**

definition (d) metallic element like platinum

A3 **n. artery**

definition (a) carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body

A4 **adj. sweet**

definition (a) having the taste of sugar

A5 **abbr. TSH**

definition (b) abbr. hormone which is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland

A6 **n. pus**

definition (c) a thick yellow-green liquid containing dead cells and white cells that forms in infected areas

A7 **n. rifabutin**

definition (b) a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is being used as prophylaxis against disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection in HIV-positive patients; brand name: Mycobutin

A8 **abbr. GLC**

definition (d) abbr. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures

A9 **n. male**

definition (d) a man; an organism capable of fertilizing a female

A10 **n. tragus**

definition (b) protuberance in front of the external auditory meatus

A1 n. vitamin B complex

definition (c) complex of organic substances; niacin; folic acid and pantothenic acid

A2 n. microbiology

definition (a) a field of science

A3 n. dioxide

definition (c) a compound with 2 oxygen atoms in it

A4 n. chest pain

definition (c) aching in the thorax

A5 n. triple bond

definition (b) three covalent linkages connecting two atoms

A6 n. missed dosage

definition (b) condition that is caused when a virus becomes resistant to the drug regimen;

A7 n. belly

definition (d) area of body below the diaphragm and above the pelvis (informal)

A8 n. cyst

definition (a) a membrane lined vesicle or sac

A9 n. acetylcholine

definition (a) the neurotransmitter used by cholinergic nerves

A10 adj. soporific

definition (c) induces sleep; sedative

A1 phr. maintain an erection

definition (a) phr. to keep the penis rigid and upright

A2 n. spine

definition (d) the vertebral column

A3 adj. sedative

definition (c) induces sleep; soporific

A4 adj. inflamed

definition (d) sore; red and swollen

A5 n. tissue

definition (c) a group of cells with the same shape and function

A6 n. propanone

definition (c) solvent which is a ketone

A7 n. microphage

definition (d) small phagocyte white blood cell

A8 v. immunize

definition (c) to inoculate; to vaccinate

A9 n. glycogen

definition (a) the polysaccharide in which glucose is stored in animal tissues

A10 n. syphilis

definition (c) chronic venereal infection

A1 **pref. oligo-**

definition (c) pref. few

A2 **n. bereavement**

definition (b) loss of someone close through death

A3 **v. modify**

definition (c) to change; to alter

A4 **n. abnormality**

definition (c) irregularity

A5 **adj. isothermal**

definition (b) referring to constant temperatures

A6 **n. black stools**

definition (d) hematochezia; melena

A7 **adj. immature**

definition (d) unfinished stage of growth or development; unripe; childish

A8 **v. menstruate**

definition (b) to bleed from the uterus when the lining is shed each month

A9 **adj. acute**

definition (c) of recent or sudden onset

A10 **n. glycoprotein**

definition (d) proteins joined to carbohydrate that are found on the surface of cells

A1 **n. sleep**

definition (d) the period of closed-eye rest usually taken at night

A2 **pref. mono-**

definition (a) pref. one

A3 **n. radiology**

definition (a) branch of medicine that uses X-rays to diagnose and treat disease

A4 **n. drive**

definition (b) urge

A5 **pref. inter-**

definition (b) pref. between

A6 **n. coccus**

definition (d) spherical-shaped bacterium

A7 **phr. to double-up the dose**

definition (d) phr. to increase the consumption of a particular drug or medication by two times

A8 **adj. isotonic**

definition (d) having the same composition as the body fluids; having equal tension

A9 **n. poison**

definition (b) anything causing damage to the body

A10 **n. trachea**

definition (d) 'windpipe'; cartilaginous tube that connects the larynx to the bronchi

A1 n. moisture

definition (c) humidity; condition that should be avoided when storing drugs or medications

A2 pref. audio-

definition (c) pref. hearing or sound

A3 n. hyperopia

definition (a) medical condition of long sightedness

A4 abbr. CSF

definition (b) abbr. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord

A5 n. diaphragm

definition (d) muscle separating abdomen from thorax

A6 n. mass number

definition (a) the number of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus

A7 n. spectator ion

definition (b) ions which are present in a solution but do not take part in a reaction

A8 n. race

definition (c) humans considered as a group, breed or strain

A9 n. vomit

definition (b) the contents of the stomach that are brought up from the stomach

A10 v. resuscitate

definition (d) to bring back to life

A1 **v. snore**

definition (a) to make a loud nasal sound during sleep which keeps others awake

A2 **n. hydrochlorothiazide**

definition (c) diuretic drug to treat hypertension; trade name: Esidrix

A3 **n. resuscitation**

definition (c) the act of bringing someone back to life

A4 **n. female**

definition (d) a woman; an organism capable of being fertilized by a male

A5 **n. isoleucine**

definition (d) an amino acid

A6 **v. isomerize**

definition (a) change into another chemical compound

A7 **v. lyse**

definition (c) to disintegrate; to destroy

A8 **adj. heterotrophic**

definition (c) related to organisms requiring ingested nutrition which they break down to receive energy

A9 **n. individual**

definition (a) a single person or entity

A10 **n. adenoids**

definition (d) lymphoid tissue at the back of the throat

A1 n. impotence

definition (b) inability to get and maintain erections

A2 n. myopia

definition (b) shortsightedness

A3 n. glycerol

definition (d) one of the building blocks of fats; an alcohol with three carbons and three hydroxyl groups

A4 n. paralysis

definition (c) inability to move or act

A5 n. filtrate

definition (c) the solid that is separated from a solution

A6 n. enzyme specificity

definition (c) the tendency of biological catalysts to catalyze one or few reactions

A7 n. valency theory

definition (c) idea that explains chemical bonding as an effect of the outer shell electrons

A8 n. ileum

definition (c) part of the small intestine

A9 n. ureter

definition (b) tube connecting the kidney to the bladder

A10 n. Huntington's Chorea

definition (c) inherited disorder caused by a single gene defect, which is dominantly inherited

A1 n. carbohydrate

definition (b) compound made from plants containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen

A2 n. silica

definition (a) white crystalline compound used to make glass

A3 n. carbon monoxide

definition (d) a poisonous gas

A4 v. lactate

definition (d) to secrete milk

A5 n. hydrolysis

definition (a) reaction where molecular bonds are broken by reaction with water

A6 n. stapes

definition (b) innermost bone of the three ossicles

A7 n. melting point

definition (b) the temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid

A8 v. dissipate

definition (c) to disappear

A9 n. diastole

definition (c) the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle relaxes

A10 n. cannabis

definition (d) a drug also known as marijuana

A1 **n. insulin**

definition (b) a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps control the blood glucose level

A2 **n. ovulation**

definition (b) the time of the month when eggs are released from the follicle

A3 **n. metaphase**

definition (d) stage of cell division where the spindle parts and chromosomes line up in the center

A4 **n. hypochondriac**

definition (c) a healthy person who worries excessively about their health and believes they are ill

A5 **n. nuclear pore**

definition (b) area which allows passage of substances into cytoplasm and back

A6 **n. acetaminophen**

definition (b) a painkiller

A7 **v. worsen**

definition (c) to deteriorate

A8 **n. pharyngitis**

definition (c) infection or inflammation of the back of the throat

A9 **v. spread**

definition (d) to move outwards to cover a larger area

A10 **n. cystic fibrosis**

definition (c) inherited disease

A1 n. testosterone

definition (d) the main sex hormone in the male

A2 n. starvation

definition (c) the state of being without food for a long time

A3 n. caffeine

definition (b) a drug present in tea; coffee and cola that is a stimulant

A4 n. corticosteroids

definition (b) hormone that is produced by the adrenal cortex

A5 n. relaxant

definition (b) something which induces a state of rest in the body

A6 n. urinary system

definition (b) the kidney, bladder and urinary tracts

A7 adv. neighboring

definition (d) next to

A8 adj. hypotonic

definition (b) having a lower osmotic pressure than another solution

A9 n. extensor

definition (c) muscle that straightens out a limb or joint

A10 n. absolute zero

definition (d) the lowest possible temperature where particles of matter have the smallest amount of energy possible

A1 **n. tablet**

definition (d) a dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet

A2 **n. furosemide**

definition (c) popular diuretic used to treat hypertension and edema; trade name: Lasix

A3 **n. allergen**

definition (d) a substance that causes an allergic reaction

A4 **n. mammal**

definition (a) warm-blooded vertebrates who have young which feed on milk from their mothers' glands

A5 **pref. milli-**

definition (c) pref. one thousandth part

A6 **n. maximum**

definition (c) the greatest or highest possible

A7 **adj. intercellular**

definition (d) describing the space between

A8 **n. integumentary system**

definition (b) the skin and related structures such as hair and nails

A9 **n. beriberi**

definition (b) illness due to thiamine deficiency

A10 **adj. biotic**

definition (a) living; living organisms

A1 **n. lithium**

definition (b) soft silver-white univalent element of the alkali metal group

A2 **n. dementia**

definition (c) illness affecting the brain where the ability to remember things; and other mental skills; are poor

A3 **v. poison**

definition (d) to cause damage to an organism as a result of exposure to a toxic substance

A4 **n. regeneration**

definition (b) the regrowth of lost or damaged parts or cells

A5 **n. flagellate**

definition (c) an organism that moves with the help of a tail-like structure

A6 **adj. adiabatic**

definition (b) related to a thermodynamic process involving no heat exchange

A7 **v. replace**

definition (d) to put back into a former position; to substitute

A8 **n. plastid**

definition (a) energy-transducing organelle in plant cells

A9 **n. dorsum**

definition (b) the back of the body

A10 **adj. internal**

definition (c) inside

A1 n. grief

definition (d) sadness felt after a loss; for example; a death of a close relative

A2 n. pregnancy

definition (a) the period between conception and childbirth

A3 v. vomit

definition (d) to spew; to be sick; to eject the stomach contents through the mouth; to throw up

A4 n. saturated fat

definition (c) substance which contains only single bonds connecting the atoms

A5 adj. metamorphic

definition (a) relating to change of form

A6 adj. levorotatory

definition (b) related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the left

A7 n. tightly-closed container

definition (b) bottle, box or tube which contains drugs or medicines and is shut securely

A8 abbr. TB

definition (a) abbr. infectious lung disease

A9 n. gastroenteritis

definition (b) infection of the gut causing diarrhea and vomiting

A10 n. bias

definition (b) an error in the method or study design that could affect the results

A1 n. estrogen

definition (a) female sex hormone

A2 v. burn

definition (d) to be on fire; to scald

A3 v. regenerate

definition (d) to grow again; to reform

A4 n. hypoglycemia

definition (b) low glucose concentration in the blood

A5 suf. -meter

definition (a) suf. measuring device

A6 n. pinocytosis

definition (b) process where liquid is taken into the cell within vesicles

A7 n. heterotroph

definition (c) organism that depends on autotrophs (producers) for food and oxygen

A8 n. white matter

definition (a) nerve tissue of the central nervous system that is pale in comparison to the gray matter because it contains more nerve fibers (the myelin covering the nerve fibers is white)

A9 n. electron shell

definition (d) outer covering represented by a circle around the nucleus that contains electrons of comparative energies

A10 v. sample

definition (d) to take a representative part or portion; to taste something

A1 n. mental illness

definition (c) disorder of the mind where thought and/or behavior are abnormal and cause distress

A2 abbr. MRI

definition (d) abbr. diagnostic technique which uses a magnetic field and radio waves to provide computerized images of internal body tissues magnetic resonance imaging

A3 adj. tough

definition (b) hard to break

A4 v. experience

definition (c) to feel; to endure

A5 suf. -logy

definition (a) suf. study

A6 n. substrate

definition (c) the material on which an enzyme works

A7 n. rigor mortis

definition (b) rigidity of death

A8 n. amphipathic lipid

definition (c) contains a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part

A9 n. carotene

definition (d) highly colored pigments (yellow to red) found in vegetables

A10 n. homeostasis

definition (c) the process that maintains balance or equilibrium of an organism's internal environment

A1 **abbr. AIDS**

definition (d) abbr. immune deficiency disease that cannot be cured

A2 **pref. intra-**

definition (a) pref. within

A3 **n. bone marrow**

definition (b) spongy, red tissue found in the reticulo-endothelial system of mammals

A4 **n. sperm**

definition (c) male gamete (sex cell)

A5 **n. allotrope**

definition (c) crystalline form of a chemical element

A6 **n. micturition**

definition (c) passage of urine from the bladder outside of the body

A7 **n. microfilament**

definition (b) rod-like structure made of actin

A8 **n. precautions**

definition (d) measures to prevent unwanted effects; safety measures

A9 **n. spectator**

definition (b) something or someone that does not take part but is present (and watching)

A10 **n. child**

definition (b) opposite of adult; youngster; offspring

A1 n. magnet

definition (d) a substance that can attract iron or steel

A2 n. in vitro

definition (a) referring to processes and experiments occurring outside an organism in an artificial environment

A3 n. osteoblast

definition (c) cell that make new bone by producing collagen

A4 n. oxide

definition (b) compound of a nonmetallic diatomic element

A5 n. isomerization

definition (c) This process changes straight chain alkanes into branched chain compounds by passing them over a catalyst

A6 n. flexor

definition (b) muscle that allows a joint to bend

A7 n. crista

definition (c) fold in a membrane which forms a projection

A8 n. beta pleated sheet

definition (a) secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain forms a zigzag shape

A9 n. deoxygenated blood

definition (d) blood which contains very little oxygen

A10 v. hemorrhage

definition (d) to bleed (usually a large amount)

A1 n. information technology

definition (b) methods of calculating and processing data communications

A2 adj. sharp

definition (a) having a thin edge suited for cutting

A3 adj. optimal

definition (a) the best

A4 adj. peripheral

definition (c) relating to the outside; the edge

A5 pref. therm-

definition (c) pref. heat

A6 n. incus

definition (a) one of the ossicles

A7 adv. slightly

definition (a) a little bit; marginally

A8 n. fallopian tube

definition (c) pair of ducts through which the eggs are moving to the uterus

A9 v. hydrolyze

definition (a) to break down a compound by means of water

A10 adj. episodic

definition (c) occurring at separate times

A1 n. spinal cord

definition (c) nervous tissue contained in the linked vertebra of the back

A2 v. rust

definition (d) to corrode

A3 n. sunburn

definition (a) acute and painful skin damage

A4 adv. rare

definition (c) uncommon; not usual

A5 n. amino sugar

definition (d) compounds where a hydroxyl group is replaced by an amino group

A6 adj. painful

definition (b) aching

A7 n. potential energy

definition (b) stored power which has the capacity to do work

A8 adj. transmembrane

definition (b) through the cell envelope

A9 n. electron configuration

definition (a) the way that electrons are found around an atom

A10 n. synapse

definition (c) junction between the end of a nerve and another type of excitable cell

A1 **v. panic**

definition (a) to react with extreme fear or anxiety to a situation

A2 **n. pharmacist**

definition (b) person who sells drugs and medications

A3 **n. trauma**

definition (a) a physical injury or accident inflicting pain

A4 **n. X-linked disease**

definition (a) characteristic that is controlled by a gene carried on the X chromosome

A5 **n. motor neuron**

definition (b) nerve cell that conducts messages from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles

A6 **n. scrotal sac**

definition (a) one of 2 bags of skin hanging behind the penis in the male

A7 **n. endocytosis**

definition (a) process where substances are taken into a cell

A8 **n. addition reaction**

definition (d) process in which two molecules join to form a single compound

A9 **n. alkaloid**

definition (b) organic substances that contain nitrogen

A10 **adj. inert**

definition (b) chemically unreactive

A1 n. vitamin D

definition (b) organic substance derived from steroids that is required for bone metabolism

A2 n. meter

definition (a) unit of length

A3 n. peritoneum

definition (a) membrane lining the inside of the abdominal cavity

A4 pref. multi-

definition (b) pref. many

A5 adj. adipose

definition (a) of fat; fatty

A6 n. immunology

definition (d) the study of the body's defense system against illness and invasion

A7 n. isomer

definition (d) a compound with the same elements but different atomic arrangements

A8 n. obstetrician

definition (a) doctor who is a specialist in conception, pregnancy and childbirth

A9 n. equilibrium

definition (a) state of a body or physical system at rest

A10 v. delay

definition (b) to put off to a later time; to slow the progress of something

A1 n. levitra

definition (b) a prescription drug used in the treatment of erectile dysfunction; generic name: vardenafil

A2 n. filter

definition (b) device with small holes that separates a solid from a liquid

A3 adj. isobaric

definition (c) referring to equal weights or pressure

A4 pref. peri-

definition (b) pref. around

A5 n. kinetic energy

definition (d) power of movement

A6 n. tricuspid valve

definition (b) membranous flap that controls blood flow between the right atrium and the right ventricle

A7 adj. amphipathic

definition (a) having both hydrophobic (water-hating) and hydrophilic (water-loving) regions

A8 n. refraction

definition (b) the bending of a waveform as it passes to a medium of different density

A9 n. bronchioles

definition (b) tiny branches of air tubes within the lungs

A10 v. insulate

definition (b) to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface

A1 **adj. magnetic**

definition (d) able to attract iron or steel

A2 **n. stomach ulcer**

definition (b) a small erosion (hole) in the gastrointestinal tract

A3 **n. carbon**

definition (c) element that makes up most organic molecules and can form 4 bonds with other atoms

A4 **n. uterus**

definition (b) abdominal organ where a baby develops before birth; the womb

A5 **pref. arthr-**

definition (a) pref. joint

A6 **n. delavirdine**

definition (b) generic name for a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that is applied to treat AIDS and HIV; trade name: Rescriptor

A7 **n. pleurisy**

definition (d) inflammation of a thin serous membrane that covers the lung

A8 **n. gland**

definition (b) group of cells specialized to produce secretory substances

A9 **adj. lacteal**

definition (b) related to lymph-carrying vessels

A10 **n. sight**

definition (b) vision; one of the five senses

A1 n. peyronie's disease

definition (b) condition characterized by a bent penis

A2 n. skeleton

definition (b) all the bones that form the structure of the body

A3 n. toenail

definition (d) hard structure at the end of the digits of the foot

A4 n. zygote

definition (b) the fertilized ovum (before it is cleaved)

A5 phr. take this drug by mouth

definition (b) phr. use this medicine orally

A6 n. chlorofluorocarbon

definition (d) gases used in aerosols

A7 n. cardiogenic shock

definition (a) an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops

A8 abbr. CFC

definition (a) abbr. gases used in aerosols

A9 n. articular cartilage

definition (d) cartilage being located at the joint

A10 v. avoid

definition (a) to keep away from; to prevent from happening

A1 n. speech

definition (c) vocalization; a formal talk given in public

A2 n. radiotherapy

definition (d) treatment of diseased areas by exposing them to gamma rays or X-rays

A3 n. dehydrogenation

definition (c) the removal of hydrogen from a molecule

A4 n. fibrosis

definition (b) abnormal skin tissue growth

A5 n. chromatin

definition (c) nucleic substance that condenses to make chromosomes during mitosis

A6 n. mitochondrion

definition (d) cytoplasmic structure where ATP (energy) is made

A7 n. urination problems

definition (d) difficulties with micturition

A8 v. aggravate

definition (b) to make worse; to worsen

A9 adj. enteric

definition (b) refers to the intestine

A10 adj. chronic

definition (a) lasts a long time; persistent

A1 **n. palm**

definition (a) the inside surface of the hand; tropical tree

A2 **adj. surgical**

definition (d) relating to treatment of diseases and injuries by medical operation

A3 **n. paraplegic**

definition (b) someone who is unable to move their legs

A4 **v. stop**

definition (a) to block; to cease

A5 **n. cytology**

definition (d) the study of cells

A6 **n. malleus**

definition (d) largest middle ear ossicle (bone)

A7 **n. law of segregation**

definition (a) one allele is inherited from each parent giving 2 alleles for each trait

A8 **n. quinine**

definition (a) drug used to treat malaria

A9 **n. auricle**

definition (a) outer area of the ear with the function of protection

A10 **n. carbon dioxide**

definition (b) gas used by plants in photosynthesis and made in respiration

A1 **n. side**

definition (d) either half of the body

A2 **pref. bio-**

definition (d) pref. life

A3 **n. autopsy**

definition (d) medical dissection of a dead body which determines the cause of death

A4 **n. sigma bond**

definition (d) a covalent link formed between electron pairs in an orbital

A5 **n. anus**

definition (d) opening at the end of the alimentary canal

A6 **n. alveolus**

definition (c) air sac in the lung; part of the jaw that supports the teeth; any small cavity

A7 **n. cellular respiration**

definition (a) redox process where hydrogen is transferred to oxygen from glucose releasing energy

A8 **n. fermentation**

definition (d) process in which organic compounds, particularly carbohydrates are broken down by enzymes to produce energy; anaerobic chemical reaction being related to the breakdown of energy-rich compounds like carbohydrates and sugar

A9 **n. infection**

definition (b) situation created when microbes enter the body and cause a disease

A10 **v. absorb**

definition (d) to take in; to take up

A1 n. weight

definition (c) heaviness of an object; the size of a force exerted on an object in a gravitational field

A2 n. magnesium oxide

definition (d) a heat-resistant; white powder with the chemical symbol MgO

A3 n. fetus

definition (c) embryo in later stages of development

A4 v. prescribe

definition (c) to issue an order for a drug or medication

A5 n. histology

definition (b) the study of the microscopic structure of tissues

A6 n. fluorine

definition (a) poisonous halogen with the chemical symbol F

A7 n. miosis

definition (d) contraction of the pupil in the eye

A8 n. umbilical cord

definition (b) structure that connects a developing baby to the placenta

A9 adj. unicellular

definition (d) relating to one biological unit

A10 n. voice

definition (a) sounds made from the mouth as air passes through the larynx

A1 **n. retinol**

definition (d) vitamin A

A2 **n. methionine**

definition (d) an essential amino acid

A3 **n. ear wax**

definition (d) substance secreted in the outer ear canal by special glands

A4 **adj. endogenous**

definition (c) something made by or inside an organ

A5 **n. taste buds**

definition (c) clusters of receptor cells being used for the sense of taste

A6 **adj. saturated**

definition (c) containing as much of a substance as possible

A7 **n. secondary lysosome**

definition (c) a cytoplasmic cell organelle that has fused with a vesicle containing matter to be ingested

A8 **n. influenza**

definition (c) contagious viral illness that can cause fever; airway problems; muscle pain or more severe symptoms

A9 **v. reverse**

definition (a) to turn back; to change back

A10 **n. cerebral cortex**

definition (b) outer covering of the cerebrum responsible for consciousness, memory, intellect, voluntary activity and sensory perception

A1 **n. grapefruit**

definition (d) citrus X paradisi

A2 **n. androgen**

definition (a) steroid hormone controlling the development of male sexual characteristics

A3 **n. glucose**

definition (b) a monosaccharide (sugar) with 6 carbons

A4 **n. ketone**

definition (b) an organic compound that contains two alkyl groups attached to a carbonyl group

A5 **n. pyridoxine**

definition (d) vitamin B6

A6 **adj. mature**

definition (a) completed stage of growth or development

A7 **n. acyl anhydride**

definition (c) produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups

A8 **adj. regular**

definition (b) usual; normal; occurring at fixed intervals

A9 **n. molecule**

definition (c) two or more atoms of the same or different elements that unite because of Van der Waal's forces

A10 **adj. discrete**

definition (a) separate; not joined

A1 **n. acetone**

definition (a) solvent which is a ketone

A2 **n. yeast**

definition (b) barm

A3 **n. melanin**

definition (d) black pigment that protects against the sun

A4 **v. shiver**

definition (b) to shake or tremble with cold, fear or emotion

A5 **n. triglyceride**

definition (b) fat which has three fatty acids

A6 **n. sucrase**

definition (d) enzyme that breaks down a carbohydrate

A7 **adj. unlikely**

definition (d) improbable

A8 **v. masticate**

definition (b) to chew food using the teeth

A9 **n. citric acid cycle**

definition (c) process that aerobically breaks down food molecules to carbon dioxide; water and energy

A10 **adj. allosteric**

definition (d) another space

A1 **n. suture**

definition (a) a joining of the edges of a wound

A2 **v. foam**

definition (b) to form bubbles

A3 **n. birth control**

definition (b) the use of contraceptive methods to stop pregnancy; contraception

A4 **adj. sterilized**

definition (c) to be free of micro-organisms; to be unable to reproduce

A5 **pref. neuro-**

definition (b) pref. nerve

A6 **adj. immunodeficient**

definition (c) unable to become resistant against diseases

A7 **n. natural selection**

definition (a) theory which says that the characteristics that aid survival occur as random mutations and are then inherited as only the fittest survive

A8 **adj. hypertonic**

definition (c) having a higher osmotic pressure than another solution

A9 **n. external nares**

definition (b) nostrils

A10 **v. reproduce**

definition (d) to make similar structures or organisms

A1 n. vitamin A

definition (c) organic substance needed for skin and good eyesight

A2 n. celexa

definition (c) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used to treat depression; generic name: citalopram

A3 n. histamine

definition (a) chemical made from the amino acid histidine that is released in an immune reaction (especially allergic reactions)

A4 n. decrease

definition (b) reduction

A5 n. sacrum

definition (b) a triangular bone located between the coccyx and the lumbar vertebra

A6 adj. septal

definition (b) relating to a membranous sheet

A7 n. pellagra

definition (b) illness due to nicotinic acid deficiency

A8 adj. cerebral

definition (a) of the brain; concerning the brain

A9 n. nausea

definition (d) a sick feeling; wanting to vomit

A10 n. bromine

definition (c) red-brown halogen that is a liquid at room temperature but gives off an irritating vapor

A1 **n. acne**

definition (d) a disorder where the sebaceous glands become blocked causing pimples

A2 **n. endotoxin**

definition (c) a harmful protein contained within certain bacteria and released only when the bacterium dies or is broken down

A3 **v. swallow**

definition (d) to cause ingested substances to move down the throat and into the stomach

A4 **n. immunity**

definition (b) ability to resist infection, because of its white blood cells and antibodies

A5 **n. cellulose**

definition (c) carbohydrate that makes up the bulk of plant matter

A6 **n. stomach upset**

definition (b) dyspepsia; indigestion; malfunction of the digestive system characterized by heartburn or nausea

A7 **n. fluid mosaic model**

definition (a) the lipid bilayer structure of membranes

A8 **n. donor medicines**

definition (b) generic name for drugs that are often used to treat agina

A9 **adj. brachial**

definition (c) relating to the arm (or similar vestige in other organisms)

A10 **adj. hepatic**

definition (d) relating to the liver

A1 n. transplant

definition (c) a functioning organ or part which is removed from one person and given to another to replace a similar but non-functioning part

A2 n. phobia

definition (b) an extreme fear localized to particular objects or situations

A3 n. electrode

definition (d) the piece of conducting material through which an electric current enters and leaves a liquid or gas

A4 pref. micro-

definition (c) pref. small

A5 n. fat

definition (d) energy source; adipose tissue

A6 adj. rubbery

definition (d) describing the ability to be stretched

A7 n. allosteric enzyme

definition (a) catalytic protein which has a receptor site other than the active site

A8 n. pathogen

definition (d) something that can cause a disease in an organism

A9 adj. ocular

definition (d) of the eyes

A10 n. salivary amylase

definition (c) enzyme hydrolyzing starch into sugar

A1 n. prescription medication

definition (b) drug that can only be obtained with a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug

A2 adj. elastic

definition (a) able to return to original shape after being exposed to a force

A3 n. surface tension

definition (b) the property of liquid membranes which allows them to contract to a minimum area

A4 adj. intestinal

definition (c) enteric; enteral

A5 n. maxilla

definition (d) upper jaw bone

A6 adj. dorsal

definition (b) relating to the back surface; posterior

A7 v. phosphorylate

definition (d) to add a salt or ester to a molecule

A8 adj. minor

definition (c) small; of little importance

A9 n. abbreviation

definition (b) shortening

A10 n. keratin

definition (a) hard protein found in skin; hair or nails

- A1 **pref. auto-**
definition (c) pref. self
- A2 **n. bladder**
definition (c) organ that stores urine
- A3 **n. radius**
definition (a) line drawn from the center of a circle or tube to the outside
- A4 **n. skull**
definition (c) bony skeleton of the head
- A5 **n. microbiologist**
definition (c) person who works in a particular field of science
- A6 **n. sodium chloride**
definition (c) white powder used to season food
- A7 **adj. pharyngeal**
definition (b) relating to the upper part of the throat
- A8 **n. fainting**
definition (d) passing out from weakness
- A9 **n. acid salt**
definition (c) a compound made by partially neutralizing an acid with ionisable hydrogen atoms
- A10 **n. basal metabolic rate**
definition (a) the amount of energy expended by the body in order to survive at complete rest

A1 **n. fiber**

definition (c) indigestible cellulose in our food; roughage

A2 **n. itraconazole**

definition (b) generic name for an oral antifungal drug that is used to treat fungal nail disease; brand name: Sporanox

A3 **n. aerosol**

definition (b) very fine particles that are suspended in a gas

A4 **n. procedure**

definition (a) a method to follow; a course of action

A5 **n. transfer RNA**

definition (c) agent that delivers the amino acids required for protein synthesis to the ribosomes

A6 **adj. salty**

definition (d) piquant

A7 **v. seek advice**

definition (b) to consult with; to try and obtain information on how to solve a problem

A8 **adj. hydrophilic**

definition (a) having an affinity with water; readily absorbing water

A9 **n. myopic**

definition (c) someone who suffers from shortsightedness

A10 **adj. turgid**

definition (d) swollen and engorged

A1 **n. skin**

definition (c) the organ system that covers the body the integument.

A2 **n. quadriplegia**

definition (b) paralysis of the body from the neck down

A3 **adj. prostatic**

definition (d) relating to the gland surrounding the male urethra

A4 **n. reduction**

definition (a) the process where a substance gains electrons

A5 **pref. pseudo-**

definition (a) pref. false

A6 **abbr. CO**

definition (c) abbr. a poisonous gas

A7 **adj. warm-blooded**

definition (c) having a fairly constant body temperature

A8 **n. retina disease**

definition (a) malfunction of the light-sensitive membrane which is part of the eyeball

A9 **v. taste**

definition (c) to try the flavor of something by putting it on the tongue

A10 **adv. rarely**

definition (c) seldom

A1 **n. vitamin C**

definition (d) organic substance found in fruit and vegetables; important for skin

A2 **n. sexual intercourse**

definition (a) copulation

A3 **n. tubulin**

definition (c) protein which makes up microtubules

A4 **n. iron**

definition (a) trace element with the chemical symbol Fe

A5 **n. fluoride**

definition (b) ester of a particular acid

A6 **n. leukocyte**

definition (d) white blood cell

A7 **v. suffocate**

definition (d) to asphyxiate

A8 **adj. severe**

definition (d) serious; harsh

A9 **adj. significant**

definition (a) important; highly relevant

A10 **n. microfilaments**

definition (d) fibers located throughout the cytoplasm of a cell

A1 **n. steroid**

definition (b) molecule containing four rings of carbon atoms

A2 **n. salt**

definition (a) sodium chloride; white powder used for seasoning food

A3 **n. anatomy**

definition (a) the study of the physical structure and arrangement of an organism

A4 **v. suspect**

definition (a) to guess; to assume

A5 **n. chromosome**

definition (b) gene material found in the cell nucleus

A6 **adj. subnormal**

definition (d) below average

A7 **n. small intestine**

definition (d) part of bowel from the stomach to the cecum

A8 **n. microtubule**

definition (a) organ that helps cells hold their shape and assists in cell division

A9 **n. cilium**

definition (b) hair-like process found on epithelial linings; an eyelash or eyelid

A10 **n. thorax**

definition (a) area that contains the heart and lungs; the chest

A1 n. erythromycin

definition (c) generic name for an antibiotic that is obtained from the actinomycete *Streptomyces erythreus*; brand names: Erythrocin, E-Mycin, Ethril, Ilosone or Pediamycin

A2 n. enzyme

definition (c) protein that is produced by cells and catalyzes specific biochemical reactions

A3 n. prognosis

definition (d) a forecast of whether a disease will progress in severity or not

A4 n. tear

definition (b) fluid that is released from the lachrymal gland

A5 pref. sub-

definition (b) pref. under

A6 v. minimize

definition (b) to reduce as much as possible

A7 n. peroxisome

definition (d) a microbody full of enzymes where important break-down processes occur

A8 n. adrenaline

definition (b) a hormone made and released by the adrenal gland in response to stressors

A9 n. gamete

definition (b) sex cell

A10 n. matter

definition (d) something that exists in space as a solid; liquid or gas and has a mass

A1 n. concentration

definition (d) the amount of a substance within a second substance, usually in a solution

A2 n. beta-carotene

definition (b) a nutrient found throughout plant and animal species

A3 n. toughness

definition (d) the amount of effort or energy required to break an object

A4 n. autoantibody

definition (c) protein formed to fight the body's own cells

A5 n. osmosis

definition (b) process where solvent molecules, e.g. water, pass through a selectively permeable membrane from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration

A6 n. poisoning

definition (c) the act of being damaged by a toxic compound

A7 n. directions

definition (b) instructions; manual containing information on how to use a drug or medication

A8 n. neutron

definition (d) uncharged particle found in the nucleus of the atom

A9 adj. nasal

definition (c) relating to the nose

A10 adj. cardiac

definition (a) of the heart