

# 119 PCAT Vocabulary Tests

1190 Words by Meaning

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**Q1 n. strong metal with a high melting point**

- (a) tightly-closed container (b) titanium  
(c) immunization (d) hemiacetal

**Q2 n. generic drug that treats infection caused by a fungus**

- (a) glycocalyx (b) surfactant (c) ketoconazole (d) osteoblast

**Q3 n. male sex organ found in the scrotum**

- (a) magnetic pole (b) testicle (c) metaphase (d) sperm

**Q4 n. the amount of effort or energy required to break an object**

- (a) cerebral cortex (b) toughness (c) bug (d) pylorus

**Q5 pref. small**

- (a) peri- (b) arthr- (c) micro- (d) trans-

**Q6 abbr. a poisonous gas**

- (a) TSH (b) CFC (c) CO (d) mRNA

**Q7 n. upper jaw bone**

- (a) wavelength (b) fluid mosaic model (c) epilepsy (d) maxilla

**Q8 abbr. heart attack**

- (a) ATP (b) FDA (c) TB (d) M.I.

**Q9 v. to watch or record information**

- (a) panic (b) poison (c) dissolve (d) monitor

**Q10 n. stage of the cell cycle where cell division occurs**

- (a) rib (b) telophase  
(c) atrioventricular node (d) acne



- Q1 n. organic substance derived from steroids that is required for bone metabolism**  
(a) vitamin D (b) methionine (c) exocytosis (d) breath
- Q2 adj. weary; lacking energy**  
(a) ovarian (b) dorsal (c) tired (d) fungicidal
- Q3 n. condition where a healthy person worries excessively that they are ill**  
(a) hypochondria (b) vocal cord (c) palm (d) exotoxin
- Q4 n. hormone that is produced by the adrenal cortex**  
(a) corticosteroids (b) procerin (c) acid anhydride (d) osteoclast
- Q5 v. to do with; to be concerned with**  
(a) isolate (b) relate to (c) persist (d) monitor
- Q6 n. hormone made by the thyroid gland**  
(a) sinusitis (b) triiodothyronine (c) cimetidine (d) glycerol
- Q7 v. to deteriorate**  
(a) worsen (b) atrophy (c) measure (d) vomit
- Q8 v. to make a loud nasal sound during sleep which keeps others awake**  
(a) snore (b) smoke (c) perform (d) regenerate
- Q9 n. a painkiller**  
(a) acne (b) male (c) tablet (d) acetaminophen
- Q10 n. the study of cells**  
(a) atrioventricular node (b) androgen  
(c) speech (d) cytology

- Q1 n. antidepressant; selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor; generic name: paroxetine**  
(a) chlorofluorocarbon (b) paxil (c) nuclear envelope (d) sclera
- Q2 n. line drawn from the center of a circle or tube to the outside**  
(a) radius (b) reflux (c) voice (d) tuberculosis
- Q3 n. lack of red blood cells; deficiency of red blood cells; a low level of hemoglobin in the blood**  
(a) anemia (b) sildenafil (c) sexual performance (d) rigor mortis
- Q4 adj. pain-killing properties**  
(a) enteric (b) antibiotic (c) patellar (d) analgesic
- Q5 n. protuberance in front of the external auditory meatus**  
(a) reaction (b) tragus (c) metatarsal (d) tissue
- Q6 adj. having three parts**  
(a) tricuspid (b) excreted (c) delayed (d) intravenous
- Q7 n. code that shows the number and type of atoms**  
(a) molecular formula (b) kinetic energy (c) impotence (d) quadriplegia
- Q8 adj. related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the right**  
(a) dextrorotatory (b) ultraviolet (c) male (d) aliphatic
- Q9 n. the polysaccharide in which glucose is stored in animal tissues**  
(a) nicotine (b) dioxide (c) glycogen (d) Down's Syndrome
- Q10 n. fluid that is released from the lachrymal gland**  
(a) thiamine (b) osteoblast (c) condensation (d) tear

- Q1 n. humidity; condition that should be avoided when storing drugs or medications**  
(a) eardrum (b) side effect (c) shape (d) moisture
- Q2 adj. related to someone who has lost a loved one through death**  
(a) amphoteric (b) ferrous (c) bereaved (d) tired
- Q3 phr. in the mood to engage in intercourse**  
(a) take this drug by mouth (b) limit alcohol intake  
(c) maintain an erection (d) sexually aroused
- Q4 n. generic name for drugs that are often used to treat agina**  
(a) gonadotrophin (b) macula (c) shape (d) donor medicines
- Q5 n. digestive tract in mammals**  
(a) rough endoplasmic reticulum (b) tear  
(c) myeloma (d) alimentary canal
- Q6 n. cell containing chlorophyll**  
(a) regurgitation (b) intermediate filament  
(c) chloroplast (d) motor neuron
- Q7 n. stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles**  
(a) psychiatry (b) endothelium (c) biological clock (d) golgi complex
- Q8 n. this process changes the pH of a salt solution by changing the concentrations of hydroxyl groups and hydronium ions**  
(a) penicillin (b) salt hydrolysis (c) barium (d) cystic fibrosis
- Q9 adj. having the ability to kill insects**  
(a) insecticide (b) surgical (c) patellar (d) allosteric
- Q10 adj. relating to the stomach**  
(a) gastric (b) terminal (c) immunocompromised (d) elastic

- Q1 adj. related to adiposis**  
(a) postural (b) endogenous (c) rheumatic (d) overweight
- Q2 abbr. diagnostic technique which uses a magnetic field and radio waves to provide computerized images of internal body tissues magnetic resonance imaging**  
(a) CFC (b) M.I. (c) J (d) MRI
- Q3 n. any substance the body reacts to as foreign or harmful, by producing an antibody against it**  
(a) pathology (b) antigen (c) insomniac (d) erythromycin
- Q4 adj. relating to the bottom of the foot**  
(a) dangerous (b) insoluble (c) plantar (d) inert
- Q5 adj. a process where heat is absorbed from the surroundings**  
(a) sharp (b) fluid (c) endothermic (d) salty
- Q6 n. the triangular bone that lies at the back of the rib cage; the shoulder blade**  
(a) deamination (b) synthesis (c) obstetrician (d) scapula
- Q7 n. cell that has become part of the bone matrix**  
(a) nucleus (b) osteocyte (c) fascicle (d) poisoning
- Q8 v. to form bubbles**  
(a) foam (b) lactate (c) notice (d) block
- Q9 v. to make similar structures or organisms**  
(a) insulate (b) worsen (c) sprain (d) reproduce
- Q10 n. the regrowth of lost or damaged parts or cells**  
(a) grapefruit (b) regeneration (c) formula (d) exoskeleton

- Q1 n. burning pain the chest area due to reflux of stomach acid; indigestion**  
(a) heartburn (b) scalp  
(c) fermium (d) atrioventricular node
- Q2 n. vaccination**  
(a) amphipathic lipid (b) anaphase (c) immunization (d) osmosis
- Q3 n. antidepressant that works on both serotonin and norepinephrine**  
(a) radiologist (b) toxin (c) effexor (d) medication
- Q4 n. red-brown halogen that is a liquid at room temperature but gives off an irritating vapor**  
(a) lymph node (b) coenzyme (c) absolute zero (d) bromine
- Q5 n. 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**  
(a) syphilis (b) machine (c) activated complex (d) stiffness
- Q6 n. the outer membranes that surround the brain**  
(a) sexual function problems (b) meninges  
(c) cannabis (d) rust
- Q7 n. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time**  
(a) zygote (b) intravenous infusion  
(c) stethoscope (d) dehydration
- Q8 n. the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline that are made and secreted by the adrenals**  
(a) wart (b) osteoblast (c) catecholamines (d) hemopoiesis
- Q9 n. a physical feeling**  
(a) glucose (b) sensation (c) cerebral infarction (d) androgen
- Q10 n. the outer layer of cells in a blastocyst**  
(a) trophoblast (b) articular cartilage (c) meter (d) Down's Syndrome

- Q1 n. a joining of the edges of a wound**  
(a) semi-conductor (b) cotyledon (c) suture (d) corticosteroids
- Q2 adj. having shorter wavelengths than visible light**  
(a) magnetic (b) ultraviolet (c) adiabatic (d) adipose
- Q3 n. an amino acid**  
(a) cystine (b) diarrhea (c) skin rash (d) chemical equation
- Q4 n. link holding the atoms together**  
(a) creatinine (b) small intestine (c) metallic bond (d) dicotyledon
- Q5 adj. having the taste of sugar**  
(a) peptic (b) peripheral (c) septic (d) sweet
- Q6 n. an organism that moves with the help of a tail-like structure**  
(a) adenylate cyclase (b) cell membrane (c) flagellate (d) pregnancy
- Q7 adj. not able to dissolve**  
(a) insoluble (b) bony (c) painful (d) peripheral
- Q8 v. to take an excessive dose of a drug**  
(a) overdose (b) phosphorylate (c) avoid (d) exacerbate
- Q9 n. gas used by plants in photosynthesis and made in respiration**  
(a) antibody (b) carbon dioxide (c) steroid (d) rectum
- Q10 adj. relating to a gene form that is only expressed when two alleles are present; relating to one from each parent**  
(a) prolonged (b) individual (c) recessive (d) lumpy

- Q1 n. an amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates**  
(a) infertility (b) lecithin (c) toenail (d) creatine
- Q2 n. referring to processes and experiments occurring outside an organism in an artificial environment**  
(a) in vitro (b) epilepsy (c) plasmodesma (d) allele
- Q3 n. an organic compound that contains two alkyl groups attached to a carbonyl group**  
(a) taste buds (b) erectile dysfunction  
(c) ketone (d) bronchioles
- Q4 adj. relating to heat**  
(a) thermal (b) residual (c) male (d) hydrophilic
- Q5 n. a stereotyped and non-voluntary response that occurs in response to a stimulus**  
(a) sensitive (b) grief  
(c) reflex action (d) gas-liquid chromatography
- Q6 n. process where substances are taken into a cell**  
(a) exocytosis (b) endocytosis (c) ileum (d) artery
- Q7 n. a ratio of the quantity of a substance from one section to another**  
(a) microvillus (b) individual  
(c) enzyme (d) concentration gradient
- Q8 n. humans considered as a group, breed or strain**  
(a) reflection (b) race  
(c) microvillus (d) spontaneous reaction
- Q9 n. 'windpipe'; cartilaginous tube that connects the larynx to the bronchi**  
(a) barium (b) trachea (c) retina disease (d) immune system
- Q10 v. to keep away from; to prevent from happening**  
(a) paralyze (b) panic (c) avoid (d) delay

- Q1 n. material used to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface**  
(a) s-block element      (b) insulation      (c) anaphase      (d) beta-carotene
- Q2 n. substance secreted in the outer ear canal by special glands**  
(a) melanin      (b) toughness      (c) creatinine      (d) ear wax
- Q3 n. scale of temperature**  
(a) abdomen      (b) lithium      (c) Fahrenheit      (d) valency theory
- Q4 n. area which allows passage of substances into cytoplasm and back**  
(a) natural selection      (b) nuclear pore  
(c) intravenous infusion      (d) itraconazole
- Q5 n. cellular division producing somatic cells with a full quota of chromosomes after each division**  
(a) nucleoplasm      (b) spine      (c) glycolysis      (d) mitosis
- Q6 n. one of 2 bags of skin hanging behind the penis in the male**  
(a) exoskeleton      (b) scrotal sac      (c) meninges      (d) inorganic chemistry
- Q7 adj. extended (related to a period of time)**  
(a) antibiotic      (b) sick      (c) intercellular      (d) prolonged
- Q8 v. to stop something being able to move**  
(a) magnetize      (b) shake      (c) undergo      (d) paralyze
- Q9 v. to secrete milk**  
(a) saturate      (b) burn      (c) lactate      (d) modify
- Q10 n. a colorless petroleum product that has a benzene ring**  
(a) sexual intercourse      (b) benzene      (c) potential energy      (d) starvation



- Q1 n. this is the pressure of the blood against the arterial walls**  
(a) umbilical cord                      (b) blood pressure                      (c) eyebrow                      (d) morphine
- Q2 n. a heat-resistant; white powder with the chemical symbol MgO**  
(a) magnesium oxide                      (b) mitochondrion  
(c) rheumatoid arthritis                      (d) insomnia
- Q3 n. this is a layer of Schwann cells which covers the nerve axon**  
(a) glucagon                      (b) abbreviation                      (c) emulsion                      (d) myelin sheath
- Q4 n. the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment**  
(a) temperature                      (b) scan                      (c) smallpox                      (d) incus
- Q5 adj. relating to the breathing**  
(a) isothermal                      (b) unreactive                      (c) immature                      (d) respiratory
- Q6 n. a response which creates an unwanted product other than the main product**  
(a) tooth                      (b) side reaction                      (c) uranium                      (d) note
- Q7 adj. held up; put off to a later time**  
(a) binocular                      (b) delayed                      (c) pediatric                      (d) underweight
- Q8 adj. relating to the masculine gender**  
(a) autotrophic                      (b) male                      (c) thick                      (d) mitochondrial
- Q9 n. two or more atoms of the same or different elements that unite because of Van der Waal's forces**  
(a) potential energy                      (b) relaxant                      (c) light-headedness                      (d) molecule
- Q10 n. a disordered energy state where no work can be done**  
(a) joule                      (b) entropy                      (c) skin rash                      (d) wellbutrin

- Q1 n. a small cavity with the potential to form many different types units**  
(a) riboflavin (b) stem cell (c) mercury (d) urinary system
- Q2 adj. poisonous; harmful to health**  
(a) toxic (b) multicellular (c) two-dimensional (d) aliphatic
- Q3 n. interdependence between various medications**  
(a) vaccination (b) drug interactions (c) trophoblast (d) tendency
- Q4 adj. hard to break**  
(a) tough (b) underweight (c) soporific (d) major
- Q5 n. brand name for a drug that belongs to a group of medicines calcium channel blockers**  
(a) mibefradil (b) hyperventilation (c) hyperopia (d) edema
- Q6 adj. unable to resist disease**  
(a) immunocompromised (b) cardiac (c) ovarian (d) salty
- Q7 n. the area around an object that attracts iron or steel where things can be affected by its force**  
(a) pus (b) allotrope (c) magnetic field (d) palate
- Q8 n. the lowest possible temperature where particles of matter have the smallest amount of energy possible**  
(a) nonprescription medication (b) allosteric enzyme  
(c) menarche (d) absolute zero
- Q9 adj. able to flow easily**  
(a) peripheral (b) ideal (c) sterilized (d) fluid
- Q10 n. the back of the body**  
(a) separation (b) dorsum  
(c) addition-elimination reaction (d) atrium

- Q1 n. the syndrome due to physical dependence on ethanol so that stopping intake leads to withdrawal symptoms**  
(a) tendon (b) chromatin (c) sigma bond (d) alcoholism
- Q2 n. selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used to treat depression; generic name: citalopram**  
(a) mesophyll (b) sample (c) celexa (d) minimum
- Q3 n. the act of bringing someone back to life**  
(a) resuscitation (b) diuretics (c) testicle (d) taste
- Q4 n. small bones of the feet**  
(a) fission (b) flushing (c) synthesis (d) metatarsal
- Q5 adj. not able to respond readily**  
(a) unreactive (b) anabolic (c) respiratory (d) exothermic
- Q6 n. pancreatic unit that makes insulin**  
(a) lymph node (b) balance (c) fibrosis (d) beta cell
- Q7 n. ions which are present in a solution but do not take part in a reaction**  
(a) pressure (b) immunity (c) spectator ion (d) blood pressure
- Q8 n. the death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood flow**  
(a) chest pain (b) cerebral infarction (c) pleurisy (d) coma
- Q9 v. to make into a suspension of two liquids which do not mix completely**  
(a) hemorrhage (b) emulsify (c) worsen (d) foam
- Q10 adj. related to the side**  
(a) endogenous (b) palmar (c) saturated (d) lateral

- Q1 n. a non-protein substance that acts as a cofactor for a particular catalytic reaction to occur**  
(a) eustachian tube (b) balance (c) coenzyme (d) pleurisy
- Q2 n. series of veins**  
(a) sarcomere (b) portal system (c) acromegaly (d) sight
- Q3 n. protein which makes up microtubules**  
(a) insomniac (b) transplant (c) tubulin (d) appearance
- Q4 n. warm-blooded vertebrates who have young which feed on milk from their mothers' glands**  
(a) concentration (b) chorion (c) carbon (d) mammal
- Q5 n. generic name for a drug that is used to treat HIV infections; produced by GlaxoSmithKline; brand name: Agenerase**  
(a) nitroglycerin (b) acid chloride (c) hypoglycemia (d) amprenavir
- Q6 n. protein formed to fight the body's own cells**  
(a) law of conservation of energy (b) autoantibody  
(c) fungicide (d) extensor
- Q7 n. the process by which blood cells are made**  
(a) hematopoiesis (b) coccus (c) tumor (d) oncology
- Q8 v. to spew; to be sick; to eject the stomach contents through the mouth; to throw up**  
(a) vomit (b) replace (c) terminate (d) paralyze
- Q9 n. the turning back of a waveform as it comes across a boundary**  
(a) haloalkane (b) transport vesicle (c) cilium (d) reflection
- Q10 n. a computer generated image of a part of the body**  
(a) scan (b) carboxyl group (c) natural selection (d) tragus

- Q1 n. the generic name for Viagra; a drug that cures impotence**  
(a) pathogen (b) biological clock (c) fluorine (d) sildenafil
- Q2 n. copulation**  
(a) hypochondria (b) sexual intercourse (c) vision problems (d) lexapro
- Q3 n. a substance that causes an allergic reaction**  
(a) spectator ion (b) allergen (c) stomach (d) foam
- Q4 n. a weak protease inhibitor that is applied in treating HIV; trade name: Invirase**  
(a) isomer (b) stomata (c) saquinavir (d) uses
- Q5 adj. related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the left**  
(a) levorotatory (b) permitted (c) insoluble (d) recessive
- Q6 n. dissolved salt or ions in the body fluids**  
(a) excitation threshold (b) electrolyte  
(c) pharyngitis (d) endometrium
- Q7 n. process in which substances are moved across a cell membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration**  
(a) carrier-mediated active transport (b) magnetic pole  
(c) ciliary muscle (d) meiosis
- Q8 v. to overstrain a joint so as to cause ligament injury**  
(a) sprain (b) immunize (c) overdose (d) flex
- Q9 adj. of blood**  
(a) analgesic (b) hematic (c) significant (d) toxic
- Q10 n. the external membrane of an embryo**  
(a) scalp (b) chorion (c) creatine (d) medulla oblongata

- Q1 n. female sex hormone**  
(a) malleus (b) quadriceps (c) action potential (d) estrogen
- Q2 n. generic name for an oral antifungal drug that is used to treat fungal nail disease; brand name: Sporanox**  
(a) frontal bone (b) itraconazole  
(c) cellular respiration (d) nitroglycerin
- Q3 n. a chemical that carries oxygen in red blood cells**  
(a) hormone (b) tendency (c) hemoglobin (d) fermentation
- Q4 n. aching in the thorax**  
(a) vaccination (b) chest pain (c) triiodothyronine (d) tendency
- Q5 pref. many**  
(a) meso - (b) trans- (c) poly- (d) morph-
- Q6 n. network of membranes spread throughout the cytoplasm that produce membrane lipids and proteins**  
(a) chorion (b) sinus  
(c) endoplasmic reticulum (d) cotyledon
- Q7 n. chemical element with the symbol S**  
(a) hemorrhage (b) pyridoxine (c) surface tension (d) sulfur
- Q8 v. to try the flavor of something by putting it on the tongue**  
(a) grieve (b) taste (c) shield (d) hemorrhage
- Q9 n. 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**  
(a) magnesium (b) medication (c) vaccine (d) diabetic
- Q10 adj. refers to a voice that is croaky and unable to produce a full range of sound**  
(a) premature (b) swollen (c) immunocompetent (d) hoarse

**Q1 n. tocopherol**

- (a) vitamin E (b) immediate medical attention  
(c) directions (d) tetanus

**Q2 n. skull bone**

- (a) cranium (b) fungicide (c) matter (d) bleeding disorder

**Q3 n. irregularity**

- (a) side (b) carbamate (c) abnormality (d) shoulder blade

**Q4 n. coagulopathy**

- (a) in vivo (b) white matter (c) bleeding disorder (d) uses

**Q5 n. process where liquid is taken into the cell within vesicles**

- (a) immediate medical attention (b) breath  
(c) pinocytosis (d) scapula

**Q6 n. metallic element of the actinide series with chemical symbol Fm**

- (a) deamination (b) fermium  
(c) flavin adenine dinucleotide (d) levitra

**Q7 n. illness due to nicotinic acid deficiency**

- (a) suicide (b) epilepsy (c) pellagra (d) pathogen

**Q8 adj. relating to hearing**

- (a) ferrous (b) communicable (c) auditory (d) intercellular

**Q9 n. rubbish produced when something degrades**

- (a) suicide (b) detritus (c) vitamin A (d) propecia

**Q10 n. a substance that has an effect on the body**

- (a) drug (b) gene (c) metatarsal (d) morphine

- Q1 adj. energy-requiring during the synthesis of complex molecules from simple molecules**  
(a) hypertrophy (b) juvenile (c) anabolic (d) plantar
- Q2 n. medical specialty dealing with the study, diagnosis and treatment of mental illness**  
(a) autopsy (b) eardrum (c) haloalkane (d) psychiatry
- Q3 n. binary compound; salt or ester of hydriodic acid**  
(a) iodide (b) nucleoside (c) universal indicator (d) delay
- Q4 n. bony skeleton of the head**  
(a) anterior (b) sex hormone (c) skull (d) electrode
- Q5 n. instructions; manual containing information on how to use a drug or medication**  
(a) regulator (b) directions (c) microbiologist (d) myopia
- Q6 n. 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**  
(a) blood system cancer (b) external genitalia (c) joule (d) erythromycin
- Q7 adj. pertaining to cells with a single set of chromosomes that aren't paired**  
(a) azimuthal (b) metamorphic (c) inflammatory (d) haploid
- Q8 n. a compound made by partially neutralizing an acid with ionisable hydrogen atoms**  
(a) acid salt (b) pinocytosis (c) uterus (d) treatment
- Q9 v. to bleed (usually a large amount)**  
(a) prescribe (b) divide (c) hemorrhage (d) calcify
- Q10 n. the exertion of force by one body against another**  
(a) osmosis (b) stomach upset (c) autotroph (d) pressure



- Q1 pref. self**  
(a) hist- (b) auto- (c) neuro- (d) milli-
- Q2 n. metallic element like platinum**  
(a) rhodium (b) starch (c) contraceptive (d) histology
- Q3 n. process where the increase in a product of a reaction leads to a decrease in its rate of production and vice versa**  
(a) feedback (b) spasm (c) heat (d) pressure
- Q4 n. situation created when microbes enter the body and cause a disease**  
(a) suture (b) synapse (c) infection (d) osteoclast
- Q5 n. reaction where molecular bonds are broken by reaction with water**  
(a) pinocytosis (b) kinase (c) metabolism (d) hydrolysis
- Q6 n. a chemical in tobacco**  
(a) esophagus (b) nicotine (c) monitor (d) rickets
- Q7 n. removal of an amino group (NH<sub>2</sub>) from an organic molecule**  
(a) bronchioles (b) migraine (c) caution (d) deamination
- Q8 adj. aching**  
(a) sterilized (b) prostatic (c) sick (d) painful
- Q9 n. the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle relaxes**  
(a) diastole (b) cystine (c) acid chloride (d) imine
- Q10 n. substance whose molecules move freely**  
(a) diabetic (b) sleep (c) rapid eye movement (d) fluid

- Q1 n. organic substance needed for blood clotting**  
(a) sigma bond (b) vitamin K (c) ice (d) ritonavir
- Q2 n. generic name for drugs that used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid; brand name: Tagamet**  
(a) filtration (b) triacylglycerol (c) substrate (d) cimetidine
- Q3 n. a measurement of the amount of matter in a physical body**  
(a) metal (b) silicon (c) mass (d) microfilament
- Q4 n. cases in which a specific medication should be applied**  
(a) frontal bone (b) uses (c) cytochrome (d) nitrate medication
- Q5 n. molecule being formed from another by the removal of water**  
(a) anhydride (b) transfer RNA (c) magnet (d) torque
- Q6 pref. condition of being insusceptible to a disease**  
(a) cyto- (b) immuno- (c) mega- (d) auto-
- Q7 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**  
(a) TSH (b) CO (c) mRNA (d) J
- Q8 n. a single person or entity**  
(a) acid salt (b) toughness (c) flushing (d) individual
- Q9 adj. usual; normal; occurring at fixed intervals**  
(a) unicellular (b) regular (c) epigastric (d) inflamed
- Q10 n. process of emitting sperm**  
(a) female (b) infection (c) rash (d) ejaculation

- Q1 n. difficulty falling or staying asleep**  
(a) torque (b) beta cell (c) Bunsen burner (d) insomnia
- Q2 n. the time of the month when eggs are released from the follicle**  
(a) ovulation (b) xylem (c) amino sugar (d) propanone
- Q3 n. thick skin area which is covered by the hair on our heads; the skin that covers the top of the head**  
(a) anhydride (b) rickets (c) foam (d) scalp
- Q4 n. an organism that is unable to produce melanin and is without pigmentation**  
(a) albino (b) toxin (c) retina disease (d) phobia
- Q5 n. emergency phone service for life-saving treatment advice on any kind of intoxication**  
(a) homeostasis (b) uvula  
(c) calcium (d) poison control center
- Q6 n. the triangular bone that rests at the back of the ribcage; scapula**  
(a) testicle (b) shoulder blade (c) vitamin C (d) acromegaly
- Q7 n. theory which says that the characteristics that aid survival occur as random mutations and are then inherited as only the fittest survive**  
(a) natural selection (b) mastoid (c) carcinogen (d) mitosis
- Q8 n. the greatest or highest possible**  
(a) action potential (b) testicle (c) maximum (d) dicotyledon
- Q9 v. adapt to changes in the environment**  
(a) experience (b) acclimatize (c) shake (d) inhibit
- Q10 adj. single; particular; separate**  
(a) prostatic (b) individual (c) pelvic (d) haploid

**Q1 n. organic substance found in fruit and vegetables; important for skin**

- (a) shortness of breath (b) cancer  
(c) information technology (d) vitamin C

**Q2 n. an eruption on the skin**

- (a) rash (b) magnesium oxide (c) recombinant DNA (d) bereavement

**Q3 adj. relating to the the lower part of the abdomen**

- (a) penile (b) mitochondrial (c) skeletal (d) pelvic

**Q4 adj. infected (as a result of the presence of microorganisms)**

- (a) hypochondriachal (b) septic (c) mature (d) hypotonic

**Q5 adj. water-hating; unable of dissolving in water**

- (a) brachial (b) hydrophobic (c) tough (d) cardiothoracic

**Q6 n. sac that takes proteins made in the endoplasmic reticulum to other organelles**

- (a) hyperventilation (b) transport vesicle  
(c) acid anhydride (d) basal metabolic rate

**Q7 abbr. compound which acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor and donor in biological oxidation and reductions in cells**

- (a) NAD (b) CPR (c) CFC (d) mRNA

**Q8 adj. occurring at separate times**

- (a) episodic (b) ferric (c) frontal (d) warm-blooded

**Q9 n. white blood cell with an immune role found in the lymphatic system**

- (a) teratogen (b) leucocyte  
(c) electron configuration (d) trauma

**Q10 n. yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood**

- (a) secondary structure (b) icterus (c) fainting (d) decrease

**Q1 n. an instrument used to magnify small objects so that they can be seen much better than with your eye**

- (a) umbilical cord                      (b) lactic acid                      (c) cialis                      (d) microscope

**Q2 n. a substance that induces a reaction or effect**

- (a) agent                      (b) stomach                      (c) bromine                      (d) isoleucine

**Q3 n. hard protein found in skin; hair or nails**

- (a) delay                      (b) drug interactions                      (c) tetanus                      (d) keratin

**Q4 n. fibres of DNA joined to proteins**

- (a) chromatin strand                      (b) epigastrium                      (c) streptococcus                      (d) vision

**Q5 adj. able to kill or inhibit the growth of sporing organisms**

- (a) advised                      (b) sudden                      (c) fungicidal                      (d) itchy

**Q6 n. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord**

- (a) medical history                      (b) insecticide                      (c) cerebrospinal fluid                      (d) stem cell

**Q7 n. part of the cell center that codes for protein synthesis**

- (a) psychologist                      (b) immunity  
(c) ribonucleic acid RNA                      (d) lump

**Q8 n. the way that electrons are found around an atom**

- (a) amino sugar                      (b) electron configuration  
(c) psychiatrist                      (d) sperm

**Q9 n. production**

- (a) ketone                      (b) ulcer                      (c) edema                      (d) synthesis

**Q10 n. sodium chloride; white powder used for seasoning food**

- (a) dosing schedule                      (b) fibula                      (c) salt                      (d) seminal fluid

**Q1 n. vitamin A**

- (a) tightly-closed container (b) retinol  
(c) reflex (d) helium

**Q2 n. medical dissection of a dead body which determines the cause of death**

- (a) competitive inhibition (b) magnesium  
(c) fermium (d) autopsy

**Q3 pref. within**

- (a) intra- (b) bio- (c) oligo- (d) ecto-

**Q4 n. nucleic substance that condenses to make chromosomes during mitosis**

- (a) bronchus (b) monitor (c) cyst (d) chromatin

**Q5 adj. toxic**

- (a) cerebral (b) septal (c) ovarian (d) poisonous

**Q6 suf. study**

- (a) -cyte (b) -itis (c) -oma (d) -logy

**Q7 adj. composed of tiny particles**

- (a) brachial (b) unicellular (c) ferric (d) molecular

**Q8 adj. unable to reproduce; free of microorganisms that could cause infection**

- (a) episodic (b) analgesic (c) insecticide (d) sterile

**Q9 v. to disappear**

- (a) calcify (b) notify (c) balance (d) dissipate

**Q10 adj. containing one or more cyclical structures made up of carbon chains**

- (a) nauseous (b) aromatic (c) major (d) septic

- Q1 n. brand name for a drug that is used to treat erectile dysfunctions; a selective inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate**  
(a) intravenous infusion (b) cialis  
(c) improvement (d) condensation
- Q2 n. chemical used to kill organisms that reproduce by spores**  
(a) fungicide (b) saquinavir (c) estrogen (d) hypochondriac
- Q3 n. the process of stopping or slowing down a chemical reaction or organ function**  
(a) inhibition (b) position (c) fallopian tube (d) pregnancy
- Q4 n. low pH rain due to dissolved sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides**  
(a) equilibrium (b) obstetrician (c) mass (d) acid rain
- Q5 adj. referring to children**  
(a) nauseous (b) pediatric (c) necrotic (d) medial
- Q6 n. redox process where hydrogen is transferred to oxygen from glucose releasing energy**  
(a) pharmacist (b) cellular respiration  
(c) urination (d) autoantibody
- Q7 n. granules made up of protein and RNA that make polypeptides**  
(a) ribosome (b) telophase (c) SI unit (d) hydrochlorothiazide
- Q8 n. tube from the back of the nose to the middle ear**  
(a) treponema pallidum (b) diabetes (c) voice (d) eustachian tube
- Q9 n. 15 radioactive elements**  
(a) actinide series (b) ureter (c) lipitor (d) inhibition
- Q10 adj. refers to the intestine**  
(a) enteric (b) inguinal (c) hydrophilic (d) hepatic

- Q1 n. air spaces in the skull; pathological cavity containing pus**  
(a) sinus (b) ambiens (c) heat (d) reflection
- Q2 n. reddening of the skin**  
(a) prescription medication (b) acceleration  
(c) Huntington's Chorea (d) flushing
- Q3 n. acute and painful skin damage**  
(a) sunburn (b) tragus (c) skin rash (d) androgen
- Q4 adv. uncommon; not usual**  
(a) rare (b) promptly (c) usual (d) outside
- Q5 abbr. gases used in aerosols**  
(a) GLC (b) CFC (c) IVI (d) AIDS
- Q6 n. something applied from outside**  
(a) resuscitation (b) sodium-potassium pump  
(c) celexa (d) exogenous
- Q7 n. international science measurements**  
(a) allergy (b) SI unit (c) suture (d) ileum
- Q8 n. set of irreversible changes in a cell that causes it to die**  
(a) fissure (b) necrosis (c) sugar (d) allosteric site
- Q9 n. pores on the leaf surface**  
(a) celexa (b) microbody (c) skull (d) stomata
- Q10 n. warning; caveat**  
(a) hematopoiesis (b) tin (c) blister (d) caution



- Q1 n. the amount of a substance within a second substance, usually in a solution**  
 (a) radiographer (b) rib cage (c) concentration (d) radiograph
- Q2 n. part of the body where connecting bones are held together by connective tissue and are able to move**  
 (a) nitrous oxide (b) menarche (c) joint (d) cardiogenic shock
- Q3 pref. one**  
 (a) morph- (b) inter- (c) hist- (d) mono-
- Q4 adj. not flexible; rigid**  
 (a) enteric (b) chronic (c) sterile (d) stiff
- Q5 pref. tissue**  
 (a) hist- (b) neuro- (c) meso - (d) immuno-
- Q6 n. forehead bone**  
 (a) regurgitation (b) endothelium (c) cannabis (d) frontal bone
- Q7 v. change into another chemical compound**  
 (a) divide (b) dissolve (c) isomerize (d) occur
- Q8 v. to chew food using the teeth**  
 (a) minimize (b) exacerbate (c) inhibit (d) masticate
- Q9 adj. sick (as if you will vomit)**  
 (a) cardiothoracic (b) cardiac (c) nauseous (d) ultraviolet
- Q10 n. person who is unable to sleep**  
 (a) machine (b) gas-liquid chromatography  
 (c) insomniac (d) metamorphosis

**Q1 adj. involving both eyes at the same time**

- (a) elastic (b) binocular (c) molecular (d) intravenous

**Q2 n. device used as a fuel source in laboratories**

- (a) maxilla (b) Bunsen burner (c) valency theory (d) esophagus

**Q3 n. phase of the sleep cycle**

- (a) acetone (b) rapid eye movement (c) ulna (d) addition reaction

**Q4 adj. the part left at the end**

- (a) sudden (b) levorotatory (c) residual (d) postural

**Q5 n. membrane area that allows communication between adjacent cells' cytoplasm**

- (a) gap junction (b) fibrosis (c) vision problems (d) exogenous

**Q6 n. bacteria which causes respiratory tract infections and wound infections**

- (a) concentration gradient (b) streptococcus  
(c) beta pleated sheet (d) phobia

**Q7 n. a medical doctor who deals with the cause; origin and nature of diseases**

- (a) reaction (b) pathologist (c) fermium (d) ketoconazole

**Q8 v. to end**

- (a) persist (b) terminate (c) monitor (d) hydrolyze

**Q9 n. cartilage being located at the joint**

- (a) alveolus (b) articular cartilage  
(c) flavin adenine dinucleotide (d) hepatitis

**Q10 v. to guess; to assume**

- (a) regenerate (b) suspect (c) adapt (d) isomerize

**Q1 n. impotence; the inability to achieve and/or maintain an erection sufficient for successful sexual activity**

- (a) binary fission  
(c) gonadotrophin

- (b) erectile dysfunction  
(d) sodium chloride

**Q2 n. group 1V element with the chemical symbol Si**

- (a) glycocalyx

- (b) silicon

- (c) secondary structure

- (d) melanoma

**Q3 n. swelling of a part of the body due to abnormal fluid collection in the spaces between the cells**

- (a) seminal fluid

- (b) edema

- (c) maximum

- (d) crista

**Q4 n. muscle separating abdomen from thorax**

- (a) buttock

- (b) bug

- (c) diaphragm

- (d) priapism

**Q5 adj. chunky**

- (a) somatic

- (b) lumpy

- (c) septal

- (d) thick

**Q6 adj. iron with an oxidation number of +2**

- (a) ferrous

- (b) peptic

- (c) ocular

- (d) intestinal

**Q7 adj. referring to something which controls itself independently**

- (a) autonomic

- (b) ferrous

- (c) optimal

- (d) unreactive

**Q8 v. to shrink; to degenerate; to reduce**

- (a) regenerate

- (b) atrophy

- (c) acclimatize

- (d) notice

**Q9 n. series of fast mitotic divisions in embryology**

- (a) tumor

- (b) cleavage

- (c) albumin

- (d) myeloma

**Q10 adj. of the heart**

- (a) palmar

- (b) individual

- (c) cardiac

- (d) elastic

**Q1 n. a functioning organ or part which is removed from one person and given to another to replace a similar but non-functioning part**

- (a) secondary lysosome    (b) tympanic membrane    (c) transplant    (d) carbamate

**Q2 pref. life**

- (a) macro-    (b) iso-    (c) bio-    (d) micro-

**Q3 n. carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body**

- (a) artery    (b) cerebrospinal fluid    (c) fainting    (d) hematopoiesis

**Q4 n. inability to move or act**

- (a) uvula    (b) glucosamine    (c) carbon dioxide    (d) paralysis

**Q5 adj. something made by or inside an organ**

- (a) sustained    (b) metric    (c) endogenous    (d) epigastric

**Q6 n. condition that is caused when a virus becomes resistant to the drug regimen;**

- (a) missed dosage    (b) glycemic index    (c) gastroenteritis    (d) drug

**Q7 n. this is the degree to which acids are able to dissociate into ions in a solution**

- (a) acid strength    (b) matter    (c) balance    (d) ambien

**Q8 n. system that controls daily cycles such as blood pressure, sleep rhythms and hormone release; body clock**

- (a) estrogen    (b) prolactin    (c) anemia    (d) biological clock

**Q9 n. flavor**

- (a) hypochondriac    (b) taste    (c) intermembrane space    (d) scrotum

**Q10 n. the skin and related structures such as hair and nails**

- (a) trophoblast    (b) integumentary system  
(c) galactose    (d) miosis

- Q1 n. drug that treats infections caused by fungi**  
(a) fatty acid (b) fluconazole (c) bromide (d) hemiacetal
- Q2 n. gas finely dispersed in either a solid or a liquid**  
(a) chest pain (b) foam (c) filtrate (d) lithium
- Q3 n. one of many enamel structures in the mouth**  
(a) syphilis (b) heartburn (c) tooth (d) metallic bond
- Q4 n. prosencephalon**  
(a) mineral (b) fructose  
(c) forebrain (d) poison control center
- Q5 adj. of the small round bone of the kneecap**  
(a) autotrophic (b) medial (c) sustained (d) patellar
- Q6 adj. relating to the last section of the large intestine which ends at the anus**  
(a) rectal (b) amphoteric (c) amorphous (d) endogenous
- Q7 adj. having the ability to make a substance lose electrons**  
(a) communicable (b) prolonged (c) aerobic (d) oxidative
- Q8 adj. important; highly relevant**  
(a) sharp (b) oxidative (c) subnormal (d) significant
- Q9 n. bundle of muscle fibers**  
(a) acid salt (b) mass (c) Fahrenheit (d) fascicle
- Q10 n. molecule containing an alkyl group**  
(a) magnesium oxide (b) adrenaline (c) hemiacetal (d) portal system

**Q1 v. to straighten out**

- (a) extend (b) delay (c) magnetize (d) balance

**Q2 n. drug; pill containing chemicals; tablet**

- (a) fluid mosaic model (b) silica (c) medication (d) oncologist

**Q3 n. chemical substance that plays a role in the development of gender specific characteristics**

- (a) palate (b) sex hormone  
(c) exoskeleton (d) intravenous infusion

**Q4 n. a fit**

- (a) autotroph (b) steroid (c) rigor mortis (d) seizure

**Q5 pref. middle**

- (a) immuno- (b) meso - (c) hist- (d) iso-

**Q6 abbr. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins**

- (a) NAD (b) M.D. (c) MRI (d) mRNA

**Q7 n. tissue layer in a leaf**

- (a) receptor (b) mesophyll (c) macula (d) malaise

**Q8 n. something or someone that does not take part but is present (and watching)**

- (a) Bunsen burner (b) sight (c) precautions (d) spectator

**Q9 n. molecule derived from ammonia and containing the NH group and a nonacid group**

- (a) hair loss (b) ideal gas (c) forebrain (d) imine

**Q10 adj. happens rapidly or abruptly**

- (a) sudden (b) molecular (c) inflammatory (d) pancreatic

- Q1 n. generic name for an antibiotic that is obtained from the actinomycete *Streptomyces erythreus*; brand names: Erythrocin, E-Mycin, Ethril, Ilosone or Pediamycin**  
(a) erythromycin (b) melting point (c) natural selection (d) prednisone
- Q2 n. second messenger molecule where the phosphate group is part of a ring-shaped structure**  
(a) cyclic AMP (b) hysterectomy (c) solute (d) radiotherapy
- Q3 n. a monosaccharide (sugar) with 6 carbons**  
(a) relaxant (b) glucose (c) psychiatrist (d) machine
- Q4 n. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins**  
(a) messenger RNA (b) acid salt (c) transfer RNA (d) vitamin E
- Q5 adj. dead**  
(a) insecticide (b) stiff (c) necrotic (d) immunocompromised
- Q6 v. to increase in quantity**  
(a) perform (b) resuscitate (c) menstruate (d) multiply
- Q7 n. the material on which an enzyme works**  
(a) substrate (b) magnesium (c) secondary lysosome (d) hemorrhage
- Q8 n. fibers located throughout the cytoplasm of a cell**  
(a) halogen (b) pathologist (c) mass (d) microfilaments
- Q9 adj. separate; not joined**  
(a) discrete (b) catabolic (c) optimal (d) reversible
- Q10 adj. inside**  
(a) metamorphic (b) isobaric (c) internal (d) immature

- Q1 n. vocalization; a formal talk given in public**  
(a) pyridoxine (b) vocal cord (c) speech (d) matter
- Q2 n. mild painkilling drug**  
(a) magnetic field (b) cyanide (c) aspirin (d) helium
- Q3 n. secondary and usually unwanted result caused by a drug**  
(a) side effect (b) in vivo (c) xylem (d) uses
- Q4 n. a simple sugar that is converted to glucose in the liver**  
(a) cyanide (b) galactose (c) catecholamines (d) peritoneum
- Q5 n. illness caused by bacteria in the blood**  
(a) septicemia (b) circulatory shock  
(c) acyl anhydride (d) addition-elimination reaction
- Q6 adj. of the eyes**  
(a) advised (b) macular (c) ocular (d) discrete
- Q7 adj. related to a thermodynamic process involving no heat exchange**  
(a) lumpy (b) adiabatic (c) hypertonic (d) underweight
- Q8 adj. referring to constant temperatures**  
(a) toxic (b) isothermal (c) tricuspid (d) autonomic
- Q9 adj. perfect**  
(a) residual (b) pancreatic (c) reversible (d) ideal
- Q10 n. stance**  
(a) farsightedness (b) position (c) decrease (d) deamination



**Q1 n. regurgitation of acid from the stomach**

- (a) reflux (b) hexose (c) fermentation (d) peritoneum

**Q2 n. supercilium**

- (a) sexual function problems (b) eyebrow  
(c) binary fission (d) rhodium

**Q3 n. a forecast of whether a disease will progress in severity or not**

- (a) reduction (b) spinal cord (c) glycolipids (d) prognosis

**Q4 n. carbohydrate that makes up the bulk of plant matter**

- (a) moisture (b) blood pressure (c) acid strength (d) cellulose

**Q5 adj. lack of blood supply**

- (a) tricuspid (b) transmembrane (c) ocular (d) ischemic

**Q6 adj. relating to the arm (or similar vestige in other organisms)**

- (a) thermal (b) turgid (c) brachial (d) inert

**Q7 adj. having the same composition as the body fluids; having equal tension**

- (a) necrotic (b) isotonic (c) renal (d) isobaric

**Q8 n. process in which two molecules join to form a single compound**

- (a) estrogen (b) addition reaction (c) sputum (d) sexual intercourse

**Q9 v. to happen; to take place**

- (a) extend (b) dissect (c) dissolve (d) occur

**Q10 adj. related to a group of organic molecules in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains**

- (a) gastric (b) fungicidal (c) communicable (d) aliphatic

- Q1 n. a skin swelling which contains fluid**  
(a) blister (b) penicillin (c) synthesis (d) salt hydrolysis
- Q2 n. organ that digests food and produces hydrochloric acid**  
(a) reflex (b) stomach (c) delavirdine (d) scurvy
- Q3 v. to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface**  
(a) sprain (b) measure (c) coagulate (d) insulate
- Q4 pref. of bone**  
(a) mono- (b) inter- (c) osteo- (d) mega-
- Q5 adj. sore; red and swollen**  
(a) cerebral (b) endothermic (c) dextrorotatory (d) inflamed
- Q6 n. membranous flap that controls blood flow between the right atrium and the right ventricle**  
(a) triglyceride (b) halide (c) tricuspid valve (d) galactosamine
- Q7 n. either of the ends of an object that is able to attract iron or steel**  
(a) inorganic chemistry (b) magnetic pole (c) sucrase (d) cimetidine
- Q8 n. the dimensional appearance; the morphology**  
(a) flexor (b) eustachian tube (c) shape (d) antibody
- Q9 n. -COOH group**  
(a) radiographer (b) carboxyl group (c) finasteride (d) labia
- Q10 adj. related to lymph-carrying vessels**  
(a) thermal (b) nasal (c) two-dimensional (d) lacteal

**Q1 n. nausea from the movement of a vehicle**

- (a) travel sickness      (b) sputum      (c) quantity      (d) enzyme

**Q2 n. a strong pain-killing and soporific drug made from opium**

- (a) morphine      (b) law of thermodynamics  
(c) s-block element      (d) black stools

**Q3 n. device prevents pregnancy**

- (a) hepatitis      (b) finasteride      (c) ribosome      (d) contraceptive

**Q4 adj. relating to the kidney**

- (a) respiratory      (b) isotonic      (c) insecticide      (d) renal

**Q5 n. the last part of the large intestine from the sigmoid colon to the anal canal**

- (a) menarche      (b) inheritance      (c) paraplegic      (d) rectum

**Q6 adj. of substantial width**

- (a) internal      (b) excreted      (c) thick      (d) postural

**Q7 n. a heavy metal poison**

- (a) chromosome      (b) shoulder      (c) radical      (d) cyanide

**Q8 n. small but uncontrolled shaking movements of a part of the body**

- (a) zygote      (b) inorganic chemistry      (c) tremor      (d) autopsy

**Q9 n. seed leaf of the embryo of a plant**

- (a) atrium      (b) cotyledon      (c) pineal gland      (d) tremor

**Q10 v. to give an injection that protects against an infectious disease**

- (a) magnetize      (b) reverse      (c) lactate      (d) vaccinate

- Q1 n. the main sex hormone in the male**  
(a) testosterone (b) ethanol (c) immunity (d) chlorophyll
- Q2 n. a field of science**  
(a) patella (b) microbiology (c) alimentary canal (d) improvement
- Q3 n. the joint connecting the hand to the arm**  
(a) wrist (b) deoxygenated blood  
(c) ribonucleic acid RNA (d) beriberi
- Q4 n. science which deals with all the elements except for carbon**  
(a) micturition (b) chemotaxis (c) cofactor (d) inorganic chemistry
- Q5 v. to issue an order for a drug or medication**  
(a) prescribe (b) snore (c) decompose (d) vaccinate
- Q6 n. this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom**  
(a) acyl chloride (b) thermodynamic (c) stethoscope (d) vitamin D
- Q7 n. part of bowel from the stomach to the cecum**  
(a) regeneration (b) basal metabolic rate  
(c) small intestine (d) psychiatry
- Q8 adj. related to a horizontal angle**  
(a) azimuthal (b) severe (c) cerebral (d) intestinal
- Q9 v. to react with extreme fear or anxiety to a situation**  
(a) seek advice (b) sample (c) multiply (d) panic
- Q10 v. to corrode**  
(a) inhibit (b) rust (c) acclimatize (d) extend

- Q1 n. the period of closed-eye rest usually taken at night**  
 (a) radius (b) sleep (c) effexor (d) matrix
- Q2 n. information on a person's previous illnesses and their present health conditions**  
 (a) medical history (b) enthalpy (c) vertex (d) osteocyte
- Q3 n. blood clotting agent**  
 (a) bug (b) hypertension (c) fibrin (d) benzene
- Q4 n. lack of flexibility; rigidity**  
 (a) refraction (b) brow (c) storage (d) stiffness
- Q5 v. to reduce as much as possible**  
 (a) sprain (b) palliate (c) minimize (d) persist
- Q6 adj. of fat; fatty**  
 (a) mature (b) subnormal (c) adipose (d) male
- Q7 suf. inflammation or infection**  
 (a) -cyte (b) -itis (c) -oma (d) -meter
- Q8 n. unicellular or multicellular organism whose cells contain membrane-bound cell organelles similar to a nucleus**  
 (a) gas (b) poison control center  
 (c) eukaryote (d) microbiologist
- Q9 n. a method of asexual reproduction**  
 (a) alkaloid (b) ideal gas (c) fission (d) glycogen
- Q10 v. to lose water from; to remove water from something**  
 (a) dehydrate (b) palliate (c) segregate (d) immunize

- Q1 n. a disorder where the sebaceous glands become blocked causing pimples**  
(a) malabsorption (b) bladder (c) micturition (d) acne
- Q2 n. an abnormal production of new tissue that has no purpose**  
(a) regulator (b) tumor (c) microbiologist (d) myopic
- Q3 n. the piece of conducting material through which an electric current enters and leaves a liquid or gas**  
(a) chemotaxis (b) Down's Syndrome (c) testosterone (d) electrode
- Q4 n. drug that contains salt or ester of nitric acid**  
(a) fibrin (b) epigastrium (c) nitrate medication (d) abnormal vision
- Q5 n. a hormone made and released by the adrenal gland in response to stressors**  
(a) adrenaline (b) magnetic field (c) fat (d) lipitor
- Q6 n. nerve cell that conducts messages from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles**  
(a) myopia (b) motor neuron (c) ketoconazole (d) carcinogen
- Q7 n. stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles**  
(a) bacterium (b) alertness (c) molecule (d) golgi body
- Q8 n. doctor who is a specialist in conception, pregnancy and childbirth**  
(a) pleurisy (b) adaptation (c) iodide (d) obstetrician
- Q9 adj. great; big; important**  
(a) major (b) soporific (c) hypotonic (d) insoluble
- Q10 n. urge**  
(a) quinine (b) thorax (c) drive (d) medication

- Q1 n. the process of keeping drugs or medications at home**  
(a) filtrate (b) acceleration (c) storage (d) heat
- Q2 n. pituitary hormone involved in lactation**  
(a) monosaccharide (b) prolactin (c) prognosis (d) endocytosis
- Q3 n. symbols showing what elements a compound contains**  
(a) ethanol (b) smallpox (c) bronchioles (d) formula
- Q4 suf. measuring device**  
(a) -meter (b) -logy (c) -oma (d) -itis
- Q5 adj. unable to become resistant against deceases**  
(a) immunodeficient (b) mitochondrial (c) amphipathic (d) renal
- Q6 n. area of body below the diaphragm and above the pelvis (informal)**  
(a) belly (b) shoulder blade (c) radical (d) creatine
- Q7 n. stored power which has the capacity to do work**  
(a) rib (b) snore (c) potential energy (d) methionine
- Q8 n. tiny branches of air tubes within the lungs**  
(a) prolactin (b) radiotherapy (c) bronchioles (d) influenza
- Q9 n. halogen with a more electropositive element**  
(a) halide (b) albumin (c) equilibrium (d) portal vein
- Q10 n. loss of someone close through death**  
(a) bereavement (b) entropy (c) sexual performance (d) in vivo

- Q1 n. gender; the act of copulation (slang)**  
(a) galactosamine (b) electrolyte (c) cystic fibrosis (d) sex
- Q2 n. anti-arthritis medication; a Cox-2 inhibitor that alleviates pain without harming the digestive tract; used to cure osteoarthritis**  
(a) refraction (b) celebrex  
(c) kinetic energy (d) law of conservation of energy
- Q3 n. the property of liquid membranes which allows them to contract to a minimum area**  
(a) lactic acid (b) gamete (c) maximum (d) surface tension
- Q4 n. active transport mechanism that uses ATP to exchange two common positive ions**  
(a) symptom (b) cleavage  
(c) sodium-potassium pump (d) pelvis
- Q5 v. to bring back undigested food from the stomach**  
(a) undergo (b) dehydrate (c) regurgitate (d) shiver
- Q6 v. to consult with; to try and obtain information on how to solve a problem**  
(a) emulsify (b) seek advice (c) shiver (d) hemorrhage
- Q7 n. a swelling or protuberance**  
(a) tissue (b) lump (c) microbody (d) methionine
- Q8 n. group of cells specialized to produce secretory substances**  
(a)azole antifungal (b) gland (c) dehydrogenation (d) diarrhea
- Q9 v. to adjust a chemical equation so that the number of atoms and charge match on each side**  
(a) balance (b) snore (c) reproduce (d) experience
- Q10 v. to cause damage to an organism as a result of exposure to a toxic substance**  
(a) absorb (b) regurgitate (c) poison (d) resuscitate



**Q1 n. an inhibitor applied in hormone therapy to block the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone**

- (a) nitroglycerin                      (b) actinide series                      (c) insulin                      (d) finasteride

**Q2 adj. scraggy; scrawny; skinny**

- (a) autonomic                      (b) pediatric                      (c) underweight                      (d) hydrophobic

**Q3 n. process that describes the movement of body fluids through the veins and arteries**

- (a) sildenafil                      (b) blood flow                      (c) secondary lysosome                      (d) celebrex

**Q4 n. junction between the end of a nerve and another type of excitable cell**

- (a) synapse                      (b) magnetic field                      (c) retrovirus                      (d) ion

**Q5 n. muscle that straightens out a limb or joint**

- (a) scalp                      (b) microscope                      (c) extensor                      (d) urea

**Q6 n. highly colored pigments (yellow to red) found in vegetables**

- (a) mitochondrion                      (b) aerosol                      (c) antigen                      (d) carotene

**Q7 n. the process by which blood cells are made**

- (a) cimetidine                      (b) grief                      (c) hemopoiesis                      (d) progestogen

**Q8 n. enzyme hydrolyzing starch into sugar**

- (a) breath                      (b) microscope  
(c) salivary amylase                      (d) law of independent assortment

**Q9 n. an outbreak of an infectious disease**

- (a) X-linked disease                      (b) epidemic                      (c) grief                      (d) infertility

**Q10 n. control characteristics of the plant**

- (a) gene                      (b) quadriplegia                      (c) anus                      (d) salt

- Q1 n. phosphatidylcholine; phospholipid formed from phosphatidic acid and choline**  
(a) lecithin (b) gap junction (c) chromatin strand (d) stroke
- Q2 n. rod-shaped bacteria e.g. Lactobacillus**  
(a) organ failure (b) agent (c) microfilament (d) bacillus
- Q3 n. generic name for drug which contains a nitrate and is used pharmacologically as a vasodilator; brand names: Isordil, Sorbitrate**  
(a) isosorbide dinitrate (b) enthalpy  
(c) vertex (d) osteocyte
- Q4 n. the roof of the mouth**  
(a) kinase (b) palate (c) triacylglycerol (d) neutron
- Q5 adv. immediately**  
(a) promptly (b) outside (c) painful (d) neighboring
- Q6 n. a cytoplasmic cell organelle that has fused with a vesicle containing matter to be ingested**  
(a) ultrasound (b) ritonavir (c) secondary lysosome (d) directions
- Q7 n. a microbody full of enzymes where important break-down processes occur**  
(a) peroxisome (b) streptococcus (c) tendon (d) myeloma
- Q8 n. passage of urine from the bladder outside of the body**  
(a) micturition (b) celexa  
(c) HIV protease inhibitor (d) parasite
- Q9 n. a membrane lined vesicle or sac**  
(a) blockage (b) cyst (c) tonsil (d) joint
- Q10 v. to block; to cease**  
(a) replace (b) stop (c) acclimatize (d) atrophy

**Q1 n. inability to get and maintain erections**

- (a) information technology (b) impotence  
(c) competitive inhibition (d) migraine

**Q2 n. barm**

- (a) endoplasmic reticulum (b) yeast  
(c) microfilaments (d) cystic fibrosis

**Q3 n. the expansion and contraction of the blood as it is pumped around the circulation**

- (a) alkaloid (b) fibula (c) tooth (d) pulse

**Q4 n. 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**

- (a) circadian rhythm (b) obstetrician (c) chemical equation (d) allergen

**Q5 pref. heat**

- (a) therm- (b) auto- (c) trans- (d) pseudo-

**Q6 abbr. hormone which is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland**

- (a) CO (b) M.I. (c) TSH (d) CSF

**Q7 n. principle explaining the relationship between different forms of energy**

- (a) triacylglycerol (b) lactation  
(c) nucleoside (d) law of thermodynamics

**Q8 v. to continue**

- (a) dissect (b) lactate (c) persist (d) spread

**Q9 n. contraction of the pupil in the eye**

- (a) inhibition (b) alkali metal (c) miosis (d) trachea

**Q10 n. a substance that causes cancer**

- (a) bereavement (b) triglyceride (c) retinol (d) carcinogen

- Q1 n. green pigment found in all green plants that absorbs light so that photosynthesis can occur**  
(a) isomer (b) biotin (c) prophase (d) chlorophyll
- Q2 n. light-headedness**  
(a) emergency room (b) dizziness (c) child (d) isomerization
- Q3 n. embryo in later stages of development**  
(a) abdomen (b) salivary amylase (c) fetus (d) contraceptive
- Q4 adj. relating to the position of the body or limbs**  
(a) transmembrane (b) magnetic (c) postural (d) ideal
- Q5 adj. affected with the urge to scratch**  
(a) itchy (b) sterile (c) swollen (d) sweet
- Q6 n. organ that helps cells hold their shape and assists in cell division**  
(a) myopic (b) sigma bond (c) microtubule (d) crista
- Q7 n. intercellular force in plant cells that conveys rigid support to certain plants**  
(a) oxide (b) film coating (c) autotroph (d) turgor pressure
- Q8 n. process in polypeptide synthesis of increasing in length**  
(a) position (b) radiologist  
(c) elongation (d) prescription medication
- Q9 adj. having the features of an acid and a base and being able of reacting chemically either as an acid or a base**  
(a) allosteric (b) amphoteric (c) nauseous (d) internal
- Q10 adj. living; living organisms**  
(a) biotic (b) ischemic (c) aerobic (d) lacteal

- Q1 n. an organism that lives in or on a host organism**  
(a) sodium (b) parasite (c) nitrate medication (d) stiffness
- Q2 n. partially able to transmit electricity**  
(a) actin filament (b) centriole (c) semi-conductor (d) brow
- Q3 n. a drug present in tea; coffee and cola that is a stimulant**  
(a) toenail (b) alanine (c) fermentation (d) caffeine
- Q4 n. the study of the microscopic structure of tissues**  
(a) ethanol (b) ambien (c) fascicle (d) histology
- Q5 adj. referring to equal weights or pressure**  
(a) exothermic (b) pharyngeal (c) isobaric (d) major
- Q6 n. metal in the left-hand side of the periodic table**  
(a) hypertension (b) temperature (c) alkali metal (d) uranium
- Q7 adj. process where heat is passed to the surroundings**  
(a) hoarse (b) metric (c) exothermic (d) warm-blooded
- Q8 n. something that exists in space as a solid; liquid or gas and has a mass**  
(a) storage (b) matter (c) vitamin B complex (d) diarrhea
- Q9 n. muscle in the eye**  
(a) isotope (b) ciliary muscle (c) jaundice (d) zinc
- Q10 n. change of velocity**  
(a) freezing point (b) menses (c) acceleration (d) turgor pressure

- Q1 n. soft silver-white univalent element of the alkali metal group**  
(a) lithium (b) coenzyme (c) pinocytosis (d) double bond
- Q2 n. anticonvulsant used to treat seizures associated with epilepsy**  
(a) nitric oxide (b) active site (c) irritability (d) neurontin
- Q3 n. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures**  
(a) gas-liquid chromatography (b) minimum  
(c) iron (d) parasite
- Q4 n. a drug also known as marijuana**  
(a) cannabis (b) microscope (c) acne (d) carboxyl group
- Q5 n. hematochezia; melena**  
(a) vitamin K (b) black stools (c) acyl anhydride (d) tremor
- Q6 n. secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain forms a zigzag shape**  
(a) anemia (b) beta pleated sheet  
(c) isosorbide dinitrate (d) melanin
- Q7 pref. nerve**  
(a) peri- (b) neuro- (c) arthr- (d) inter-
- Q8 n. hint; warning (especially in drug or medication descriptions)**  
(a) vitamin B complex (b) note (c) wavelength (d) thermometer
- Q9 n. proteins joined with carbohydrates that are found on the surface of cells**  
(a) triiodothyronine (b) autoantibody (c) poison (d) glycolipids
- Q10 n. olfactory sense; an odor**  
(a) smell (b) transplant (c) spectator ion (d) alkali metal

- Q1 n. a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps control the blood glucose level**  
(a) insulin (b) exotoxin (c) sclera (d) poisoning
- Q2 n. a nutrient found throughout plant and animal species**  
(a) magnesium oxide (b) caution (c) beta-carotene (d) golgi body
- Q3 n. eukaryotic structure that makes up the cytoskeleton**  
(a) cystine (b) actin filament (c) effexor (d) thorax
- Q4 n. cellular division that produces reproductive cells with only half the number of chromosomes**  
(a) retrovirus (b) menses (c) alkali metal (d) meiosis
- Q5 n. fibrous cellular structure that has a size in between microtubules and microfilaments**  
(a) pancreatitis (b) intermediate filament  
(c) actin (d) procerin
- Q6 n. poisonous halogen with the chemical symbol F**  
(a) fluorine (b) side reaction (c) protozoan (d) priapism
- Q7 n. contractile unit made up of actin and myosin (thick and thin filaments)**  
(a) miosis (b) sarcomere (c) starch (d) alanine
- Q8 n. colorless gas that is formed when organic matter decomposes**  
(a) integumentary system (b) methane  
(c) infection (d) acyl chloride
- Q9 n. the tissue in plants which transports water and salts**  
(a) toenail (b) xylem (c) progestogen (d) nuclear envelope
- Q10 v. to split; separate**  
(a) prescribe (b) relate to (c) divide (d) separate

- Q1 n. citrus X paradisi**  
(a) fluid (b) acid rain (c) grapefruit (d) celebrex
- Q2 n. paralysis of the body from the neck down**  
(a) molecular formula (b) quadriplegia (c) primary lysosome (d) isoleucine
- Q3 n. cell that make new bone by producing collagen**  
(a) microphage (b) osteoblast  
(c) law of segregation (d) smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- Q4 adj. relating to the heart and chest region**  
(a) levorotatory (b) cardiothoracic (c) pelvic (d) hypertonic
- Q5 n. contagious viral illness that can cause fever; airway problems; muscle pain or more severe symptoms**  
(a) plastid (b) turgor pressure (c) fluoride (d) influenza
- Q6 n. the process where a cell's contents shrink away from the cell wall when placed in a hypertonic solution**  
(a) malaise (b) plasmolysis (c) hepatitis (d) sodium hydroxide
- Q7 v. to put back into a former position; to substitute**  
(a) spread (b) suspect (c) separate (d) replace
- Q8 n. pattern that determines when and how much of a drug or medication should be consumed by a patient**  
(a) external nares (b) dosing schedule (c) biopsy (d) heartburn
- Q9 adj. causes disease or an abnormal state**  
(a) minor (b) intercellular (c) biotic (d) pathological
- Q10 n. the external folds of tissue that surround the vagina**  
(a) wrist (b) panic (c) carbohydrate (d) labia



**Q1 n. type of infection or inflammation of membranes**

- (a) basal metabolic rate (b) prognosis  
(c) urination problems (d) sinusitis

**Q2 n. the secretion of milk by the mammary glands**

- (a) tonsil (b) lactation (c) trophoblast (d) monosaccharide

**Q3 n. a substance which exists in a vapor form at room temperature (neither a liquid; nor a solid)**

- (a) eyebrow (b) oxide (c) gas (d) peyronie's disease

**Q4 n. fat which has three fatty acids**

- (a) sprain (b) citric acid cycle (c) yeast (d) triglyceride

**Q5 adj. held for a long time**

- (a) pelvic (b) episodic (c) sedative (d) sustained

**Q6 n. 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**

- (a) haloalkane (b) retina (c) shoulder (d) osmosis

**Q7 pref. under**

- (a) poly- (b) sub- (c) arthr- (d) endo-

**Q8 n. a hormone made in the pancreas**

- (a) glucagon (b) erythromycin (c) sex (d) drug interactions

**Q9 n. tube connecting the kidney to the bladder**

- (a) ureter (b) glycolysis (c) rickets (d) intermembrane space

**Q10 n. a representative part of a group**

- (a) scapula (b) sample (c) hydrolysis (d) celebrex

**Q1 adj. relating to the male sexual organ**

- (a) amorphous (b) penile (c) tricuspid (d) autotrophic

**Q2 n. the state of being without food for a long time**

- (a) bacillus (b) metabolism (c) treponema pallidum (d) starvation

**Q3 n. stage of cell division where the spindle parts and chromosomes line up in the center**

- (a) fructose (b) alcohol (c) metaphase (d) lipitor

**Q4 n. 2 membranes that surrounds the nucleus**

- (a) nuclear envelope (b) dizziness (c) impotence (d) side

**Q5 n. the temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid**

- (a) melting point (b) cyclic AMP (c) pylorus (d) enolization

**Q6 n. compounds where a hydroxyl group is replaced by an amino group**

- (a) amino sugar (b) rifampin (c) treatment (d) primary lysosome

**Q7 n. principle stating that the total power of a system remains constant**

- (a) acid rain (b) portal system  
(c) histologist (d) law of conservation of energy

**Q8 n. electrical impulse that passes along a muscle or nerve cell to carry information**

- (a) cholesterol (b) ketone (c) alpha helix (d) action potential

**Q9 n. indication that bodily functions change; usually associated with a particular disease**

- (a) sex (b) albumin (c) symptom (d) septicemia

**Q10 n. nodule of lymph tissue at the back of the throat that enlarges to help fend off infections**

- (a) sinusitis (b) tonsil (c) mammal (d) monosaccharide

**Q1 n. a nutritional supplement for men with thinning hair and hair loss**

- (a) zinc (b) procerin (c) fluorine (d) infertility

**Q2 n. steroid hormone controlling the development of male sexual characteristics**

- (a) absolute zero (b) personality (c) leucocyte (d) androgen

**Q3 v. to bend**

- (a) stop (b) swallow (c) regurgitate (d) flex

**Q4 n. drug that stops or reduces the ability of a virus to proliferate**

- (a) carbon dioxide (b) blood vessel  
(c) auricle (d) HIV protease inhibitor

**Q5 n. a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is being used as prophylaxis against disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection in HIV-positive patients; brand name: Mycobutin**

- (a) substrate (b) rifabutin (c) microbiology (d) neurilemma

**Q6 adv. causing distress or suffering**

- (a) slightly (b) rare (c) painful (d) rarely

**Q7 n. abdominal organ which filters blood and stores, produces and destroys blood cells**

- (a) spleen (b) diuretics (c) regeneration (d) improvement

**Q8 n. that which is expectorated**

- (a) chromium (b) law of thermodynamics  
(c) sputum (d) influenza

**Q9 n. the form in which creatine is excreted from the body**

- (a) formula (b) creatinine (c) cytology (d) anemia

**Q10 n. vision; one of the five senses**

- (a) thymus (b) sight  
(c) sodium-potassium pump (d) incus

**Q1 n. vitamin needed to make nucleic acids**

- (a) pins and needles      (b) amphipathic lipid      (c) transport vesicle      (d) folic acid

**Q2 n. the period between conception and childbirth**

- (a) speech      (b) farsightedness      (c) pregnancy      (d) quadriceps

**Q3 n. male gamete (sex cell)**

- (a) hypochondria      (b) sperm      (c) dioxide      (d) glucose

**Q4 adj. relating to the gland surrounding the male urethra**

- (a) isotonic      (b) discrete      (c) prostatic      (d) sedative

**Q5 n. referring to processes or experiments occurring inside an organism**

- (a) mibefradil      (b) radiology      (c) titanium      (d) in vivo

**Q6 n. the basin-shaped cavity of the lower trunk; made up by the hip bones and sacrum**

- (a) reduction      (b) folic acid      (c) heterotroph      (d) pelvis

**Q7 adj. able to cause a disease**

- (a) infectious      (b) immunodeficient      (c) medial      (d) bereaved

**Q8 n. clusters of receptor cells being used for the sense of taste**

- (a) adenosine diphosphate      (b) taste buds  
(c) staphylococcus      (d) desmosome

**Q9 v. to hinder; to stop**

- (a) block      (b) panic      (c) multiply      (d) dissipate

**Q10 n. a group of cells with the same shape and function**

- (a) desmosome      (b) microtubule      (c) tissue      (d) panic

- Q1 n. disorder of the mind where thought and/or behavior are abnormal and cause distress**  
(a) womb (b) mental illness (c) migraine (d) microbiology
- Q2 n. protein that is produced by cells and catalyzes specific biochemical reactions**  
(a) sight (b) carbon dioxide (c) enzyme (d) side
- Q3 n. a man; an organism capable of fertilizing a female**  
(a) male (b) lecithin (c) lactation (d) fission
- Q4 n. large muscle of the thigh**  
(a) acyl anhydride (b) insulin (c) rhodium (d) quadriceps
- Q5 adj. unwell; opposite of healthy**  
(a) sick (b) hydrophobic (c) hematic (d) immunodeficient
- Q6 v. to experience the emotional effects of a loss**  
(a) insulate (b) grieve (c) suffocate (d) coagulate
- Q7 n. an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops**  
(a) dorsum (b) articular cartilage (c) circulatory shock (d) alertness
- Q8 v. to make worse; to worsen**  
(a) lyse (b) isomerize (c) taste (d) aggravate
- Q9 n. secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain has formed spirals**  
(a) enzyme specificity (b) sugar (c) entropy (d) alpha helix
- Q10 n. change in the form of an organism that occurs during development**  
(a) metamorphosis (b) vaccine (c) stapes (d) sinus

**Q1 n. hypersensitivity reaction**

- (a) extensor (b) gonad (c) bone marrow (d) allergy

**Q2 n. 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**

- (a) bacillus (b) glycerol (c) hormone (d) magnet

**Q3 n. process of getting better**

- (a) peroxisome (b) sodium-potassium pump  
(c) improvement (d) osteocyte

**Q4 n. difficulties with micturition**

- (a) hematopoiesis (b) tin (c) blister (d) urination problems

**Q5 n. inherited disorder caused by a single gene defect, which is dominantly inherited**

- (a) elongation (b) law of independent assortment  
(c) buttock (d) Huntington's Chorea

**Q6 adj. describing the space between**

- (a) unlikely (b) engorged (c) intercellular (d) saturated

**Q7 n. membranous sacs that contain enzymes**

- (a) inheritance (b) dependent diabetes (c) lysosome (d) ciliary muscle

**Q8 v. to observe**

- (a) dissect (b) decompose (c) minimize (d) notice

**Q9 adj. relating to the back surface; posterior**

- (a) dorsal (b) immunocompromised (c) surgical (d) sterile

**Q10 n. body's response to injury causing the symptoms of redness; soreness; heat; swelling and loss of function**

- (a) manganese (b) keratin (c) cellulose (d) inflammation

- Q1 n. a substance that can attract iron or steel**  
(a) magnet (b) flushing (c) impotence (d) sensation
- Q2 n. spongy, red tissue found in the reticulo-endothelial system of mammals**  
(a) ulcer (b) bone marrow (c) male (d) nucleus
- Q3 v. to be on fire; to scald**  
(a) overdose (b) vomit (c) masticate (d) burn
- Q4 n. epiphysis**  
(a) sclera (b) pineal gland (c) glucosamine (d) primary lysosome
- Q5 n. part of an enzyme where a substrate is accepted and is responsible for its catalytic activity**  
(a) active site (b)azole antifungal (c) spectator (d) stroke
- Q6 adj. through the cell envelope**  
(a) inert (b) overweight (c) unlikely (d) transmembrane
- Q7 pref. inner; inside**  
(a) endo- (b) macro- (c) pseudo- (d) oligo-
- Q8 n. group of related organisms**  
(a) agent (b) enzyme (c) dicotyledon (d) family
- Q9 n. shortening**  
(a) methane (b) auricle (c) bleeding disorder (d) abbreviation
- Q10 n. unstable particles with unpaired electrons**  
(a) pharmacist (b) scapula (c) radical (d) chylomicron

**Q1 n. an extreme state of fear**

- (a) anatomy (b) facilitated diffusion  
(c) urination problems (d) panic

**Q2 n. treatment of diseased areas by exposing them to gamma rays or X-rays**

- (a) scrotal sac (b) radiotherapy (c) lysosome (d) secondary structure

**Q3 v. to tremble**

- (a) emulsify (b) multiply (c) aggravate (d) shake

**Q4 n. compound of a nonmetallic diatomic element**

- (a) dementia (b) smooth endoplasmic reticulum  
(c) oxide (d) eardrum

**Q5 n. passing out from weakness**

- (a) electron shell (b) fainting (c) albino (d) gland

**Q6 n. inflammation of a thin serous membrane that covers the lung**

- (a) pleurisy (b) transposon (c) contraceptive (d) womb

**Q7 n. produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups**

- (a) azole antifungal (b) position (c) acid anhydride (d) allergy

**Q8 n. protein found in animal tissues and fluids**

- (a) external nares (b) electron configuration  
(c) alpha helix (d) albumin

**Q9 v. to put off to a later time; to slow the progress of something**

- (a) regurgitate (b) resuscitate (c) suffocate (d) delay

**Q10 n. state of a body or physical system at rest**

- (a) surface tension (b) carbon monoxide (c) equilibrium (d) sacrum



- Q1 n. nervous tissue contained in the linked vertebra of the back**  
 (a) zinc (b) spinal cord (c) meiosis (d) scan
- Q2 adj. relating to a region of the retina**  
 (a) aromatic (b) smelly (c) itchy (d) macular
- Q3 n. branch of medicine that uses X-rays to diagnose and treat disease**  
 (a) diaphragm (b) radiology (c) mineral (d) iodide
- Q4 n. diabetic illness that can only be managed using insulin injections; usually affecting young people**  
 (a) blood system cancer (b) messenger RNA (c) dependent diabetes (d) aerosol
- Q5 pref. one thousandth part**  
 (a) milli- (b) osteo- (c) therm- (d) neuro-
- Q6 n. cell movement to or away from a chemical which is able to attract or repel the cell**  
 (a) microphage (b) chemotaxis  
 (c) intermediate filament (d) integumentary system
- Q7 adj. well-thought through; well-prepared; informed**  
 (a) ocular (b) inflamed (c) haploid (d) advised
- Q8 adj. relating to a thin serous membrane that covers the lung**  
 (a) prolonged (b) pleural (c) biotic (d) toxic
- Q9 v. to take a representative part or portion; to taste something**  
 (a) menstruate (b) sample (c) aggravate (d) adapt
- Q10 n. front tooth**  
 (a) ice (b) anterior  
 (c) coenzyme (d) isosorbide dinitrate

**Q1 adj. able to attract iron or steel**

- (a) magnetic (b) frontal (c) lacteal (d) racemic

**Q2 n. water drug; any substance that tends to increase the flow of urine**

- (a) fluoride (b) acid strength (c) diuretics (d) arthritis

**Q3 n. characteristic that is controlled by a gene carried on the X chromosome**

- (a) blockage (b) pathologist (c) X-linked disease (d) leukocyte

**Q4 adj. relating to change of form**

- (a) multicellular (b) reversible (c) somatic (d) metamorphic

**Q5 adj. improbable**

- (a) unlikely (b) bereaved (c) adiabatic (d) racemic

**Q6 n. the flagellate organism that causes syphilis**

- (a) treponema pallidum (b) microtubule (c) carbohydrate (d) nausea

**Q7 n. a process that can occur without the addition of outside energy**

- (a) ulna (b) rheumatoid arthritis  
(c) spontaneous reaction (d) chromium

**Q8 v. to break down a compound by means of water**

- (a) hydrolyze (b) calcify (c) saturate (d) foam

**Q9 n. the way a person looks; a person's visible aspect**

- (a) appearance (b) insecticide (c) inflammation (d) enolization

**Q10 n. anything causing damage to the body**

- (a) dioxide (b) telophase (c) poison (d) endothelium

- Q1 n. sedative-hypnotic used for the short-term treatment of insomnia**  
(a) missed dosage (b) ambien (c) vaccine (d) bromide
- Q2 n. type of skin cancer**  
(a) hemorrhage (b) melanoma (c) epidemic (d) hysterectomy
- Q3 n. difficulties in performing intercourse or in producing offspring**  
(a) sexual function problems (b) Huntington's Chorea  
(c) homeostasis (d) ear wax
- Q4 n. a scientist who studies microscopic tissue structures**  
(a) histologist (b) tuberculosis (c) flask (d) voice
- Q5 n. area that contains the heart and lungs; the chest**  
(a) gas (b) joule (c) thorax (d) pharyngitis
- Q6 n. chronic venereal infection**  
(a) alimentary canal (b) donor medicines (c) syphilis (d) penis
- Q7 n. bone disease due to vitamin D deficiency**  
(a) rickets (b) flask (c) blood flow (d) rib
- Q8 n. painful and prolonged muscular contraction; a bout (of pain)**  
(a) rib cage (b) cell membrane (c) spasm (d) diastole
- Q9 n. energy source; adipose tissue**  
(a) fat (b) dorsum (c) nuclear pore (d) filter
- Q10 n. an obstacle that prevents things from moving along**  
(a) histamine (b) fatty acid (c) blockage (d) s-block element

- Q1 n. all of the energetic reactions that take place in a cell or organism**  
(a) panic (b) metabolism  
(c) carbohydrate (d) acid dissociation constant
- Q2 n. area near the middle of the retina where vision is the sharpest**  
(a) insulation (b) zygote (c) feedback (d) macula
- Q3 adj. happening before the normal time**  
(a) premature (b) lateral (c) ischemic (d) rigid
- Q4 n. a fixative; a preservative**  
(a) metamorphosis (b) storage (c) icterus (d) formaldehyde
- Q5 n. condition in which the penis is continually erect**  
(a) priapism (b) melting point  
(c) information technology (d) prednisone
- Q6 n. part of the small intestine**  
(a) cranium (b) lysis (c) approval (d) ileum
- Q7 n. fleshy tissue at the back of the throat**  
(a) isoleucine (b) cofactor (c) uvula (d) microfilaments
- Q8 adj. relating to the female reproductive organs**  
(a) lateral (b) ovarian (c) intravenous (d) calcified
- Q9 n. the way a thing or person is likely to act or behave**  
(a) chloroplast (b) pancreatitis (c) drug (d) tendency
- Q10 v. to isolate; to move apart**  
(a) poison (b) separate (c) rotate (d) vomit

- Q1 n. complex of organic substances; niacin; folic acid and pantothenic acid**  
(a) vitamin B complex (b) sunburn (c) sample (d) plasmolysis
- Q2 n. the study of the physical structure and arrangement of an organism**  
(a) artery (b) chromatin (c) anatomy (d) mental illness
- Q3 n. a poisonous gas**  
(a) monoxide (b) carbon monoxide (c) fungus (d) flagellate
- Q4 n. generic name for a drug that is used to treat tuberculosis; trade names: Rifadin and Rimactane**  
(a) pathology (b) bone marrow (c) forebrain (d) rifampin
- Q5 n. the fertilized ovum (before it is cleaved)**  
(a) family (b) blockage (c) zygote (d) mastoid
- Q6 adj. describing the ability to be stretched**  
(a) sudden (b) rubbery (c) frontal (d) rigid
- Q7 adj. having both hydrophobic (water-hating) and hydrophilic (water-loving) regions**  
(a) saturated (b) oxidative (c) hematic (d) amphipathic
- Q8 n. transformation of a keto to an enol form**  
(a) nucleus (b) enolization (c) dementia (d) enzyme specificity
- Q9 adj. unusual; irregular**  
(a) immunocompetent (b) bereaved (c) hepatic (d) abnormal
- Q10 n. part of cell that contains RNA and DNA**  
(a) paraplegia (b) nucleus (c) chromatin strand (d) paraplegic

**Q1 n. inflammation of a joint or joints**

- (a) headache (b) arthritis (c) shoulder blade (d) lexapro

**Q2 n. shortsightedness**

- (a) riboflavin (b) myopia (c) nicotine (d) motor neuron

**Q3 abbr. a federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products**

- (a) J (b) CSF (c) MRI (d) FDA

**Q4 phr. describes information that can be ignored**

- (a) not applicable (b) to double-up the dose  
(c) buy in bulk (d) limit alcohol intake

**Q5 adj. having an affinity with water; readily absorbing water**

- (a) turgid (b) septic (c) hydrophilic (d) isotonic

**Q6 n. an involuntary action; an automatic response**

- (a) synapse (b) cyst (c) priapism (d) reflex

**Q7 phr. to reduce the consumption of spirituous beverages**

- (a) limit alcohol intake (b) buy in bulk  
(c) not applicable (d) to double-up the dose

**Q8 adj. relating to a molecule containing equal quantities of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms and therefore not rotating the plane of incident polarized light**

- (a) racemic (b) painful (c) reticulate (d) sweet

**Q9 v. to mix into something to form a solution**

- (a) dissolve (b) dehydrate (c) terminate (d) palliate

**Q10 n. reduction**

- (a) histology (b) decrease (c) monoxide (d) retina

- Q1 n. heart attack; apoplexy; cerebrovascular accident; (CVA)**  
 (a) female (b) inflammation (c) rash (d) stroke
- Q2 n. male reproductive organ; containing the urethra**  
 (a) pregnancy (b) allele (c) quadriplegia (d) penis
- Q3 n. the removal of hydrogen from a molecule**  
 (a) dehydrogenation (b) obstetrics (c) vomit (d) galactose
- Q4 n. potent hormone-like substance found in many bodily tissues (and especially in semen)**  
 (a) acetone (b) saturated fat (c) prostaglandin (d) cyst
- Q5 n. generic name for a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that is applied to treat AIDS and HIV; trade name: Rescriptor**  
 (a) golgi complex (b) ion (c) resuscitation (d) delavirdine
- Q6 n. illness due to thiamine deficiency**  
 (a) individual (b) vanadium (c) beriberi (d) lump
- Q7 n. an amino sugar**  
 (a) reflex action (b) heart disease (c) galactosamine (d) penis
- Q8 n. process in which complex compounds are made by adding together monomers which contain carbon double bonds**  
 (a) fatty acid (b) speech  
 (c) infection (d) addition polymerisation
- Q9 adv. seldom**  
 (a) neighboring (b) usual (c) painful (d) rarely
- Q10 n. this is the amount of stimulus needed to set up an action potential in a nerve cell**  
 (a) law of thermodynamics (b) mibefradil  
 (c) excitation threshold (d) alcoholism

- Q1 n. the organs and cells that provide defense against tissue invasion or damage**  
(a) wrist (b) salt hydrolysis (c) immune system (d) suicide
- Q2 n. difficulty in respiration; rapid respiration**  
(a) cleavage (b) saquinavir (c) dizziness (d) shortness of breath
- Q3 adj. the best**  
(a) abnormal (b) catabolic (c) optimal (d) hypertrophy
- Q4 v. to shake or tremble with cold, fear or emotion**  
(a) overdose (b) lyse (c) shiver (d) extend
- Q5 adj. relating to the upper part of the throat**  
(a) hepatic (b) pharyngeal (c) dangerous (d) testicular
- Q6 n. air sac in the lung; part of the jaw that supports the teeth; any small cavity**  
(a) eyebrow (b) alveolus (c) electron shell (d) sucrase
- Q7 n. membranous vesicle that contains enzymes**  
(a) microbody (b) anterior  
(c) addition polymerisation (d) ovulation
- Q8 n. bacteria found on the skin and mucus membranes**  
(a) staphylococcus (b) adenosine diphosphate  
(c) kinetic energy (d) propanone
- Q9 n. outer covering represented by a circle around the nucleus that contains electrons of comparative energies**  
(a) endotoxin (b) meter (c) pain (d) electron shell
- Q10 n. a device that performs a task**  
(a) solute (b) bias (c) toughness (d) machine



- Q1 n. a surgical operation where the womb is removed**  
(a) fluconazole (b) hysterectomy (c) chlorofluorocarbon (d) salivary amylase
- Q2 n. disease and its effects on the body; an abnormal state**  
(a) urination problems (b) pathology (c) taste (d) insomnia
- Q3 adj. senior; older; aged**  
(a) elderly (b) infectious (c) haploid (d) sustained
- Q4 n. removal of a small piece of tissue from the body so it can be examined under the microscope**  
(a) leucocyte (b) ribosome (c) biopsy (d) insecticide
- Q5 adj. unfinished stage of growth or development; unripe; childish**  
(a) testicular (b) immature (c) multicellular (d) elderly
- Q6 n. an infectious disease called by the Mycobacterium bacillus**  
(a) addition reaction (b) isotope (c) tendon (d) tuberculosis
- Q7 n. person who works in a particular field of science**  
(a) sweetness (b) fission (c) bronchus (d) microbiologist
- Q8 n. lamellar tissue that surrounds and covers a cell and its contents**  
(a) intestine (b) fat (c) mercury (d) cell membrane
- Q9 n. structure that connects a developing baby to the placenta**  
(a) tragus (b) frontal bone (c) umbilical cord (d) rib cage
- Q10 n. blood vessel with walls only one cell thick**  
(a) aspirin (b) adrenaline (c) capillary (d) gamete

- Q1 phr. to purchase large amounts of products (often to get a discount)**  
(a) take this drug by mouth (b) approved for treatment  
(c) buy in bulk (d) sexually aroused
- Q2 n. ability to see distant objects clearly but near vision is impaired**  
(a) sarcomere (b) directions (c) farsightedness (d) galactose
- Q3 n. a compound with 2 oxygen atoms in it**  
(a) dependent diabetes (b) dioxide (c) vitamin C (d) icterus
- Q4 n. a cytoplasmic cell organelle that buds off from the golgi complex**  
(a) hexose (b) blood flow (c) primary lysosome (d) chlorophyll
- Q5 n. a waste product made when amino acids are broken down**  
(a) inheritance (b) urea (c) abnormality (d) chlorophyll
- Q6 pref. one**  
(a) uni- (b) auto- (c) endo- (d) multi-
- Q7 pref. between**  
(a) sub- (b) multi- (c) inter- (d) intra-
- Q8 v. to turn back; to change back**  
(a) menstruate (b) suspect (c) insulate (d) reverse
- Q9 v. to feel; to endure**  
(a) seek advice (b) block (c) experience (d) palpate
- Q10 n. a woman; an organism capable of being fertilized by a male**  
(a) female (b) tricuspid valve (c) shortness of breath (d) sense

**Q1 n. organic substance needed for skin and good eyesight**

- (a) universal indicator      (b) eukaryote      (c) vitamin A      (d) insomnia

**Q2 n. the study of energy and how it changes**

- (a) thermodynamic      (b) nucleoside      (c) dehydration      (d) white matter

**Q3 n. chronic disease produced by an overactivity of the pituitary gland leading to an enlargement of bones**

- (a) acromegaly      (b) acetylcholine      (c) atom      (d) vanadium

**Q4 n. substance that is medically as a vasodilator; brand names: Nitrospan, Nitrostat**

- (a) rust      (b) concentration      (c) nitroglycerin      (d) electrode

**Q5 n. one of the ossicles**

- (a) immediate medical attention      (b) tonsil  
(c) ejaculation      (d) incus

**Q6 adj. having a higher osmotic pressure than another solution**

- (a) significant      (b) biotic      (c) hypertonic      (d) regular

**Q7 n. dyspepsia; indigestion; malfunction of the digestive system characterized by heartburn or nausea**

- (a) immunology      (b) stomach upset      (c) cyclic AMP      (d) donor medicines

**Q8 n. enzyme which changes ATP to cyclic AMP**

- (a) adenylate cyclase      (b) maxilla  
(c) in vitro      (d) spontaneous reaction

**Q9 n. the bending of a waveform as it passes to a medium of different density**

- (a) cerebral infarction      (b) bladder      (c) coma      (d) refraction

**Q10 n. the use of contraceptive methods to stop pregnancy; contraception**

- (a) lump      (b) birth control      (c) small intestine      (d) abnormal vision

- Q1 n. the elements fluorine, iodine, chlorine, bromine**  
(a) halogen (b) microvillus (c) dehydrogenation (d) scurvy
- Q2 n. process where an insoluble solid is separated from a liquid**  
(a) facilitated diffusion (b) filtration  
(c) reflection (d) approval
- Q3 n. membrane lining the inside of the abdominal cavity**  
(a) rash (b) caffeine (c) peritoneum (d) overdose
- Q4 n. actinide with the chemical symbol U**  
(a) blood vessel (b) acyl chloride (c) uranium (d) alcohol
- Q5 n. the amount of energy expended by the body in order to survive at complete rest**  
(a) irritability (b) malleus  
(c) basal metabolic rate (d) potential energy
- Q6 n. any steroid hormone with an action similar to female sex hormone**  
(a) antigen (b) progesterone (c) vitamin E (d) quantity
- Q7 abbr. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time**  
(a) NAD (b) IVI (c) M.D. (d) I.Q.
- Q8 n. lymphoid tissue at the back of the throat**  
(a) adenoids (b) fluid (c) teratogen (d) symptom
- Q9 n. sex cell**  
(a) tubulin (b) fungus (c) gamete (d) scrotal sac
- Q10 n. chemical element with the symbol N that is found in proteins and nucleic acids**  
(a) stroke (b) fetus (c) nitrogen (d) refraction

**Q1 n. brand name of a product that reduces hair loss in men; it contains finasteride, an antiandrogen used in hormone therapy**

- (a) halide (b) propecia (c) hemoglobin (d) sugar

**Q2 n. Group 2 metallic element**

- (a) reduction (b) chromium  
(c) base (d) rough endoplasmic reticulum

**Q3 n. inherited disease**

- (a) skull (b) cystic fibrosis (c) spectator ion (d) bacillus

**Q4 adj. relating to the outside; the edge**

- (a) salty (b) inflamed (c) macular (d) peripheral

**Q5 n. tympanic membrane; membrane separating the middle ear from the outer ear**

- (a) microbody (b) ciliary muscle (c) eardrum (d) creatinine

**Q6 n. reproductive organs protruding from the bodies**

- (a) hysterectomy (b) bias (c) carbon monoxide (d) external genitalia

**Q7 n. a channel in plant cells that connects the cytoplasm of two nearby cells**

- (a) actin (b) alveolus  
(c) plasmodesma (d) rough endoplasmic reticulum

**Q8 n. uncharged particle found in the nucleus of the atom**

- (a) triple bond (b) neutron (c) pellagra (d) nitrous oxide

**Q9 n. passive process where a carrier protein helps a molecule such as glucose move through the plasma membrane**

- (a) HIV protease inhibitor (b) titanium  
(c) race (d) facilitated diffusion

**Q10 n. the smallest or lowest possible**

- (a) spectator (b) minimum (c) drive (d) autopsy

**Q1 n. disease where cells divide at an excessive rate and become abnormal in function; malignancy; neoplasm**

- (a) chloroplast (b) uterus (c) cancer (d) microfilaments

**Q2 n. branch of medicine that concerns cancer**

- (a) pus (b) beta pleated sheet (c) oncology (d) oncologist

**Q3 n. generic name for illnesses such as HIV, hepatitis b, gonorrhea or syphilis**

- (a) equilibrium (b) sexually transmitted disease  
(c) bacterium (d) glycolipids

**Q4 n. an infectious disease or agent (informal)**

- (a) frontal lobe (b) condensation (c) bug (d) cerebral cortex

**Q5 n. a protease inhibitor applied in treating HIV; trade name: Norvir**

- (a) lysosome (b) rhodium (c) ritonavir (d) melanoma

**Q6 n. a compound with the same elements but different atomic arrangements**

- (a) race (b) isomer (c) side reaction (d) symptom

**Q7 adj. made hard by calcium deposits**

- (a) dextrorotatory (b) regular (c) oxidative (d) calcified

**Q8 n. abdominal organ where the baby develops before birth; uterus**

- (a) sodium (b) vitamin D (c) womb (d) metatarsal

**Q9 n. organism that depends on autotrophs (producers) for food and oxygen**

- (a) heterotroph (b) sacrum (c) taste buds (d) maltose

**Q10 n. long bone of the lower arm (forearm)**

- (a) ulna (b) nuclear envelope (c) gap junction (d) amprenavir

- Q1 n. type of scan that uses high frequency waves to image body parts**  
(a) nuclear pore (b) ultrasound (c) surfactant (d) keratin
- Q2 n. unit of length**  
(a) adenylate cyclase (b) bias (c) dizziness (d) meter
- Q3 abbr. the technique used to help start a person's heart if it ha stopped**  
(a) FDA (b) CPR (c) I.Q. (d) ATP
- Q4 n. small drops of one liquid suspended in another**  
(a) torque (b) mass number (c) fluoride (d) emulsion
- Q5 n. malfunction of the eyes**  
(a) osteoclast (b) abnormal vision (c) fissure (d) acetylcholine
- Q6 n. someone who studies mental processes and behavior**  
(a) prognosis (b) psychologist (c) transfer RNA (d) delay
- Q7 n. the state in which a compound of the body is unable to function adequately**  
(a) organ failure (b) active site (c) absolute zero (d) vomit
- Q8 n. series of membranes covered with ribosomes that make proteins**  
(a) hypochondriac (b) rough endoplasmic reticulum  
(c) sunburn (d) stomata
- Q9 v. to bleed from the uterus when the lining is shed each month**  
(a) menstruate (b) dissipate (c) saturate (d) reproduce
- Q10 adj. relating to the middle of the body or body part**  
(a) endothermic (b) premature (c) juvenile (d) medial

- Q1 n. strand of tissue**  
(a) fibre (b) ulna (c) adenylate cyclase (d) X-linked disease
- Q2 adj. able to return to original shape after being exposed to a force**  
(a) rubbery (b) nasal (c) ferric (d) elastic
- Q3 n. ability to resist infection, because of its white blood cells and antibodies**  
(a) immunity (b) light-headedness (c) prostaglandin (d) biotin
- Q4 n. pricking sensation in part of the body**  
(a) pins and needles (b) alimentary canal (c) allergen (d) cardiogenic shock
- Q5 adj. swollen; inflamed**  
(a) juvenile (b) acute (c) engorged (d) calcified
- Q6 abbr. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures**  
(a) J (b) GLC (c) TB (d) IVI
- Q7 suf. tumor**  
(a) -logy (b) -meter (c) -oma (d) -cyte
- Q8 adj. lasts a long time; persistent**  
(a) terminal (b) skeletal (c) chronic (d) hypertonic
- Q9 adj. induces sleep; sedative**  
(a) antibiotic (b) soporific (c) painful (d) cardiac
- Q10 adj. chemically unreactive**  
(a) inert (b) pediatric (c) elderly (d) acute



- Q1 n. rounded glass structure, usually with a long neck, used in experiments**  
(a) radiographer (b) transposon  
(c) addition polymerisation (d) flask
- Q2 n. chemical element with the symbol Na that is an important ion in cells**  
(a) pyridoxine (b) sodium (c) nitric oxide (d) barium
- Q3 n. the solid that is separated from a solution**  
(a) filtrate (b) precautions (c) ejaculation (d) umbilical cord
- Q4 n. temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid at a particular pressure**  
(a) histamine (b) freezing point (c) gland (d) hemopoiesis
- Q5 n. 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**  
(a) fermentation (b) paxil (c) belly (d) joint
- Q6 n. the lipid bilayer structure of membranes**  
(a) fluid mosaic model (b) paraplegic (c) action potential (d) malleus
- Q7 n. the bony cavity of the chest formed by the costa and sternum**  
(a) albino (b) rib cage (c) itraconazole (d) urea
- Q8 n. upper abdomen between the ribcage and navel**  
(a) carotene (b) epigastrium (c) wart (d) neurontin
- Q9 v. to make an object attract iron or steel**  
(a) vaccinate (b) divide (c) hydrolyze (d) magnetize
- Q10 adj. having a thin edge suited for cutting**  
(a) analgesic (b) sharp (c) delayed (d) aerobic

**Q1 n. antidepressant that helps balance neurotransmitters**

- (a) peritoneum (b) epidemic (c) funnel (d) wellbutrin

**Q2 v. to record a quantity; dimension or capacity**

- (a) shield (b) measure (c) avoid (d) suffocate

**Q3 n. three covalent linkages connecting two atoms**

- (a) vitamin A (b) triple bond  
(c) fibrosis (d) competitive inhibition

**Q4 pref. large**

- (a) photo- (b) macro- (c) iso- (d) milli-

**Q5 adj. relating to the bones; very thin (informal)**

- (a) tired (b) endothermic (c) penile (d) skeletal

**Q6 n. rod-like structure made of actin**

- (a) isomerization (b) thermometer (c) microfilament (d) beta cell

**Q7 v. to separate**

- (a) avoid (b) relate to (c) grieve (d) segregate

**Q8 n. a finger-like projection from a membrane surface**

- (a) nausea (b) fiber (c) protozoan (d) microvillus

**Q9 n. contains a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part**

- (a) amphipathic lipid (b) isomer (c) grapefruit (d) chromium

**Q10 n. medical condition of long sightedness**

- (a) hyperopia (b) bromine (c) pineal gland (d) metallic bond

- Q1 n. chemical element with the symbol Ca which is used to make bones and teeth**  
(a) calcium (b) ureter (c) messenger RNA (d) dependent diabetes
- Q2 n. an agent that changes the inactive form of an enzyme to the active form; an enzyme that catalyses the transfer of phosphate groups**  
(a) magnetic pole (b) scrotal sac (c) psychologist (d) kinase
- Q3 n. the gut; alimentary canal**  
(a) treponema pallidum (b) inflammation (c) missed dosage (d) intestine
- Q4 n. ester of a particular acid**  
(a) stomata (b) rheumatoid arthritis  
(c) hypoglycemia (d) fluoride
- Q5 n. chemical that is formed when glucose is metabolized in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic respiration)**  
(a) pulse (b) lactic acid (c) ketone (d) abnormality
- Q6 v. to make hard by forming mineral deposits**  
(a) swallow (b) balance (c) calcify (d) perform
- Q7 n. states that different traits are inherited with no relation of each other e.g. eye color and height**  
(a) gastroenteritis (b) law of independent assortment  
(c) psychiatry (d) mitosis
- Q8 v. to beat**  
(a) palpate (b) replace (c) atrophy (d) decompose
- Q9 n. organism that makes their own food from simple food sources**  
(a) autotroph (b) metabolism (c) patella (d) separation
- Q10 adj. relating to the body**  
(a) prostatic (b) reticulate (c) somatic (d) thermal

**Q1 phr. to keep the penis rigid and upright**

- (a) not applicable (b) maintain an erection  
(c) to double-up the dose (d) sexually aroused

**Q2 n. the joint where the top of the arm joins the trunk**

- (a) shoulder (b) syphilis  
(c) cellular respiration (d) thermometer

**Q3 n. compound containing 2 elements one of which is a single oxygen**

- (a) tin (b) facilitated diffusion  
(c) actin filament (d) monoxide

**Q4 n. inherited disease due to an extra chromosome 21; also known as 'trisomy 21'**

- (a) maltose (b) Down's Syndrome (c) peyronie's disease (d) glycemic index

**Q5 n. region on a catalytic protein away from the main active region**

- (a) allosteric site (b) dosing schedule (c) circadian rhythm (d) phobia

**Q6 n. three fatty acids joined to a molecule**

- (a) methanol (b) hypochondria  
(c) triacylglycerol (d) electron configuration

**Q7 v. to experience; to receive; to endure**

- (a) undergo (b) rust (c) snore (d) phosphorylate

**Q8 adj. related to organisms converting sunlight into energy**

- (a) poisonous (b) autotrophic (c) inflammatory (d) overweight

**Q9 n. nostrils**

- (a) carotene (b) exotoxin (c) beta cell (d) external nares

**Q10 n. the part of your body containing the digestive organs**

- (a) sprain (b) abdomen (c) neurilemma (d) ice

- Q1 n. heaviness of an object; the size of a force exerted on an object in a gravitational field**  
(a) carbamate (b) sense (c) inhibitor (d) weight
- Q2 n. an excessive amount of a drug; too large portion of a medication or drug**  
(a) acromegaly (b) pus (c) note (d) overdose
- Q3 n. black pigment that protects against the sun**  
(a) tuberculosis (b) melanin (c) weight (d) circulatory shock
- Q4 n. something which induces a state of rest in the body**  
(a) tear (b) relaxant (c) belly (d) peroxisome
- Q5 n. sex organs where the reproductive cells are made**  
(a) quinine (b) amphipathic lipid (c) gonad (d) regulator
- Q6 adv. next to**  
(a) neighboring (b) promptly (c) slightly (d) rare
- Q7 adj. completed stage of growth or development**  
(a) hoarse (b) engorged (c) mature (d) recessive
- Q8 n. a bone cell that helps destroy bone**  
(a) atom (b) sodium chloride (c) saquinavir (d) osteoclast
- Q9 v. to inhale and exhale cigarettes**  
(a) smoke (b) seek advice (c) rust (d) hydrolyze
- Q10 n. epithelium-lined part of the gut that connects the pharynx to the stomach**  
(a) streptococcus (b) esophagus (c) overdose (d) thiamine

**Q1 n. a substance that governs a reaction or process**

- (a) diaphragm (b) amprenavir (c) vision problems (d) regulator

**Q2 n. iron oxide that forms when exposed to oxygen and moisture**

- (a) rust (b) allergy (c) actin (d) testosterone

**Q3 v. to cause ingested substances to move down the throat and into the stomach**

- (a) isolate (b) swallow (c) exacerbate (d) vaccinate

**Q4 n. thin lower leg bone**

- (a) vanadium (b) cranium (c) sample (d) fibula

**Q5 n. malfunction of the light-sensitive membrane which is part of the eyeball**

- (a) capillary (b) birth control (c) aspirin (d) retina disease

**Q6 adj. over-development of a tissue (or part of) which leads to an increase in size and volume of the tissue**

- (a) episodic (b) hypertrophy (c) patellar (d) immature

**Q7 n. air tube connecting trachea ('windpipe') and lungs**

- (a) bronchus (b) moisture (c) chemotaxis (d) law of segregation

**Q8 adj. discharged from the body**

- (a) excreted (b) rectal (c) senile (d) fungicidal

**Q9 n. pair of ducts through which the eggs are moving to the uterus**

- (a) gap junction (b) kinase (c) fallopian tube (d) sex

**Q10 adj. swollen and engorged**

- (a) severe (b) rheumatic (c) isothermal (d) turgid

- Q1 n. compound made from plants containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen**  
(a) carbohydrate (b) alcoholism (c) intermembrane space (d) tumor
- Q2 n. a type of sugar**  
(a) diabetes (b) sweetness (c) black stools (d) fructose
- Q3 n. vitamin B1**  
(a) rifabutin (b) thiamine (c) metaphase (d) melanin
- Q4 n. protein component of muscle fibers**  
(a) sarcomere (b) cancer (c) biotin (d) actin
- Q5 adj. into a blood vessel**  
(a) unlikely (b) intravenous (c) pathological (d) somatic
- Q6 n. small phagocyte white blood cell**  
(a) amino sugar (b) chromatin strand (c) microphage (d) allosteric site
- Q7 phr. use this medicine orally**  
(a) approved for treatment (b) not applicable  
(c) maintain an erection (d) take this drug by mouth
- Q8 n. infection of the gut causing diarrhea and vomiting**  
(a) heartburn (b) gastroenteritis (c) belly (d) ovulation
- Q9 n. frequent and excessive bowel motions; malfunction of the bowel**  
(a) diarrhea (b) vitamin C (c) molecule (d) finasteride
- Q10 v. to move outwards to cover a larger area**  
(a) spread (b) dehydrate (c) smoke (d) dissipate

**Q1 n. protein made by white blood cells, in response to a particular antigen attack, in order to make the antigen harmless**

- (a) hair loss                      (b) artery                      (c) coccus                      (d) antibody

**Q2 n. diuretic drug to treat hypertension; trade name: Esidrix**

- (a) farsightedness              (b) hydrochlorothiazide      (c) decrease                      (d) dehydrogenation

**Q3 n. organ in the thorax involved in T-cell immune function**

- (a) acid strength                      (b) glycolysis                      (c) thymus                      (d) miosis

**Q4 n. a pathogenic agent containing RNA, which can convert to DNA inside a cell**

- (a) funnel                      (b) suture                      (c) retrovirus                      (d) influenza

**Q5 n. the pat of the face above the eyes**

- (a) systole                      (b) insomniac                      (c) nuclear pore                      (d) brow

**Q6 adj. unsafe; risky**

- (a) cardiothoracic              (b) overweight                      (c) dangerous                      (d) lacteal

**Q7 adj. having an unpleasant or strong odor**

- (a) pleural                      (b) amphipathic                      (c) sedative                      (d) smelly

**Q8 n. blood which contains very little oxygen**

- (a) scan                      (b) deoxygenated blood      (c) diabetic                      (d) amprenavir

**Q9 n. tissue composed of flat cells connected by a thin membrane**

- (a) calcium                      (b) endothelium                      (c) meninges                      (d) iron

**Q10 n. air going into and out of your nose and mouth**

- (a) fallopian tube                      (b) breath                      (c) plasmodesma                      (d) lecithin



- Q1 abbr. immune deficiency disease that cannot be cured**  
(a) CO (b) NAD (c) AIDS (d) TSH
- Q2 n. person who sells drugs and medications**  
(a) fibrin (b) epigastrium (c) pharmacist (d) abnormal vision
- Q3 n. a compound made of bromine joined to another element**  
(a) nonprescription medication (b) bromide  
(c) tablet (d) sucrase
- Q4 n. an element that loses electrons in a chemical reaction**  
(a) acetone (b) tubulin (c) emergency room (d) metal
- Q5 n. a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats cancer**  
(a) sexual stimulation (b) oncologist (c) cell membrane (d) SI unit
- Q6 n. a thick yellow-green liquid containing dead cells and white cells that forms in infected areas**  
(a) pus (b) septicemia (c) salivary amylase (d) urine
- Q7 n. gases used in aerosols**  
(a) titanium (b) transplant (c) chlorofluorocarbon (d) nitrogen
- Q8 n. blood loss due to vessel wall damage**  
(a) patella (b) hemorrhage (c) carboxyl group (d) nicotine
- Q9 n. the blood and other substances lost from the uterus at menstruation**  
(a) mastoid (b) filter (c) menses (d) chlorofluorocarbon
- Q10 n. This process changes straight chain alkanes into branched chain compounds by passing them over a catalyst**  
(a) triple bond (b) immune system (c) skeleton (d) isomerization

- Q1 pref. form**  
(a) ecto- (b) poly- (c) morph- (d) intra-
- Q2 n. the state of being easily inflamed or painful; the state of being easily angered**  
(a) parasite (b) anatomy (c) irritability (d) methane
- Q3 n. disease of the lymphatic complex**  
(a) formaldehyde (b) blood system cancer (c) cytochrome (d) nitrate medication
- Q4 n. solvent which is a ketone**  
(a) prophase (b) peyronie's disease (c) progestogen (d) propanone
- Q5 n. a long chain of carbon atoms with a carboxyl group (COOH) at the end**  
(a) anus (b) fatty acid (c) metallic bond (d) isomerization
- Q6 n. the tendency of biological catalysts to catalyze one or few reactions**  
(a) alkaloid (b) glycoprotein (c) enzyme specificity (d) spleen
- Q7 n. enzyme that breaks down a carbohydrate**  
(a) mass number (b) sucrase (c) atom (d) cilium
- Q8 v. to break down; to decay**  
(a) modify (b) decompose (c) prescribe (d) relate to
- Q9 n. a healthy person who worries excessively about their health and believes they are ill**  
(a) radiograph (b) gamete (c) palm (d) hypochondriac
- Q10 n. an extreme fear localized to particular objects or situations**  
(a) base (b) sweetness (c) ritonavir (d) phobia

- Q1 n. inability to conceive (get pregnant)**  
 (a) fibrin (b) endotoxin (c) drug (d) infertility
- Q2 adj. relating to youth**  
 (a) brachial (b) juvenile (c) recessive (d) abnormal
- Q3 n. sensory cell**  
 (a) receptor (b) thermodynamic  
 (c) starch (d) erectile dysfunction
- Q4 n. group of antibiotics; originally made from mould**  
 (a) formaldehyde (b) penicillin (c) vitamin K (d) wavelength
- Q5 suf. cell**  
 (a) -cyte (b) -itis (c) -logy (d) -meter
- Q6 n. cytoplasmic structure where ATP (energy) is made**  
 (a) mitochondrion (b) skeleton (c) regurgitation (d) prostaglandin
- Q7 phr. to increase the consumption of a particular drug or medication by two times**  
 (a) maintain an erection (b) approved for treatment  
 (c) to double-up the dose (d) take this drug by mouth
- Q8 n. an amino sugar**  
 (a) glucosamine (b) glycolipids (c) medical history (d) SI unit
- Q9 adv. common; something that occurs habitually**  
 (a) promptly (b) painful (c) usual (d) rarely
- Q10 adj. relating to the groin area**  
 (a) nasal (b) permitted (c) molecular (d) inguinal

- Q1 n. the inside surface of the hand; tropical tree**  
(a) snore (b) gastroenteritis (c) acetaminophen (d) palm
- Q2 n. device with small holes that separates a solid from a liquid**  
(a) filter (b) biopsy (c) aerosol (d) tooth
- Q3 n. the branch of medicine concerning conception, pregnancy and childbirth**  
(a) flask (b) obstetrics (c) smallpox (d) propanone
- Q4 n. one of 12 pairs of long, thin bones that curve from the spine to join the sternum in front**  
(a) rib (b) tricuspid valve (c) icterus (d) mineral
- Q5 n. outer covering of the cerebrum responsible for consciousness, memory, intellect, voluntary activity and sensory perception**  
(a) spine (b) beta-carotene (c) triple bond (d) cerebral cortex
- Q6 n. an X-ray**  
(a) yeast (b) radiograph (c) silica (d) Fahrenheit
- Q7 v. to block; to protect against**  
(a) shield (b) adapt (c) notify (d) lyse
- Q8 n. the gap between the two-layered cellular envelope**  
(a) cytology (b) smell (c) osmosis (d) intermembrane space
- Q9 n. an amino acid**  
(a) urine (b) alanine (c) acid chloride (d) furosemide
- Q10 v. to turn around an axis**  
(a) terminate (b) sample (c) measure (d) rotate

- Q1 n. with features of diabetes**  
(a) Fahrenheit (b) tympanic membrane (c) neurontin (d) diabetic
- Q2 n. the process by which characteristics pass from generation to generation via the transfer of genes**  
(a) inheritance (b) vocal cord  
(c) weight (d) sexually transmitted disease
- Q3 n. ranking system for carbohydrates based on their immediate effect on blood glucose levels**  
(a) endometrium (b) side effect (c) silicon (d) glycemic index
- Q4 n. drug that can be obtained without a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug**  
(a) electron shell (b) nonprescription medication  
(c) albino (d) gland
- Q5 n. collection of white cells that act as filters to invading organisms and abnormal cells**  
(a) formula (b) vitamin B complex (c) alveolus (d) lymph node
- Q6 adj. relating to the inner surface of the hand**  
(a) renal (b) palmar (c) hematic (d) sick
- Q7 n. part of the cerebral hemisphere that controls impulses and personality**  
(a) tablet (b) frontal lobe (c) histologist (d) deoxygenated blood
- Q8 n. stage of cell cycle where chromosomes separate and move towards opposite ends of the cell**  
(a) anaphase (b) male (c) heterotroph (d) xylem
- Q9 n. lipoprotein agent with a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part**  
(a) surfactant (b) starvation (c) sinusitis (d) monoxide
- Q10 v. to thicken from a liquid state towards a solid state**  
(a) coagulate (b) reproduce (c) separate (d) rotate

- Q1 n. a harmful protein contained within certain bacteria and released only when the bacterium dies or is broken down**  
(a) radiologist (b) endotoxin (c) receptor (d) sprain
- Q2 abbr. measure of an individual's intelligence**  
(a) M.I. (b) I.Q. (c) TB (d) CPR
- Q3 n. 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**  
(a) chorion (b) carbon monoxide (c) blister (d) prednisone
- Q4 n. something that stops or slows down a biological event or function**  
(a) allotrope (b) inhibitor (c) lexapro (d) hemoglobin
- Q5 abbr. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord**  
(a) FDA (b) IVI (c) I.Q. (d) CSF
- Q6 n. a sugar made from starch**  
(a) pharyngitis (b) acid anhydride (c) incus (d) maltose
- Q7 adj. relating to the forehead**  
(a) unicellular (b) frontal (c) residual (d) warm-blooded
- Q8 n. opposite of adult; youngster; offspring**  
(a) oncology (b) child (c) feedback (d) eustachian tube
- Q9 n. amount**  
(a) cerebrospinal fluid (b) capillary (c) beta pleated sheet (d) quantity
- Q10 adj. another space**  
(a) enteric (b) allosteric (c) amorphous (d) rectal

**Q1 n. a dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet**

- (a) sexually transmitted disease (b) tablet  
(c) urination (d) biopsy

**Q2 adj. relating to treatment of diseases and injuries by medical operation**

- (a) surgical (b) fluid (c) aromatic (d) bony

**Q3 n. chemical that changes color as the pH changes**

- (a) yeast (b) tetanus (c) universal indicator (d) salt hydrolysis

**Q4 n. white blood cell**

- (a) pathogen (b) biological clock (c) fluorine (d) leukocyte

**Q5 n. substance**

- (a) pulse (b) tear (c) hexose (d) solute

**Q6 n. infection or inflammation of the back of the throat**

- (a) necrosis (b) pharyngitis  
(c) law of conservation of energy (d) temperature

**Q7 adj. relating to the energy power house of a cell**

- (a) pathological (b) surgical (c) mitochondrial (d) dorsal

**Q8 n. 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)**

- (a) bereavement (b) organ failure  
(c) carrier-mediated active transport (d) white matter

**Q9 n. sounds made from the mouth as air passes through the larynx**

- (a) neutron (b) nausea (c) paraplegia (d) voice

**Q10 n. abdominal organ where a baby develops before birth; the womb**

- (a) medical history (b) uterus  
(c) glucagon (d) adenosine diphosphate

- Q1 n. drug that can only be obtained with a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug**  
(a) prescription medication (b) levitra  
(c) folic acid (d) diastole
- Q2 adj. presence of oxygen**  
(a) stiff (b) hypertrophy (c) aerobic (d) inguinal
- Q3 n. hard structure at the end of the digits of the foot**  
(a) carrier-mediated active transport (b) toenail  
(c) sleep (d) delavirdine
- Q4 adj. having a lower osmotic pressure than another solution**  
(a) hypotonic (b) pleural (c) smelly (d) tired
- Q5 n. the act of being damaged by a toxic compound**  
(a) poisoning (b) vitamin K (c) allosteric site (d) smell
- Q6 adj. osseous; sclerous**  
(a) amphipathic (b) plantar (c) chronic (d) bony
- Q7 adj. having length and width**  
(a) delayed (b) two-dimensional (c) hydrophilic (d) auditory
- Q8 n. sugars with 6 carbons**  
(a) leukemia (b) hexose (c) rifampin (d) sacrum
- Q9 n. responsive to physical stimuli**  
(a) sensation (b) adenoids (c) sensitive (d) seizure
- Q10 n. the highest point of the skull; the top of the head**  
(a) side effect (b) vertex (c) sense (d) stomach upset



- Q1 n. illness with the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitations (skipped beats or a 'flip-flop' feeling in the chest); weakness or dizziness; nausea, sweating**
- (a) prescription medication (b) acceleration  
(c) hydrolysis (d) heart disease
- Q2 n. ethyl alcohol; the alcohol in fermented drinks**
- (a) ethanol (b) arthritis (c) mass number (d) cancer
- Q3 n. an error in the method or study design that could affect the results**
- (a) bias (b) freezing point (c) frontal lobe (d) hydrochlorothiazide
- Q4 n. inability to move the legs and part of the trunk**
- (a) pathology (b) paraplegia (c) anhydride (d) appearance
- Q5 n. proteins joined to carbohydrate that are found on the surface of cells**
- (a) ultrasound (b) glycoprotein (c) ovulation (d) manganese
- Q6 n. gelatinous or liquid material that constitutes the kernel of a cell**
- (a) relaxant (b) catecholamines (c) nucleoplasm (d) paraplegia
- Q7 n. catalytic protein which has a receptor site other than the active site**
- (a) reflex (b) allosteric enzyme  
(c) tightly-closed container (d) ear wax
- Q8 n. this a measure of the strength of an acid**
- (a) acid dissociation constant (b) halide  
(c) systole (d) cerebral infarction
- Q9 v. to carry out**
- (a) rust (b) modify (c) aggravate (d) perform
- Q10 adj. related to organisms requiring ingested nutrition which they break down to receive energy**
- (a) swollen (b) heterotrophic (c) hoarse (d) azimuthal

**Q1 n. instrument that is used to measure temperature**

- (a) endocytosis (b) poison control center  
(c) thermometer (d) sexual stimulation

**Q2 n. emotional and physical state in which a person wants to engage in intercourse**

- (a) capillary (b) birth control (c) aspirin (d) sexual stimulation

**Q3 n. eyesight difficulties**

- (a) hallucinogen (b) motor neuron (c) vision problems (d) cellulose

**Q4 n. dizziness**

- (a) emergency room (b) light-headedness (c) child (d) isotope

**Q5 v. to asphyxiate**

- (a) experience (b) notice (c) suffocate (d) swallow

**Q6 n. fold in a membrane which forms a projection**

- (a) septicemia (b) crista (c) furosemide (d) spectator

**Q7 pref. outside; outer**

- (a) audio- (b) uni- (c) mono- (d) ecto-

**Q8 v. to cut; to take apart; to remove body parts or organs**

- (a) rotate (b) notify (c) dissect (d) suspect

**Q9 n. organic substances that contain nitrogen**

- (a) immunology (b) frontal lobe (c) alkaloid (d) external genitalia

**Q10 adj. relating to the nose**

- (a) severe (b) magnetic (c) nasal (d) gastric

**Q1 n. instrument used by doctors to listen to heart sounds; lung sounds and intestinal sounds**

- (a) stethoscope (b) lithium (c) cystine (d) procedure

**Q2 n. illness where the patient has fits**

- (a) epilepsy (b) rectum  
(c) nitrogen (d) endoplasmic reticulum

**Q3 v. to grow again; to reform**

- (a) minimize (b) absorb (c) isolate (d) regenerate

**Q4 n. someone who takes X-rays**

- (a) sinus (b) double bond (c) radiographer (d) bromide

**Q5 n. process generating ATP in which glucose is broken down**

- (a) diuretics (b) corticosteroids  
(c) gas-liquid chromatography (d) glycolysis

**Q6 adj. relating to a membranous sheet**

- (a) senile (b) lateral (c) septal (d) immunodeficient

**Q7 adj. relating to a glandular organ located in the abdomen**

- (a) pancreatic (b) hypotonic (c) minor (d) auditory

**Q8 adj. shapeless**

- (a) amorphous (b) calcified (c) adipose (d) palmar

**Q9 n. type of asexual reproduction which leads to splitting of parental cells in two equal parts**

- (a) enzyme specificity (b) thiamine (c) binary fission (d) separation

**Q10 n. substance that contains hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water**

- (a) base (b) molecule (c) catecholamines (d) mitochondrion

- Q1 n. isolation**  
(a) sodium hydroxide (b) separation (c) rifampin (d) glycoprotein
- Q2 n. containing glandular secretions from the testicle, seminal vesicles, prostate, vas deferens, Cowper's and other small glands; fluid part of semen without sperm**  
(a) seminal fluid (b) film coating (c) fibre (d) microbiology
- Q3 n. knee cap**  
(a) wart (b) peroxisome (c) exocytosis (d) patella
- Q4 adj. the end**  
(a) advised (b) respiratory (c) terminal (d) allosteric
- Q5 n. a non-protein substance, often a metal ion; that is needed for normal enzyme action**  
(a) scrotum (b) chloroplast (c) insulation (d) cofactor
- Q6 n. salt or ester of carbamic acid**  
(a) magnet (b) stapes (c) carbamate (d) moisture
- Q7 phr. endorsed by a drug authority to be used as medication**  
(a) approved for treatment (b) sexually aroused  
(c) limit alcohol intake (d) buy in bulk
- Q8 adj. arousing swellings**  
(a) inflammatory (b) pharyngeal (c) isobaric (d) premature
- Q9 n. the total heat content of a system**  
(a) pancreatitis (b) enthalpy (c) glycerol (d) filtrate
- Q10 abbr. professional degree of medicine**  
(a) CPR (b) AIDS (c) M.D. (d) GLC

**Q1 n. type of headache**

- (a) mental illness                      (b) migraine                      (c) osmotic pressure                      (d) fibula

**Q2 n. hormone made in and released from the pituitary gland that act on the gonads (sex organs)**

- (a) retina                      (b) gonadotrophin                      (c) glucagon                      (d) leukemia

**Q3 adj. energy-releasing during the breakdown of complex molecules into simple molecules**

- (a) levorotatory                      (b) rubbery                      (c) catabolic                      (d) pancreatic

**Q4 n. substance which contains only single bonds connecting the atoms**

- (a) abbreviation                      (b) saturated fat  
(c) sensitive                      (d) excitation threshold

**Q5 n. the process of bringing back undigested food from the stomach**

- (a) fallopian tube                      (b) lysis                      (c) autoantibody                      (d) regurgitation

**Q6 adj. consisting of many compounds**

- (a) anabolic                      (b) fluid                      (c) multicellular                      (d) pleural

**Q7 n. bottle, box or tube which contains drugs or medicines and is shut securely**

- (a) hemiacetal                      (b) tightly-closed container  
(c) hyperopia                      (d) uranium

**Q8 n. outer area of the ear with the function of protection**

- (a) auricle                      (b) helium                      (c) pain                      (d) teratogen

**Q9 n. a plant that has two cotyledons (seed leaves)**

- (a) immunization                      (b) dicotyledon                      (c) alcohol                      (d) hormone

**Q10 n. an unpleasant sensation; suffering of the body or mind**

- (a) pain                      (b) vitamin A                      (c) stem cell                      (d) skin

- Q1 n. a prescription drug used in the treatment of erectile dysfunction; generic name: vardenafil**  
(a) levitra (b) citric acid cycle (c) endocytosis (d) elongation
- Q2 pref. equal**  
(a) iso- (b) uni- (c) mega- (d) mono-
- Q3 n. carbohydrate which can be found in potatoes, rice, bread and other foods**  
(a) reflex action (b) neutron (c) retina disease (d) starch
- Q4 n. substance which is formed when a phosphate group is removed from ATP**  
(a) myelin sheath (b) pharmacist  
(c) spasm (d) adenosine diphosphate
- Q5 n. the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle is contracting**  
(a) systole (b) imine (c) fibre (d) metaphase
- Q6 adj. iron with an oxidation number of +3**  
(a) macular (b) pathological (c) ferric (d) heterotrophic
- Q7 adj. piquant**  
(a) necrotic (b) heterotrophic (c) salty (d) metamorphic
- Q8 n. doctor who is a specialist in the branch of medicine that uses x-rays to diagnose and treat diseases**  
(a) radiologist (b) activated complex (c) fainting (d) black stools
- Q9 v. to ease suffering; to reduce the severity of an illness without curing it**  
(a) palliate (b) taste (c) occur (d) foam
- Q10 n. a solution of urea and salts in water that is formed by the kidneys**  
(a) joule (b) chylomicron (c) sodium (d) urine

- Q1 n. capability to carry out intercourse**  
(a) urea (b) sexual performance (c) filtration (d) golgi complex
- Q2 n. a disease of the bone marrow**  
(a) myeloma (b) Huntington's Chorea (c) homeostasis (d) ear wax
- Q3 n. poisonous substance**  
(a) fissure (b) toxin (c) alanine (d) leukocyte
- Q4 adj. relating to the stomach**  
(a) adiabatic (b) ultraviolet (c) peptic (d) transmembrane
- Q5 adj. relating to the liver**  
(a) pharyngeal (b) engorged (c) hepatic (d) internal
- Q6 n. white powder used to season food**  
(a) urinary system (b) sodium chloride (c) calcium (d) double bond
- Q7 n. disintegration; destruction**  
(a) diaphragm (b) retinol (c) lysis (d) antigen
- Q8 n. the start of the menstrual periods**  
(a) articular cartilage (b) menarche (c) stomach ulcer (d) procedure
- Q9 v. to stop or slow down a biological event or organ function**  
(a) segregate (b) inhibit (c) occur (d) shield
- Q10 n. act of making unsusceptible to disease by inoculating**  
(a) vaccination (b) osmotic pressure (c) glycemic index (d) plastid

**Q1 n. high blood pressure**

- (a) pressure (b) nitrous oxide (c) emulsion (d) hypertension

**Q2 n. an essential amino acid**

- (a) methionine (b) wellbutrin (c) cofactor (d) inhibitor

**Q3 n. fleshy part on which we sit; 'backside'**

- (a) fat (b) poison  
(c) spontaneous reaction (d) buttock

**Q4 n. compound containing a nitrogenous base (purine or pyrimidine) and a sugar**

- (a) myopia (b) excitation threshold  
(c) gonad (d) nucleoside

**Q5 n. prompt treatment or care**

- (a) immediate medical attention (b) levitra  
(c) folic acid (d) diastole

**Q6 n. colorless; toxic alcohol**

- (a) radiotherapy (b) fiber (c) detritus (d) methanol

**Q7 n. one allele is inherited from each parent giving 2 alleles for each trait**

- (a) Bunsen burner (b) nonprescription medication  
(c) law of segregation (d) palm

**Q8 n. a covalent link formed between electron pairs in an orbital**

- (a) cerebral cortex (b) inhibition (c) sigma bond (d) abdomen

**Q9 n. any of a class of organic compounds formed when a hydroxyl group (-OH) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in a hydrocarbon**

- (a) alcohol (b) melanoma (c) reflux (d) freezing point

**Q10 n. the kidney, bladder and urinary tracts**

- (a) endoplasmic reticulum (b) allotrope  
(c) family (d) urinary system



- Q1 n. condition characterized by a bent penis**  
(a) filtration (b) transposon (c) substrate (d) peyronie's disease
- Q2 pref. light**  
(a) sub- (b) oligo- (c) peri- (d) photo-
- Q3 n. unconscious state**  
(a) electrolyte (b) coma (c) salt (d) dosing schedule
- Q4 adj. enteric; enteral**  
(a) penile (b) dextrorotatory (c) sterilized (d) intestinal
- Q5 adj. allowed**  
(a) elderly (b) epigastric (c) sharp (d) permitted
- Q6 n. substance which obeys the Boyle's law**  
(a) ideal gas (b) telophase (c) cyanide (d) hypoglycemia
- Q7 n. process that aerobically breaks down food molecules to carbon dioxide; water and energy**  
(a) ultrasound (b) citric acid cycle (c) iodide (d) delavirdine
- Q8 pref. many**  
(a) ecto- (b) uni- (c) multi- (d) bio-
- Q9 v. to completely load something so it is unable to take any more**  
(a) masticate (b) segregate (c) saturate (d) flex
- Q10 n. a rearrangement in the structures of atoms or molecules to form new products**  
(a) cotyledon (b) reaction (c) obstetrics (d) missed dosage

- Q1 n. an instrument that records and/or shows digital information**  
 (a) pylorus (b) neurilemma (c) flagellate (d) monitor
- Q2 n. illness affecting the brain where the ability to remember things; and other mental skills; are poor**  
 (a) hemopoiesis (b) dementia (c) lysosome (d) reaction
- Q3 n. vitamin B6**  
 (a) flexor (b) histologist (c) pyridoxine (d) drive
- Q4 n. endorsement**  
 (a) note (b) approval (c) procerin (d) lactation
- Q5 n. something that can cause a disease in an organism**  
 (a) side reaction (b) pathogen (c) flagellate (d) metamorphosis
- Q6 n. yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood**  
 (a) vitamin E (b) jaundice (c) golgi body (d) travel sickness
- Q7 pref. joint**  
 (a) arthr- (b) sub- (c) audio- (d) cyto-
- Q8 v. to place apart from others**  
 (a) isolate (b) stop (c) paralyze (d) emulsify
- Q9 n. describes a process where two molecules add together causing another molecule to removed (such as water)**  
 (a) filter (b) stomach  
 (c) addition-elimination reaction (d) circadian rhythm
- Q10 n. the process where a substance gains electrons**  
 (a) spine (b) endotoxin (c) reduction (d) microfilament

**Q1 n. the organ system that covers the body the integument.**

- (a) personality (b) skin (c) binary fission (d) drive

**Q2 n. hard; metallic element with the chemical symbol Mn**

- (a) retinol (b) white matter  
(c) manganese (d) sexual function problems

**Q3 n. a method to follow; a course of action**

- (a) procedure (b) uvula (c) external genitalia (d) penis

**Q4 n. prescription medication for depression and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)**

- (a) lexapro (b) iron  
(c) integumentary system (d) eukaryote

**Q5 n. idea that explains chemical bonding as an effect of the outer shell electrons**

- (a) valency theory (b) allosteric enzyme (c) exogenous (d) appearance

**Q6 n. the number of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus**

- (a) donor medicines (b) alpha helix (c) malabsorption (d) mass number

**Q7 n. an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops**

- (a) recombinant DNA (b) pulse (c) cardiogenic shock (d) methane

**Q8 n. an often fatal; contagious illness which has almost been eradicated through vaccination**

- (a) meter (b) smallpox (c) vaccination (d) immune system

**Q9 n. gene material found in the cell nucleus**

- (a) bronchus (b) skull (c) grapefruit (d) chromosome

**Q10 n. medical care; therapy**

- (a) pelvis (b) cranium (c) fructose (d) treatment

- Q1 n. noise made during sleep which keeps others awake**  
(a) spinal cord (b) snore (c) histamine (d) treatment
- Q2 n. white crystalline compound used to make glass**  
(a) external nares (b) keratin (c) leukemia (d) silica
- Q3 pref. across**  
(a) macro- (b) photo- (c) trans- (d) multi-
- Q4 adj. referring to the upper abdomen**  
(a) aliphatic (b) significant (c) tough (d) epigastric
- Q5 n. deeper and more frequent ventilation than normal**  
(a) hyperventilation (b) personality (c) trachea (d) small intestine
- Q6 n. drug used to treat malaria**  
(a) lysis (b) sleep (c) fascicle (d) quinine
- Q7 pref. around**  
(a) immuno- (b) peri- (c) pseudo- (d) bio-
- Q8 adj. of recent or sudden onset**  
(a) hypochondriachal (b) acute (c) poisonous (d) lumpy
- Q9 n. the process of passively losing or actively removing water from something**  
(a) in vitro (b) dehydration (c) crista (d) centriole
- Q10 n. inflammation of the liver which is caused by a toxin or virus**  
(a) meninges (b) ribonucleic acid RNA  
(c) hepatitis (d) melting point

**Q1 n. a steroid that plays an important part in metabolism**

- (a) cholesterol (b) approval (c) jaundice (d) ulcer

**Q2 n. organ that stores urine**

- (a) hyperventilation (b) prostaglandin (c) propecia (d) bladder

**Q3 v. to habituate (become used to) an environment**

- (a) monitor (b) block (c) worsen (d) adapt

**Q4 n. region between the stomach and the duodenum**

- (a) myopic (b) race (c) benzene (d) pylorus

**Q5 n. a vein connecting two networks of capillaries**

- (a) addition polymerisation (b) lymph node  
(c) hallucinogen (d) portal vein

**Q6 n. charged atom or molecule**

- (a) ion (b) trauma (c) chylomicron (d) necrosis

**Q7 pref. false**

- (a) pseudo- (b) endo- (c) photo- (d) cyto-

**Q8 n. compound formed by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms in alkanes with halogen atoms**

- (a) diabetes (b) corticosteroids (c) haloalkane (d) semi-conductor

**Q9 n. high temperature**

- (a) womb (b) heat (c) immunology (d) intestine

**Q10 adv. external to**

- (a) outside (b) neighboring (c) rarely (d) slightly

**Q1 n. disease of pancreas due to lack of insulin**

- (a) electrolyte (b) adrenaline (c) resuscitation (d) diabetes

**Q2 n. gas with anesthetic properties**

- (a) itraconazole (b) abnormality (c) thermodynamic (d) nitrous oxide

**Q3 n. very fine particles that are suspended in a gas**

- (a) aerosol (b) ileum  
(c) coma (d) smooth endoplasmic reticulum

**Q4 n. agent that delivers the amino acids required for protein synthesis to the ribosomes**

- (a) detritus (b) auricle (c) metal (d) transfer RNA

**Q5 n. generic name for drugs that are used to treat fungus infections; brand names: Diflucan, Nizoral or Sporanox**

- (a) azole antifungal (b) sildenafil (c) sexual performance (d) rigor mortis

**Q6 n. sac that contains the testis and epididymus outside of the abdomen**

- (a) scrotum (b) law of independent assortment  
(c) family (d) radiograph

**Q7 adj. having a fairly constant body temperature**

- (a) turgid (b) itchy (c) rigid (d) warm-blooded

**Q8 n. series of membranes that manufacture lipids in the cell and lack ribosomes on its outer surface**

- (a) smooth endoplasmic reticulum (b) formaldehyde  
(c) blood flow (d) semi-conductor

**Q9 n. a very harmful poison made by a bacterial cell and released to the surroundings**

- (a) triglyceride (b) desmosome (c) stomach ulcer (d) exotoxin

**Q10 adj. worrying excessively about having an illness when in fact there is none**

- (a) sweet (b) thick (c) hypochondriachal (d) azimuthal

- Q1 n. indigestible cellulose in our food; roughage**  
(a) fluid (b) fiber (c) female (d) overdose
- Q2 pref. hearing or sound**  
(a) therm- (b) micro- (c) audio- (d) poly-
- Q3 n. someone who is unable to move their legs**  
(a) vision (b) microphage (c) child (d) paraplegic
- Q4 n. a thin layer of polymeric material surrounding a tablet, capsule, or pellet**  
(a) individual (b) labia (c) sunburn (d) film coating
- Q5 adj. relating to one biological unit**  
(a) regular (b) senile (c) bony (d) unicellular
- Q6 n. daily activity cycle in many organisms caused by a 24-hours interval**  
(a) circadian rhythm (b) labia (c) fluconazole (d) oncology
- Q7 adj. able to be changed back**  
(a) soporific (b) excreted (c) terminal (d) reversible
- Q8 n. moment of a force**  
(a) concentration gradient (b) reflex action  
(c) torque (d) heart disease
- Q9 n. someone who suffers from shortsightedness**  
(a) erectile dysfunction (b) stem cell  
(c) myopic (d) esophagus
- Q10 n. simple chemical that living things need in small amounts to stay healthy**  
(a) glycogen (b) poisoning (c) stapes (d) mineral

- Q1 n. sadness felt after a loss; for example; a death of a close relative**  
(a) grief (b) stomach upset (c) exogenous (d) funnel
- Q2 n. open sore in the skin or mucus membrane**  
(a) recombinant DNA (b) ulcer (c) manganese (d) X-linked disease
- Q3 n. chemical made from the amino acid histidine that is released in an immune reaction (especially allergic reactions)**  
(a) histamine (b) methanol (c) chemical equation (d) gene
- Q4 v. to inoculate; to vaccinate**  
(a) immunize (b) palpate (c) undergo (d) shiver
- Q5 n. a specialist who studies; diagnoses and treats mental illness**  
(a) wellbutrin (b) psychiatrist (c) regeneration (d) malaise
- Q6 adj. describing a network; net-like**  
(a) reticulate (b) testicular (c) dangerous (d) acute
- Q7 n. this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom**  
(a) acid chloride (b) paxil (c) foam (d) thymus
- Q8 n. disease caused by vitamin C deficiency**  
(a) scurvy (b) mammal (c) poison (d) gas
- Q9 v. to take in; to take up**  
(a) coagulate (b) spread (c) absorb (d) burn
- Q10 n. a hold-up; a postponement**  
(a) delay (b) synapse (c) acid rain (d) tissue



**Q1 n. alkaline-earth metal with the chemical symbol Mg also needed as a trace element in the body**

- (a) fibre (b) acid dissociation constant  
(c) pineal gland (d) magnesium

**Q2 n. pain in the uppermost part of the body**

- (a) golgi complex (b) rapid eye movement (c) headache (d) medulla oblongata

**Q3 n. carbohydrates which are soluble because of the presence of -OH groups**

- (a) prolactin (b) steroid (c) sugar (d) pins and needles

**Q4 n. connective tissue between a muscle and a bone**

- (a) headache (b) tendon (c) citric acid cycle (d) effexor

**Q5 v. to add a salt or ester to a molecule**

- (a) palpate (b) delay (c) reverse (d) phosphorylate

**Q6 n. frozen water**

- (a) hormone (b) ice  
(c) cellular respiration (d) saturated fat

**Q7 n. largest middle ear ossicle (bone)**

- (a) feedback (b) malleus (c) nucleoplasm (d) taste buds

**Q8 n. rigidity of death**

- (a) actinide series (b) isosorbide dinitrate  
(c) rigor mortis (d) pellagra

**Q9 v. to make worse**

- (a) absorb (b) phosphorylate (c) exacerbate (d) grieve

**Q10 adj. to be free of micro-organisms; to be unable to reproduce**

- (a) isothermal (b) sterilized (c) rheumatic (d) chronic

- Q1 n. malfunction of the body that is also called alopecia areata**  
(a) radiology (b) hair loss (c) enthalpy (d) law of segregation
- Q2 n. eyesight; the ability to see**  
(a) cannabis (b) vision (c) spleen (d) fetus
- Q3 n. base that is used as a reagent for several tests**  
(a) mental illness (b) sodium hydroxide (c) ribosome (d) anus
- Q4 v. to warn; to inform**  
(a) stop (b) notify (c) isomerize (d) immunize
- Q5 n. stage of the cell cycle where chromosomes line up to make pairs**  
(a) plasmodesma (b) carrier-mediated active transport  
(c) prophase (d) testosterone
- Q6 n. one celled organism that have a nucleus and are either parasites or live in water**  
(a) methanol (b) protozoan (c) light-headedness (d) fungicide
- Q7 n. a triangular bone located between the coccyx and the lumbar vertebra**  
(a) circulatory shock (b) galactosamine (c) spleen (d) sacrum
- Q8 n. innermost bone of the three ossicles**  
(a) vision (b) glucose (c) stapes (d) vaccine
- Q9 n. characteristics that increase an organism's ability to survive within a changing environment**  
(a) acetaminophen (b) adaptation (c) psychiatrist (d) urine
- Q10 v. to change; to alter**  
(a) poison (b) sample (c) modify (d) taste

- Q1 n. molecule containing four rings of carbon atoms**  
(a) travel sickness (b) steroid (c) cholesterol (d) cardiogenic shock
- Q2 n. popular diuretic used to treat hypertension and edema; trade name: Lasix**  
(a) enolization (b) headache (c) sodium chloride (d) furosemide
- Q3 n. the contents of the stomach that are brought up from the stomach**  
(a) ureter (b) dehydration (c) tremor (d) vomit
- Q4 n. part of the skull**  
(a) intestine (b) mitosis (c) universal indicator (d) mastoid
- Q5 n. produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups**  
(a) acyl anhydride (b) necrosis (c) alertness (d) turgor pressure
- Q6 adv. a little bit; marginally**  
(a) rare (b) outside (c) slightly (d) usual
- Q7 n. muscle that allows a joint to bend**  
(a) uterus (b) glucosamine (c) histology (d) flexor
- Q8 n. the distance between two successive peaks or troughs of a waveform**  
(a) imine (b) wavelength (c) portal system (d) hypertension
- Q9 n. smallest unit of a chemical element which holds the properties of that element**  
(a) cialis (b) atom (c) tympanic membrane (d) maxilla
- Q10 n. low glucose concentration in the blood**  
(a) bromine (b) sex hormone (c) hypoglycemia (d) adaptation

**Q1 n. part of the vitamin B complex**

- (a) beriberi (b) drug interactions (c) biotin (d) pain

**Q2 n. a small erosion (hole) in the gastrointestinal tract**

- (a) intermediate filament (b) rapid eye movement  
(c) stomach ulcer (d) medulla oblongata

**Q3 n. one of the building blocks of fats; an alcohol with three carbons and three hydroxyl groups**

- (a) caffeine (b) trauma (c) arthritis (d) glycerol

**Q4 n. a ligament injury due to strain or excess stretching**

- (a) golgi body (b) systole (c) bladder (d) sprain

**Q5 n. first member of group V111; a noble gas**

- (a) sensitive (b) paralysis (c) helium (d) salt

**Q6 adj. serious; harsh**

- (a) subnormal (b) abnormal (c) rectal (d) severe

**Q7 adj. small; of little importance**

- (a) smelly (b) aromatic (c) minor (d) poisonous

**Q8 n. opening at the end of the alimentary canal**

- (a) anus (b) stiffness (c) molecular formula (d) heart disease

**Q9 n. drug which affects the central nervous system and cause people to see or experience unusual things outside the range of normal perception**

- (a) riboflavin (b) sulfur (c) cytology (d) hallucinogen

**Q10 adj. relating to old age especially those who are mentally or physically weak**

- (a) inguinal (b) discrete (c) autonomic (d) senile

- Q1 n. transition metal in d-block of the periodic table with the chemical symbol**  
(a) flexor (b) surface tension (c) thorax (d) vanadium
- Q2 n. B vitamin needed for carbohydrate metabolism and the maintenance of mucus membranes**  
(a) riboflavin (b) brow (c) carbon (d) shoulder
- Q3 n. inflammation**  
(a) sensation (b) adenoids (c) skin rash (d) seizure
- Q4 n. carefulness; vigilance; watchfulness**  
(a) hallucinogen (b) myelin sheath (c) alertness (d) cellulose
- Q5 n. microscopic particles of fat in the blood and lymph**  
(a) paxil (b) mercury (c) chylomicron (d) allele
- Q6 adj. below average**  
(a) infectious (b) heterotrophic (c) subnormal (d) ischemic
- Q7 adj. relating to the male gonads**  
(a) dorsal (b) testicular (c) peptic (d) metric
- Q8 n. organism that reproduces by sporing; e.g. a mushroom**  
(a) fungus (b) insulin (c) trachea (d) shortness of breath
- Q9 adj. stiff; very hard**  
(a) plantar (b) exothermic (c) anabolic (d) rigid
- Q10 adj. capable of being passed on easily**  
(a) communicable (b) tough (c) skeletal (d) optimal

**Q1 n. chronic disease of the joints**

- (a) rheumatoid arthritis (b) sputum  
(c) starvation (d) cialis

**Q2 n. the vertebral column**

- (a) spine (b) carbon  
(c) actinide series (d) flavin adenine dinucleotide

**Q3 n. element that makes up most organic molecules and can form 4 bonds with other atoms**

- (a) carbon (b) thymus (c) irritability (d) carotene

**Q4 n. mucous internal lining of the uterus**

- (a) endometrium (b) minimum  
(c) acid dissociation constant (d) dementia

**Q5 n. a covalent bond where two pairs of electrons are shared**

- (a) allergen (b) jaundice (c) double bond (d) sulfur

**Q6 n. group of symptoms and signs due to reduced absorption of food e.g., carbohydrates, fats, protein**

- (a) dorsum (b) malabsorption (c) prophase (d) eukaryote

**Q7 abbr. infectious lung disease**

- (a) GLC (b) TB (c) M.D. (d) ATP

**Q8 n. the neurotransmitter used by cholinergic nerves**

- (a) portal vein (b) hair loss (c) acetylcholine (d) cilium

**Q9 n. simple sugar containing 3-7 carbon atoms**

- (a) plastid (b) anaphase (c) monosaccharide (d) inhibitor

**Q10 n. compartment of a mitochondrion enclosed by the inner membrane**

- (a) maximum (b) myelin sheath (c) molecular formula (d) matrix

**Q1 n. a red-brown gas which is poisonous**

- (a) extensor (b) gonad (c) bone marrow (d) nitric oxide

**Q2 n. device with a wide open end and a narrow end which allows liquids to be poured into a container with a small opening**

- (a) fluconazole (b) sexual intercourse (c) funnel (d) glycogen

**Q3 n. metal with the chemical symbol Sn**

- (a) adaptation (b) chromatin (c) endometrium (d) tin

**Q4 n. process where substances are ejected from a cell**

- (a) exocytosis (b) birth control (c) immunization (d) lactic acid

**Q5 n. the eardrum**

- (a) pellagra (b) organ failure (c) shielding (d) tympanic membrane

**Q6 n. inflammation or infection of the a glandular organ located in the abdomen**

- (a) pancreatitis (b) prednisone (c) cyclic AMP (d) insulation

**Q7 n. one of the cytochromes that acts as a hydrogen and electron acceptor**

- (a) beriberi (b) flavin adenine dinucleotide  
(c) silicon (d) shielding

**Q8 n. a feeling of being generally unwell but without specific symptoms**

- (a) coccus (b) abbreviation (c) malaise (d) activated complex

**Q9 n. muscle fibers in the heart receiving heartbeat impulses**

- (a) palate (b) pelvis  
(c) atrioventricular node (d) buttock

**Q10 adj. relating to a measurement system**

- (a) racemic (b) auditory (c) metric (d) ideal

**Q1 n. methods of calculating and processing data communications**

- (a) base (b) deoxygenated blood  
(c) information technology (d) protozoan

**Q2 n. a silver metallic element with the chemical symbol Mg**

- (a) anhydride (b) shielding  
(c) HIV protease inhibitor (d) mercury

**Q3 n. abnormal skin tissue growth**

- (a) gonadotrophin (b) macula (c) shape (d) fibrosis

**Q4 adj. relating to the joints**

- (a) rubbery (b) amphoteric (c) infectious (d) rheumatic

**Q5 n. a cellular sheath composed of Schwann cells which envelops the axons of peripheral neurons**

- (a) atrium (b) neurilemma (c) mesophyll (d) activated complex

**Q6 adj. able to resist disease and produce adequate responses**

- (a) hydrophobic (b) immunocompetent (c) two-dimensional (d) minor

**Q7 n. interference of enzyme action by an abnormal substrate that blocks the normal substrate entering the active site**

- (a) acyl chloride (b) edema  
(c) urination (d) competitive inhibition

**Q8 n. hair-like process found on epithelial linings; an eyelash or eyelid**

- (a) ketoconazole (b) cilium (c) joint (d) smell

**Q9 n. hollow cylinders containing nine microtubule triplets**

- (a) addition-elimination reaction (b) ribonucleic acid RNA  
(c) rifabutin (d) centriole

**Q10 n. a crack e.g. in the skin**

- (a) fissure (b) morphine (c) radius (d) centriole



- Q1 pref. few**  
(a) morph- (b) milli- (c) micro- (d) oligo-
- Q2 n. a metal showing few properties of the transition metals**  
(a) zinc (b) valency theory (c) mammal (d) blood vessel
- Q3 n. a physical injury or accident inflicting pain**  
(a) travel sickness (b) stomach ulcer (c) scurvy (d) trauma
- Q4 adj. induces sleep; soporific**  
(a) permitted (b) reticulate (c) hypochondriachal (d) sedative
- Q5 adj. containing as much of a substance as possible**  
(a) binocular (b) septal (c) saturated (d) adipose
- Q6 v. to disintegrate; to destroy**  
(a) lyse (b) masticate (c) shake (d) burn
- Q7 n. channel through which blood circulates (e.g. vein or artery)**  
(a) matrix (b) scrotum (c) osmotic pressure (d) blood vessel
- Q8 n. any substance, chemical or otherwise, which causes abnormalities in the developing fetus**  
(a) staphylococcus (b) teratogen (c) sex hormone (d) retrovirus
- Q9 n. the process that maintains balance or equilibrium of an organism's internal environment**  
(a) leucocyte (b) elongation (c) spinal cord (d) homeostasis
- Q10 n. the process by which monomers are joined by covalent bonds**  
(a) messenger RNA (b) rectum (c) fetus (d) condensation

- Q1 n. solvent which is a ketone**  
(a) halogen (b) vitamin D (c) agent (d) acetone
- Q2 n. effect where the electrons closest to the nucleus reduce the nuclear attraction on the electrons in the shell furthest away from the nucleus**  
(a) benzene (b) shielding (c) actin filament (d) paralysis
- Q3 n. department in a hospital or clinic that is equipped to provide immediate or medical treatment**  
(a) hemoglobin (b) nitrogen (c) emergency room (d) epidemic
- Q4 n. measures to prevent unwanted effects; safety measures**  
(a) rust (b) concentration (c) precautions (d) electrode
- Q5 abbr. nucleotide with a role in energy metabolism**  
(a) MRI (b) ATP (c) CSF (d) AIDS
- Q6 n. taste sensation of sugar**  
(a) obstetrics (b) quantity (c) active site (d) sweetness
- Q7 n. is dependent on the amount of dissolved substances in a solution**  
(a) meiosis (b) vomit (c) mesophyll (d) osmotic pressure
- Q8 adj. of the brain; concerning the brain**  
(a) mature (b) intestinal (c) cerebral (d) unreactive
- Q9 n. white outer coat of the eye**  
(a) ideal gas (b) emulsion (c) sclera (d) penicillin
- Q10 n. metallic element found only as compounds**  
(a) taste (b) barium (c) monitor (d) urinary system

- Q1 n. either half of the body**  
(a) radical (b) skin (c) side (d) heterotroph
- Q2 n. the act of intentionally taking one's own life**  
(a) suicide (b) entropy (c) maltose (d) leukocyte
- Q3 n. trace element with the chemical symbol Fe**  
(a) anatomy (b) iron (c) sodium hydroxide (d) psychologist
- Q4 n. new genetic material that has been created by mixing genes from different organisms**  
(a) beta-carotene (b) anterior (c) recombinant DNA (d) chest pain
- Q5 n. part of the brainstem**  
(a) skin (b) cholesterol (c) medulla oblongata (d) skeleton
- Q6 n. energy-transducing organelle in plant cells**  
(a) addition reaction (b) radius  
(c) sexually transmitted disease (d) plastid
- Q7 n. disease caused by bacteria entering wounds**  
(a) gene (b) tetanus (c) metal (d) radiology
- Q8 pref. large**  
(a) audio- (b) osteo- (c) mega- (d) intra-
- Q9 n. the essential character of an individual**  
(a) sexual stimulation (b) personality (c) chromosome (d) solute
- Q10 n. one of two or more alternative forms of a gene; can be dominant or recessive**  
(a) acetylcholine (b) toxin (c) allele (d) blood system cancer

**Q1 n. a chemical used to kill insects**

- (a) insecticide (b) paralysis (c) seminal fluid (d) portal vein

**Q2 adj. a substance that destroys bacteria**

- (a) individual (b) antibiotic (c) binocular (d) immunocompetent

**Q3 n. atoms of the same element with the same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons and therefore different mass numbers**

- (a) staphylococcus (b) in vitro (c) isotope (d) sulfur

**Q4 n. lipid and protein coat which forms part of the plasma membrane in animal cells**

- (a) bacterium (b) glycocalyx (c) plasmolysis (d) propecia

**Q5 v. to bring back to life**

- (a) flex (b) reverse (c) resuscitate (d) smoke

**Q6 n. protein that contains iron and acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor for cellular energy processes**

- (a) plasmolysis (b) cytochrome (c) quinine (d) nucleoplasm

**Q7 n. members in groups 1 and 11 of the periodic table**

- (a) acetaminophen (b) mibefradil (c) micturition (d) s-block element

**Q8 n. a sick feeling; wanting to vomit**

- (a) microtubule (b) nausea (c) menses (d) carcinogen

**Q9 n. chamber of the heart**

- (a) concentration gradient (b) caffeine  
(c) bleeding disorder (d) atrium

**Q10 n. light-sensitive cells lining the eye**

- (a) retina (b) matrix (c) tricuspid valve (d) halogen

**Q1 n. an oral drug that reduces triglycerides; potent in reducing LDL cholesterol because higher doses can be given**

- (a) tubulin (b) adenoids (c) lipitor (d) oxide

**Q2 n. type of blood cancer which is characterized by rapid growth of white blood cells**

- (a) fluid mosaic model (b) silica (c) leukemia (d) oncologist

**Q3 n. one of five faculties with which we can take in information from the outside world**

- (a) sense (b) vertex (c) spasm (d) wrist

**Q4 n. crystalline form of a chemical element**

- (a) sperm (b) allotrope (c) chromosome (d) fungus

**Q5 n. plaque that helps hold adjacent cells together**

- (a) desmosome (b) creatine (c) malabsorption (d) seizure

**Q6 n. power of movement**

- (a) kinetic energy (b) cytochrome (c) film coating (d) furosemide

**Q7 n. membranous folds in the larynx which vibrate when air passes through**

- (a) blood pressure (b) antibody (c) vocal cord (d) pins and needles

**Q8 n. an external skeleton that provides protection and muscle attachment for locomotion**

- (a) triiodothyronine (b) exoskeleton (c) nitric oxide (d) transport vesicle

**Q9 n. one-celled organisms that don't have a cell nucleus and reproduce by spore formation or fission**

- (a) temperature (b) glycoprotein (c) bacterium (d) alcoholism

**Q10 n. the coiling of the peptide chains in a protein in specific ways**

- (a) procedure (b) rifabutin (c) secondary structure (d) stethoscope

- Q1 n. small skin growth common on the hands of children**  
(a) wart (b) snore (c) hydrolysis (d) cerebrospinal fluid
- Q2 n. all the bones that form the structure of the body**  
(a) glycocalyx (b) hyperopia (c) cleavage (d) skeleton
- Q3 n. an amino acid**  
(a) isoleucine (b) precautions (c) ejaculation (d) weight
- Q4 adj. engorged (usually with fluid)**  
(a) gastric (b) stiff (c) swollen (d) catabolic
- Q5 pref. cell**  
(a) therm- (b) osteo- (c) cyto- (d) meso -
- Q6 n. the study of the body's defense system against illness and invasion**  
(a) detritus (b) hydrochlorothiazide (c) fiber (d) immunology
- Q7 n. the act of evacuating the bladder contents through the urethra**  
(a) reflux (b) neurontin (c) chemical equation (d) urination
- Q8 n. part of the DNA capable of replicating itself**  
(a) receptor (b) surfactant (c) transposon (d) pathologist
- Q9 n. spherical-shaped bacterium**  
(a) coccus (b) ion (c) saturated fat (d) caution
- Q10 n. a scientific instrument that measures and compares masses**  
(a) balance (b) allosteric enzyme (c) quadriceps (d) forebrain

# *PCAT Vocabulary*

## Answer Keys

**A1 n. strong metal with a high melting point**

definition (b) titanium

**A2 n. generic drug that treats infection caused by a fungus**

definition (c) ketoconazole

**A3 n. male sex organ found in the scrotum**

definition (b) testicle

**A4 n. the amount of effort or energy required to break an object**

definition (b) toughness

**A5 pref. small**

definition (c) micro-

**A6 abbr. a poisonous gas**

definition (c) CO

**A7 n. upper jaw bone**

definition (d) maxilla

**A8 abbr. heart attack**

definition (d) M.I.

**A9 v. to watch or record information**

definition (d) monitor

**A10 n. stage of the cell cycle where cell division occurs**

definition (b) telophase



**A1 n. organic substance derived from steroids that is required for bone metabolism**

definition (a) vitamin D

**A2 adj. weary; lacking energy**

definition (c) tired

**A3 n. condition where a healthy person worries excessively that they are ill**

definition (a) hypochondria

**A4 n. hormone that is produced by the adrenal cortex**

definition (a) corticosteroids

**A5 v. to do with; to be concerned with**

definition (b) relate to

**A6 n. hormone made by the thyroid gland**

definition (b) triiodothyronine

**A7 v. to deteriorate**

definition (a) worsen

**A8 v. to make a loud nasal sound during sleep which keeps others awake**

definition (a) snore

**A9 n. a painkiller**

definition (d) acetaminophen

**A10 n. the study of cells**

definition (d) cytology

- A1 n. antidepressant; selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor; generic name: paroxetine**  
definition (b) paxil
- A2 n. line drawn from the center of a circle or tube to the outside**  
definition (a) radius
- A3 n. lack of red blood cells; deficiency of red blood cells; a low level of hemoglobin in the blood**  
definition (a) anemia
- A4 adj. pain-killing properties**  
definition (d) analgesic
- A5 n. protuberance in front of the external auditory meatus**  
definition (b) tragus
- A6 adj. having three parts**  
definition (a) tricuspid
- A7 n. code that shows the number and type of atoms**  
definition (a) molecular formula
- A8 adj. related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the right**  
definition (a) dextrorotatory
- A9 n. the polysaccharide in which glucose is stored in animal tissues**  
definition (c) glycogen
- A10 n. fluid that is released from the lachrymal gland**  
definition (d) tear

- A1 n. humidity; condition that should be avoided when storing drugs or medications**  
definition (d) moisture
- A2 adj. related to someone who has lost a loved one through death**  
definition (c) bereaved
- A3 phr. in the mood to engage in intercourse**  
definition (d) sexually aroused
- A4 n. generic name for drugs that are often used to treat agina**  
definition (d) donor medicines
- A5 n. digestive tract in mammals**  
definition (d) alimentary canal
- A6 n. cell containing chlorophyll**  
definition (c) chloroplast
- A7 n. stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles**  
definition (d) golgi complex
- A8 n. this process changes the pH of a salt solution by changing the concentrations of hydroxyl groups and hydronium ions**  
definition (b) salt hydrolysis
- A9 adj. having the ability to kill insects**  
definition (a) insecticide
- A10 adj. relating to the stomach**  
definition (a) gastric

- A1 adj. related to adiposis**  
definition (d) overweight
- A2 abbr. diagnostic technique which uses a magnetic field and radio waves to provide computerized images of internal body tissues magnetic resonance imaging**  
definition (d) MRI
- A3 n. any substance the body reacts to as foreign or harmful, by producing an antibody against it**  
definition (b) antigen
- A4 adj. relating to the bottom of the foot**  
definition (c) plantar
- A5 adj. a process where heat is absorbed from the surroundings**  
definition (c) endothermic
- A6 n. the triangular bone that lies at the back of the rib cage; the shoulder blade**  
definition (d) scapula
- A7 n. cell that has become part of the bone matrix**  
definition (b) osteocyte
- A8 v. to form bubbles**  
definition (a) foam
- A9 v. to make similar structures or organisms**  
definition (d) reproduce
- A10 n. the regrowth of lost or damaged parts or cells**  
definition (b) regeneration

- A1 n. burning pain the chest area due to reflux of stomach acid; indigestion**  
definition (a) heartburn
- A2 n. vaccination**  
definition (c) immunization
- A3 n. antidepressant that works on both serotonin and norepinephrine**  
definition (c) effexor
- A4 n. red-brown halogen that is a liquid at room temperature but gives off an irritating vapor**  
definition (d) bromine
- A5 n. 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**  
definition (c) activated complex
- A6 n. the outer membranes that surround the brain**  
definition (b) meninges
- A7 n. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time**  
definition (b) intravenous infusion
- A8 n. the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline that are made and secreted by the adrenals**  
definition (c) catecholamines
- A9 n. a physical feeling**  
definition (b) sensation
- A10 n. the outer layer of cells in a blastocyst**  
definition (a) trophoblast

- A1 n. a joining of the edges of a wound**  
definition (c) suture
- A2 adj. having shorter wavelengths than visible light**  
definition (b) ultraviolet
- A3 n. an amino acid**  
definition (a) cystine
- A4 n. link holding the atoms together**  
definition (c) metallic bond
- A5 adj. having the taste of sugar**  
definition (d) sweet
- A6 n. an organism that moves with the help of a tail-like structure**  
definition (c) flagellate
- A7 adj. not able to dissolve**  
definition (a) insoluble
- A8 v. to take an excessive dose of a drug**  
definition (a) overdose
- A9 n. gas used by plants in photosynthesis and made in respiration**  
definition (b) carbon dioxide
- A10 adj. relating to a gene form that is only expressed when two alleles are present; relating to one from each parent**  
definition (c) recessive

- A1 n. an amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates**  
definition (d) creatine
- A2 n. referring to processes and experiments occurring outside an organism in an artificial environment**  
definition (a) in vitro
- A3 n. an organic compound that contains two alkyl groups attached to a carbonyl group**  
definition (c) ketone
- A4 adj. relating to heat**  
definition (a) thermal
- A5 n. a stereotyped and non-voluntary response that occurs in response to a stimulus**  
definition (c) reflex action
- A6 n. process where substances are taken into a cell**  
definition (b) endocytosis
- A7 n. a ratio of the quantity of a substance from one section to another**  
definition (d) concentration gradient
- A8 n. humans considered as a group, breed or strain**  
definition (b) race
- A9 n. 'windpipe'; cartilaginous tube that connects the larynx to the bronchi**  
definition (b) trachea
- A10 v. to keep away from; to prevent from happening**  
definition (c) avoid

**A1 n. material used to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface**

definition (b) insulation

**A2 n. substance secreted in the outer ear canal by special glands**

definition (d) ear wax

**A3 n. scale of temperature**

definition (c) Fahrenheit

**A4 n. area which allows passage of substances into cytoplasm and back**

definition (b) nuclear pore

**A5 n. cellular division producing somatic cells with a full quota of chromosomes after each division**

definition (d) mitosis

**A6 n. one of 2 bags of skin hanging behind the penis in the male**

definition (b) scrotal sac

**A7 adj. extended (related to a period of time)**

definition (d) prolonged

**A8 v. to stop something being able to move**

definition (d) paralyze

**A9 v. to secrete milk**

definition (c) lactate

**A10 n. a colorless petroleum product that has a benzene ring**

definition (b) benzene



- A1 n. this is the pressure of the blood against the arterial walls**  
definition (b) blood pressure
- A2 n. a heat-resistant; white powder with the chemical symbol MgO**  
definition (a) magnesium oxide
- A3 n. this is a layer of Schwann cells which covers the nerve axon**  
definition (d) myelin sheath
- A4 n. the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment**  
definition (a) temperature
- A5 adj. relating to the breathing**  
definition (d) respiratory
- A6 n. a response which creates an unwanted product other than the main product**  
definition (b) side reaction
- A7 adj. held up; put off to a later time**  
definition (b) delayed
- A8 adj. relating to the masculine gender**  
definition (b) male
- A9 n. two or more atoms of the same or different elements that unite because of Van der Waal's forces**  
definition (d) molecule
- A10 n. a disordered energy state where no work can be done**  
definition (b) entropy

- A1 n. a small cavity with the potential to form many different types units**  
definition (b) stem cell
- A2 adj. poisonous; harmful to health**  
definition (a) toxic
- A3 n. interdependence between various medications**  
definition (b) drug interactions
- A4 adj. hard to break**  
definition (a) tough
- A5 n. brand name for a drug that belongs to a group of medicines calcium channel blockers**  
definition (a) mibefradil
- A6 adj. unable to resist disease**  
definition (a) immunocompromised
- A7 n. the area around an object that attracts iron or steel where things can be affected by its force**  
definition (c) magnetic field
- A8 n. the lowest possible temperature where particles of matter have the smallest amount of energy possible**  
definition (d) absolute zero
- A9 adj. able to flow easily**  
definition (d) fluid
- A10 n. the back of the body**  
definition (b) dorsum

**A1 n. the syndrome due to physical dependence on ethanol so that stopping intake leads to withdrawal symptoms**

definition (d) alcoholism

**A2 n. selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used to treat depression; generic name: citalopram**

definition (c) celexa

**A3 n. the act of bringing someone back to life**

definition (a) resuscitation

**A4 n. small bones of the feet**

definition (d) metatarsal

**A5 adj. not able to respond readily**

definition (a) unreactive

**A6 n. pancreatic unit that makes insulin**

definition (d) beta cell

**A7 n. ions which are present in a solution but do not take part in a reaction**

definition (c) spectator ion

**A8 n. the death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood flow**

definition (b) cerebral infarction

**A9 v. to make into a suspension of two liquids which do not mix completely**

definition (b) emulsify

**A10 adj. related to the side**

definition (d) lateral

- A1 **n. a non-protein substance that acts as a cofactor for a particular catalytic reaction to occur**  
definition (c) coenzyme
- A2 **n. series of veins**  
definition (b) portal system
- A3 **n. protein which makes up microtubules**  
definition (c) tubulin
- A4 **n. warm-blooded vertebrates who have young which feed on milk from their mothers' glands**  
definition (d) mammal
- A5 **n. generic name for a drug that is used to treat HIV infections; produced by GlaxoSmithKline; brand name: Agenerase**  
definition (d) amprenavir
- A6 **n. protein formed to fight the body's own cells**  
definition (b) autoantibody
- A7 **n. the process by which blood cells are made**  
definition (a) hematopoiesis
- A8 **v. to spew; to be sick; to eject the stomach contents through the mouth; to throw up**  
definition (a) vomit
- A9 **n. the turning back of a waveform as it comes across a boundary**  
definition (d) reflection
- A10 **n. a computer generated image of a part of the body**  
definition (a) scan

- A1 **n. the generic name for Viagra; a drug that cures impotence**  
definition (d) sildenafil
- A2 **n. copulation**  
definition (b) sexual intercourse
- A3 **n. a substance that causes an allergic reaction**  
definition (b) allergen
- A4 **n. a weak protease inhibitor that is applied in treating HIV; trade name: Invirase**  
definition (c) saquinavir
- A5 **adj. related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the left**  
definition (a) levorotatory
- A6 **n. dissolved salt or ions in the body fluids**  
definition (b) electrolyte
- A7 **n. process in which substances are moved across a cell membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration**  
definition (a) carrier-mediated active transport
- A8 **v. to overstrain a joint so as to cause ligament injury**  
definition (a) sprain
- A9 **adj. of blood**  
definition (b) hematic
- A10 **n. the external membrane of an embryo**  
definition (b) chorion

- A1 **n. female sex hormone**  
definition (d) estrogen
- A2 **n. generic name for an oral antifungal drug that is used to treat fungal nail disease; brand name: Sporanox**  
definition (b) itraconazole
- A3 **n. a chemical that carries oxygen in red blood cells**  
definition (c) hemoglobin
- A4 **n. aching in the thorax**  
definition (b) chest pain
- A5 **pref. many**  
definition (c) poly-
- A6 **n. network of membranes spread throughout the cytoplasm that produce membrane lipids and proteins**  
definition (c) endoplasmic reticulum
- A7 **n. chemical element with the symbol S**  
definition (d) sulfur
- A8 **v. to try the flavor of something by putting it on the tongue**  
definition (b) taste
- A9 **n. 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**  
definition (c) vaccine
- A10 **adj. refers to a voice that is croaky and unable to produce a full range of sound**  
definition (d) hoarse

A1 **n. tocopherol**

definition (a) vitamin E

A2 **n. skull bone**

definition (a) cranium

A3 **n. irregularity**

definition (c) abnormality

A4 **n. coagulopathy**

definition (c) bleeding disorder

A5 **n. process where liquid is taken into the cell within vesicles**

definition (c) pinocytosis

A6 **n. metallic element of the actinide series with chemical symbol Fm**

definition (b) fermium

A7 **n. illness due to nicotinic acid deficiency**

definition (c) pellagra

A8 **adj. relating to hearing**

definition (c) auditory

A9 **n. rubbish produced when something degrades**

definition (b) detritus

A10 **n. a substance that has an effect on the body**

definition (a) drug

- A1 adj. energy-requiring during the synthesis of complex molecules from simple molecules**  
definition (c) anabolic
- A2 n. medical specialty dealing with the study, diagnosis and treatment of mental illness**  
definition (d) psychiatry
- A3 n. binary compound; salt or ester of hydriodic acid**  
definition (a) iodide
- A4 n. bony skeleton of the head**  
definition (c) skull
- A5 n. instructions; manual containing information on how to use a drug or medication**  
definition (b) directions
- A6 n. 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**  
definition (c) joule
- A7 adj. pertaining to cells with a single set of chromosomes that aren't paired**  
definition (d) haploid
- A8 n. a compound made by partially neutralizing an acid with ionisable hydrogen atoms**  
definition (a) acid salt
- A9 v. to bleed (usually a large amount)**  
definition (c) hemorrhage
- A10 n. the exertion of force by one body against another**  
definition (d) pressure



- A1 **pref. self**  
definition (b) auto-
- A2 **n. metallic element like platinum**  
definition (a) rhodium
- A3 **n. process where the increase in a product of a reaction leads to a decrease in its rate of production and vice versa**  
definition (a) feedback
- A4 **n. situation created when microbes enter the body and cause a disease**  
definition (c) infection
- A5 **n. reaction where molecular bonds are broken by reaction with water**  
definition (d) hydrolysis
- A6 **n. a chemical in tobacco**  
definition (b) nicotine
- A7 **n. removal of an amino group (NH<sub>2</sub>) from an organic molecule**  
definition (d) deamination
- A8 **adj. aching**  
definition (d) painful
- A9 **n. the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle relaxes**  
definition (a) diastole
- A10 **n. substance whose molecules move freely**  
definition (d) fluid

- A1 n. organic substance needed for blood clotting**  
definition (b) vitamin K
- A2 n. generic name for drugs that used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid; brand name: Tagamet**  
definition (d) cimetidine
- A3 n. a measurement of the amount of matter in a physical body**  
definition (c) mass
- A4 n. cases in which a specific medication should be applied**  
definition (b) uses
- A5 n. molecule being formed from another by the removal of water**  
definition (a) anhydride
- A6 pref. condition of being insusceptible to a disease**  
definition (b) immuno-
- A7 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**  
definition (d) J
- A8 n. a single person or entity**  
definition (d) individual
- A9 adj. usual; normal; occurring at fixed intervals**  
definition (b) regular
- A10 n. process of emitting sperm**  
definition (d) ejaculation

- A1 n. difficulty falling or staying asleep**  
definition (d) insomnia
- A2 n. the time of the month when eggs are released from the follicle**  
definition (a) ovulation
- A3 n. thick skin area which is covered by the hair on our heads; the skin that covers the top of the head**  
definition (d) scalp
- A4 n. an organism that is unable to produce melanin and is without pigmentation**  
definition (a) albino
- A5 n. emergency phone service for life-saving treatment advice on any kind of intoxication**  
definition (d) poison control center
- A6 n. the triangular bone that rests at the back of the ribcage; scapula**  
definition (b) shoulder blade
- A7 n. theory which says that the characteristics that aid survival occur as random mutations and are then inherited as only the fittest survive**  
definition (a) natural selection
- A8 n. the greatest or highest possible**  
definition (c) maximum
- A9 v. adapt to changes in the environment**  
definition (b) acclimatize
- A10 adj. single; particular; separate**  
definition (b) individual

- A1 n. organic substance found in fruit and vegetables; important for skin**  
definition (d) vitamin C
- A2 n. an eruption on the skin**  
definition (a) rash
- A3 adj. relating to the the lower part of the abdomen**  
definition (d) pelvic
- A4 adj. infected (as a result of the presence of microorganisms)**  
definition (b) septic
- A5 adj. water-hating; unable of dissolving in water**  
definition (b) hydrophobic
- A6 n. sac that takes proteins made in the endoplasmic reticulum to other organelles**  
definition (b) transport vesicle
- A7 abbr. compound which acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor and donor in biological oxidation and reductions in cells**  
definition (a) NAD
- A8 adj. occurring at separate times**  
definition (a) episodic
- A9 n. white blood cell with an immune role found in the lymphatic system**  
definition (b) leucocyte
- A10 n. yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood**  
definition (b) icterus

**A1 n. an instrument used to magnify small objects so that they can be seen much better than with your eye**

definition (d) microscope

**A2 n. a substance that induces a reaction or effect**

definition (a) agent

**A3 n. hard protein found in skin; hair or nails**

definition (d) keratin

**A4 n. fibres of DNA joined to proteins**

definition (a) chromatin strand

**A5 adj. able to kill or inhibit the growth of sporing organisms**

definition (c) fungicidal

**A6 n. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord**

definition (c) cerebrospinal fluid

**A7 n. part of the cell center that codes for protein synthesis**

definition (c) ribonucleic acid RNA

**A8 n. the way that electrons are found around an atom**

definition (b) electron configuration

**A9 n. production**

definition (d) synthesis

**A10 n. sodium chloride; white powder used for seasoning food**

definition (c) salt

**A1 n. vitamin A**

definition (b) retinol

**A2 n. medical dissection of a dead body which determines the cause of death**

definition (d) autopsy

**A3 pref. within**

definition (a) intra-

**A4 n. nucleic substance that condenses to make chromosomes during mitosis**

definition (d) chromatin

**A5 adj. toxic**

definition (d) poisonous

**A6 suf. study**

definition (d) -logy

**A7 adj. composed of tiny particles**

definition (d) molecular

**A8 adj. unable to reproduce; free of microorganisms that could cause infection**

definition (d) sterile

**A9 v. to disappear**

definition (d) dissipate

**A10 adj. containing one or more cyclical structures made up of carbon chains**

definition (b) aromatic

**A1 n. brand name for a drug that is used to treat erectile dysfunctions; a selective inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate**

definition (b) cialis

**A2 n. chemical used to kill organisms that reproduce by spores**

definition (a) fungicide

**A3 n. the process of stopping or slowing down a chemical reaction or organ function**

definition (a) inhibition

**A4 n. low pH rain due to dissolved sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides**

definition (d) acid rain

**A5 adj. referring to children**

definition (b) pediatric

**A6 n. redox process where hydrogen is transferred to oxygen from glucose releasing energy**

definition (b) cellular respiration

**A7 n. granules made up of protein and RNA that make polypeptides**

definition (a) ribosome

**A8 n. tube from the back of the nose to the middle ear**

definition (d) eustachian tube

**A9 n. 15 radioactive elements**

definition (a) actinide series

**A10 adj. refers to the intestine**

definition (a) enteric

**A1 n. air spaces in the skull; pathological cavity containing pus**

definition (a) sinus

**A2 n. reddening of the skin**

definition (d) flushing

**A3 n. acute and painful skin damage**

definition (a) sunburn

**A4 adv. uncommon; not usual**

definition (a) rare

**A5 abbr. gases used in aerosols**

definition (b) CFC

**A6 n. something applied from outside**

definition (d) exogenous

**A7 n. international science measurements**

definition (b) SI unit

**A8 n. set of irreversible changes in a cell that causes it to die**

definition (b) necrosis

**A9 n. pores on the leaf surface**

definition (d) stomata

**A10 n. warning; caveat**

definition (d) caution



- A1 **n. the amount of a substance within a second substance, usually in a solution**  
definition (c) concentration
- A2 **n. part of the body where connecting bones are held together by connective tissue and are able to move**  
definition (c) joint
- A3 **pref. one**  
definition (d) mono-
- A4 **adj. not flexible; rigid**  
definition (d) stiff
- A5 **pref. tissue**  
definition (a) hist-
- A6 **n. forehead bone**  
definition (d) frontal bone
- A7 **v. change into another chemical compound**  
definition (c) isomerize
- A8 **v. to chew food using the teeth**  
definition (d) masticate
- A9 **adj. sick (as if you will vomit)**  
definition (c) nauseous
- A10 **n. person who is unable to sleep**  
definition (c) insomniac

**A1 adj. involving both eyes at the same time**

definition (b) binocular

**A2 n. device used as a fuel source in laboratories**

definition (b) Bunsen burner

**A3 n. phase of the sleep cycle**

definition (b) rapid eye movement

**A4 adj. the part left at the end**

definition (c) residual

**A5 n. membrane area that allows communication between adjacent cells' cytoplasm**

definition (a) gap junction

**A6 n. bacteria which causes respiratory tract infections and wound infections**

definition (b) streptococcus

**A7 n. a medical doctor who deals with the cause; origin and nature of diseases**

definition (b) pathologist

**A8 v. to end**

definition (b) terminate

**A9 n. cartilage being located at the joint**

definition (b) articular cartilage

**A10 v. to guess; to assume**

definition (b) suspect

**A1 n. impotence; the inability to achieve and/or maintain an erection sufficient for successful sexual activity**

definition (b) erectile dysfunction

**A2 n. group 1V element with the chemical symbol Si**

definition (b) silicon

**A3 n. swelling of a part of the body due to abnormal fluid collection in the spaces between the cells**

definition (b) edema

**A4 n. muscle separating abdomen from thorax**

definition (c) diaphragm

**A5 adj. chunky**

definition (b) lumpy

**A6 adj. iron with an oxidation number of +2**

definition (a) ferrous

**A7 adj. referring to something which controls itself independently**

definition (a) autonomic

**A8 v. to shrink; to degenerate; to reduce**

definition (b) atrophy

**A9 n. series of fast mitotic divisions in embryology**

definition (b) cleavage

**A10 adj. of the heart**

definition (c) cardiac

**A1 n. a functioning organ or part which is removed from one person and given to another to replace a similar but non-functioning part**

definition (c) transplant

**A2 pref. life**

definition (c) bio-

**A3 n. carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body**

definition (a) artery

**A4 n. inability to move or act**

definition (d) paralysis

**A5 adj. something made by or inside an organ**

definition (c) endogenous

**A6 n. condition that is caused when a virus becomes resistant to the drug regimen;**

definition (a) missed dosage

**A7 n. this is the degree to which acids are able to dissociate into ions in a solution**

definition (a) acid strength

**A8 n. system that controls daily cycles such as blood pressure, sleep rhythms and hormone release; body clock**

definition (d) biological clock

**A9 n. flavor**

definition (b) taste

**A10 n. the skin and related structures such as hair and nails**

definition (b) integumentary system

**A1 n. drug that treats infections caused by fungi**

definition (b) fluconazole

**A2 n. gas finely dispersed in either a solid or a liquid**

definition (b) foam

**A3 n. one of many enamel structures in the mouth**

definition (c) tooth

**A4 n. prosencephalon**

definition (c) forebrain

**A5 adj. of the small round bone of the kneecap**

definition (d) patellar

**A6 adj. relating to the last section of the large intestine which ends at the anus**

definition (a) rectal

**A7 adj. having the ability to make a substance lose electrons**

definition (d) oxidative

**A8 adj. important; highly relevant**

definition (d) significant

**A9 n. bundle of muscle fibers**

definition (d) fascicle

**A10 n. molecule containing an alkyl group**

definition (c) hemiacetal

**A1 v. to straighten out**

definition (a) extend

**A2 n. drug; pill containing chemicals; tablet**

definition (c) medication

**A3 n. chemical substance that plays a role in the development of gender specific characteristics**

definition (b) sex hormone

**A4 n. a fit**

definition (d) seizure

**A5 pref. middle**

definition (b) meso -

**A6 abbr. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins**

definition (d) mRNA

**A7 n. tissue layer in a leaf**

definition (b) mesophyll

**A8 n. something or someone that does not take part but is present (and watching)**

definition (d) spectator

**A9 n. molecule derived from ammonia and containing the NH group and a nonacid group**

definition (d) imine

**A10 adj. happens rapidly or abruptly**

definition (a) sudden

**A1 n. generic name for an antibiotic that is obtained from the actinomycete *Streptomyces erythreus*; brand names: Erythrocin, E-Mycin, Ethril, Ilosone or Pediamycin**

definition (a) erythromycin

**A2 n. second messenger molecule where the phosphate group is part of a ring-shaped structure**

definition (a) cyclic AMP

**A3 n. a monosaccharide (sugar) with 6 carbons**

definition (b) glucose

**A4 n. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins**

definition (a) messenger RNA

**A5 adj. dead**

definition (c) necrotic

**A6 v. to increase in quantity**

definition (d) multiply

**A7 n. the material on which an enzyme works**

definition (a) substrate

**A8 n. fibers located throughout the cytoplasm of a cell**

definition (d) microfilaments

**A9 adj. separate; not joined**

definition (a) discrete

**A10 adj. inside**

definition (c) internal

**A1 n. vocalization; a formal talk given in public**

definition (c) speech

**A2 n. mild painkilling drug**

definition (c) aspirin

**A3 n. secondary and usually unwanted result caused by a drug**

definition (a) side effect

**A4 n. a simple sugar that is converted to glucose in the liver**

definition (b) galactose

**A5 n. illness caused by bacteria in the blood**

definition (a) septicemia

**A6 adj. of the eyes**

definition (c) ocular

**A7 adj. related to a thermodynamic process involving no heat exchange**

definition (b) adiabatic

**A8 adj. referring to constant temperatures**

definition (b) isothermal

**A9 adj. perfect**

definition (d) ideal

**A10 n. stance**

definition (b) position



**A1 n. regurgitation of acid from the stomach**

definition (a) reflux

**A2 n. supercilium**

definition (b) eyebrow

**A3 n. a forecast of whether a disease will progress in severity or not**

definition (d) prognosis

**A4 n. carbohydrate that makes up the bulk of plant matter**

definition (d) cellulose

**A5 adj. lack of blood supply**

definition (d) ischemic

**A6 adj. relating to the arm (or similar vestige in other organisms)**

definition (c) brachial

**A7 adj. having the same composition as the body fluids; having equal tension**

definition (b) isotonic

**A8 n. process in which two molecules join to form a single compound**

definition (b) addition reaction

**A9 v. to happen; to take place**

definition (d) occur

**A10 adj. related to a group of organic molecules in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains**

definition (d) aliphatic

**A1 n. a skin swelling which contains fluid**

definition (a) blister

**A2 n. organ that digests food and produces hydrochloric acid**

definition (b) stomach

**A3 v. to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface**

definition (d) insulate

**A4 pref. of bone**

definition (c) osteo-

**A5 adj. sore; red and swollen**

definition (d) inflamed

**A6 n. membranous flap that controls blood flow between the right atrium and the right ventricle**

definition (c) tricuspid valve

**A7 n. either of the ends of an object that is able to attract iron or steel**

definition (b) magnetic pole

**A8 n. the dimensional appearance; the morphology**

definition (c) shape

**A9 n. -COOH group**

definition (b) carboxyl group

**A10 adj. related to lymph-carrying vessels**

definition (d) lacteal

**A1 n. nausea from the movement of a vehicle**

definition (a) travel sickness

**A2 n. a strong pain-killing and soporific drug made from opium**

definition (a) morphine

**A3 n. device prevents pregnancy**

definition (d) contraceptive

**A4 adj. relating to the kidney**

definition (d) renal

**A5 n. the last part of the large intestine from the sigmoid colon to the anal canal**

definition (d) rectum

**A6 adj. of substantial width**

definition (c) thick

**A7 n. a heavy metal poison**

definition (d) cyanide

**A8 n. small but uncontrolled shaking movements of a part of the body**

definition (c) tremor

**A9 n. seed leaf of the embryo of a plant**

definition (b) cotyledon

**A10 v. to give an injection that protects against an infectious disease**

definition (d) vaccinate

**A1 n. the main sex hormone in the male**

definition (a) testosterone

**A2 n. a field of science**

definition (b) microbiology

**A3 n. the joint connecting the hand to the arm**

definition (a) wrist

**A4 n. science which deals with all the elements except for carbon**

definition (d) inorganic chemistry

**A5 v. to issue an order for a drug or medication**

definition (a) prescribe

**A6 n. this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom**

definition (a) acyl chloride

**A7 n. part of bowel from the stomach to the cecum**

definition (c) small intestine

**A8 adj. related to a horizontal angle**

definition (a) azimuthal

**A9 v. to react with extreme fear or anxiety to a situation**

definition (d) panic

**A10 v. to corrode**

definition (b) rust

**A1 n. the period of closed-eye rest usually taken at night**

definition (b) sleep

**A2 n. information on a person's previous illnesses and their present health conditions**

definition (a) medical history

**A3 n. blood clotting agent**

definition (c) fibrin

**A4 n. lack of flexibility; rigidity**

definition (d) stiffness

**A5 v. to reduce as much as possible**

definition (c) minimize

**A6 adj. of fat; fatty**

definition (c) adipose

**A7 suf. inflammation or infection**

definition (b) -itis

**A8 n. unicellular or multicellular organism whose cells contain membrane-bound cell organelles similar to a nucleus**

definition (c) eukaryote

**A9 n. a method of asexual reproduction**

definition (c) fission

**A10 v. to lose water from; to remove water from something**

definition (a) dehydrate

- A1 n. a disorder where the sebaceous glands become blocked causing pimples**  
definition (d) acne
- A2 n. an abnormal production of new tissue that has no purpose**  
definition (b) tumor
- A3 n. the piece of conducting material through which an electric current enters and leaves a liquid or gas**  
definition (d) electrode
- A4 n. drug that contains salt or ester of nitric acid**  
definition (c) nitrate medication
- A5 n. a hormone made and released by the adrenal gland in response to stressors**  
definition (a) adrenaline
- A6 n. nerve cell that conducts messages from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles**  
definition (b) motor neuron
- A7 n. stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles**  
definition (d) golgi body
- A8 n. doctor who is a specialist in conception, pregnancy and childbirth**  
definition (d) obstetrician
- A9 adj. great; big; important**  
definition (a) major
- A10 n. urge**  
definition (c) drive

**A1 n. the process of keeping drugs or medications at home**

definition (c) storage

**A2 n. pituitary hormone involved in lactation**

definition (b) prolactin

**A3 n. symbols showing what elements a compound contains**

definition (d) formula

**A4 suf. measuring device**

definition (a) -meter

**A5 adj. unable to become resistant against diseases**

definition (a) immunodeficient

**A6 n. area of body below the diaphragm and above the pelvis (informal)**

definition (a) belly

**A7 n. stored power which has the capacity to do work**

definition (c) potential energy

**A8 n. tiny branches of air tubes within the lungs**

definition (c) bronchioles

**A9 n. halogen with a more electropositive element**

definition (a) halide

**A10 n. loss of someone close through death**

definition (a) bereavement

- A1 n. gender; the act of copulation (slang)**  
definition (d) sex
- A2 n. anti-arthritis medication; a Cox-2 inhibitor that alleviates pain without harming the digestive tract; used to cure osteoarthritis**  
definition (b) celebrex
- A3 n. the property of liquid membranes which allows them to contract to a minimum area**  
definition (d) surface tension
- A4 n. active transport mechanism that uses ATP to exchange two common positive ions**  
definition (c) sodium-potassium pump
- A5 v. to bring back undigested food from the stomach**  
definition (c) regurgitate
- A6 v. to consult with; to try and obtain information on how to solve a problem**  
definition (b) seek advice
- A7 n. a swelling or protuberance**  
definition (b) lump
- A8 n. group of cells specialized to produce secretory substances**  
definition (b) gland
- A9 v. to adjust a chemical equation so that the number of atoms and charge match on each side**  
definition (a) balance
- A10 v. to cause damage to an organism as a result of exposure to a toxic substance**  
definition (c) poison



**A1 n. an inhibitor applied in hormone therapy to block the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone**

definition (d) finasteride

**A2 adj. scraggy; scrawny; skinny**

definition (c) underweight

**A3 n. process that describes the movement of body fluids through the veins and arteries**

definition (b) blood flow

**A4 n. junction between the end of a nerve and another type of excitable cell**

definition (a) synapse

**A5 n. muscle that straightens out a limb or joint**

definition (c) extensor

**A6 n. highly colored pigments (yellow to red) found in vegetables**

definition (d) carotene

**A7 n. the process by which blood cells are made**

definition (c) hemopoiesis

**A8 n. enzyme hydrolyzing starch into sugar**

definition (c) salivary amylase

**A9 n. an outbreak of an infectious disease**

definition (b) epidemic

**A10 n. control characteristics of the plant**

definition (a) gene

**A1 n. phosphatidylcholine; phospholipid formed from phosphatidic acid and choline**

definition (a) lecithin

**A2 n. rod-shaped bacteria e.g. Lactobacillus**

definition (d) bacillus

**A3 n. generic name for drug which contains a nitrate and is used pharmacologically as a vasodilator; brand names: Isordil, Sorbitrate**

definition (a) isosorbide dinitrate

**A4 n. the roof of the mouth**

definition (b) palate

**A5 adv. immediately**

definition (a) promptly

**A6 n. a cytoplasmic cell organelle that has fused with a vesicle containing matter to be ingested**

definition (c) secondary lysosome

**A7 n. a microbody full of enzymes where important break-down processes occur**

definition (a) peroxisome

**A8 n. passage of urine from the bladder outside of the body**

definition (a) micturition

**A9 n. a membrane lined vesicle or sac**

definition (b) cyst

**A10 v. to block; to cease**

definition (b) stop

**A1 n. inability to get and maintain erections**

definition (b) impotence

**A2 n. barm**

definition (b) yeast

**A3 n. the expansion and contraction of the blood as it is pumped around the circulation**

definition (d) pulse

**A4 n. 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**

definition (c) chemical equation

**A5 pref. heat**

definition (a) therm-

**A6 abbr. hormone which is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland**

definition (c) TSH

**A7 n. principle explaining the relationship between different forms of energy**

definition (d) law of thermodynamics

**A8 v. to continue**

definition (c) persist

**A9 n. contraction of the pupil in the eye**

definition (c) miosis

**A10 n. a substance that causes cancer**

definition (d) carcinogen

- A1 **n. green pigment found in all green plants that absorbs light so that photosynthesis can occur**  
definition (d) chlorophyll
- A2 **n. light-headedness**  
definition (b) dizziness
- A3 **n. embryo in later stages of development**  
definition (c) fetus
- A4 **adj. relating to the position of the body or limbs**  
definition (c) postural
- A5 **adj. affected with the urge to scratch**  
definition (a) itchy
- A6 **n. organ that helps cells hold their shape and assists in cell division**  
definition (c) microtubule
- A7 **n. intercellular force in plant cells that conveys rigid support to certain plants**  
definition (d) turgor pressure
- A8 **n. process in polypeptide synthesis of increasing in length**  
definition (c) elongation
- A9 **adj. having the features of an acid and a base and being able of reacting chemically either as an acid or a base**  
definition (b) amphoteric
- A10 **adj. living; living organisms**  
definition (a) biotic

- A1 n. an organism that lives in or on a host organism**  
definition (b) parasite
- A2 n. partially able to transmit electricity**  
definition (c) semi-conductor
- A3 n. a drug present in tea; coffee and cola that is a stimulant**  
definition (d) caffeine
- A4 n. the study of the microscopic structure of tissues**  
definition (d) histology
- A5 adj. referring to equal weights or pressure**  
definition (c) isobaric
- A6 n. metal in the left-hand side of the periodic table**  
definition (c) alkali metal
- A7 adj. process where heat is passed to the surroundings**  
definition (c) exothermic
- A8 n. something that exists in space as a solid; liquid or gas and has a mass**  
definition (b) matter
- A9 n. muscle in the eye**  
definition (b) ciliary muscle
- A10 n. change of velocity**  
definition (c) acceleration

- A1 n. soft silver-white univalent element of the alkali metal group**  
definition (a) lithium
- A2 n. anticonvulsant used to treat seizures associated with epilepsy**  
definition (d) neurontin
- A3 n. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures**  
definition (a) gas-liquid chromatography
- A4 n. a drug also known as marijuana**  
definition (a) cannabis
- A5 n. hematochezia; melena**  
definition (b) black stools
- A6 n. secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain forms a zigzag shape**  
definition (b) beta pleated sheet
- A7 pref. nerve**  
definition (b) neuro-
- A8 n. hint; warning (especially in drug or medication descriptions)**  
definition (b) note
- A9 n. proteins joined with carbohydrates that are found on the surface of cells**  
definition (d) glycolipids
- A10 n. olfactory sense; an odor**  
definition (a) smell

- A1 n. a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps control the blood glucose level**  
definition (a) insulin
- A2 n. a nutrient found throughout plant and animal species**  
definition (c) beta-carotene
- A3 n. eukaryotic structure that makes up the cytoskeleton**  
definition (b) actin filament
- A4 n. cellular division that produces reproductive cells with only half the number of chromosomes**  
definition (d) meiosis
- A5 n. fibrous cellular structure that has a size in between microtubules and microfilaments**  
definition (b) intermediate filament
- A6 n. poisonous halogen with the chemical symbol F**  
definition (a) fluorine
- A7 n. contractile unit made up of actin and myosin (thick and thin filaments)**  
definition (b) sarcomere
- A8 n. colorless gas that is formed when organic matter decomposes**  
definition (b) methane
- A9 n. the tissue in plants which transports water and salts**  
definition (b) xylem
- A10 v. to split; separate**  
definition (c) divide

**A1 n. citrus X paradisi**

definition (c) grapefruit

**A2 n. paralysis of the body from the neck down**

definition (b) quadriplegia

**A3 n. cell that make new bone by producing collagen**

definition (b) osteoblast

**A4 adj. relating to the heart and chest region**

definition (b) cardiothoracic

**A5 n. contagious viral illness that can cause fever; airway problems; muscle pain or more severe symptoms**

definition (d) influenza

**A6 n. the process where a cell's contents shrink away from the cell wall when placed in a hypertonic solution**

definition (b) plasmolysis

**A7 v. to put back into a former position; to substitute**

definition (d) replace

**A8 n. pattern that determines when and how much of a drug or medication should be consumed by a patient**

definition (b) dosing schedule

**A9 adj. causes disease or an abnormal state**

definition (d) pathological

**A10 n. the external folds of tissue that surround the vagina**

definition (d) labia



- A1 n. type of infection or inflammation of membranes**  
definition (d) sinusitis
- A2 n. the secretion of milk by the mammary glands**  
definition (b) lactation
- A3 n. a substance which exists in a vapor form at room temperature (neither a liquid; nor a solid)**  
definition (c) gas
- A4 n. fat which has three fatty acids**  
definition (d) triglyceride
- A5 adj. held for a long time**  
definition (d) sustained
- A6 n. 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**  
definition (d) osmosis
- A7 pref. under**  
definition (b) sub-
- A8 n. a hormone made in the pancreas**  
definition (a) glucagon
- A9 n. tube connecting the kidney to the bladder**  
definition (a) ureter
- A10 n. a representative part of a group**  
definition (b) sample

- A1 adj. relating to the male sexual organ**  
definition (b) penile
- A2 n. the state of being without food for a long time**  
definition (d) starvation
- A3 n. stage of cell division where the spindle parts and chromosomes line up in the center**  
definition (c) metaphase
- A4 n. 2 membranes that surrounds the nucleus**  
definition (a) nuclear envelope
- A5 n. the temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid**  
definition (a) melting point
- A6 n. compounds where a hydroxyl group is replaced by an amino group**  
definition (a) amino sugar
- A7 n. principle stating that the total power of a system remains constant**  
definition (d) law of conservation of energy
- A8 n. electrical impulse that passes along a muscle or nerve cell to carry information**  
definition (d) action potential
- A9 n. indication that bodily functions change; usually associated with a particular disease**  
definition (c) symptom
- A10 n. nodule of lymph tissue at the back of the throat that enlarges to help fend off infections**  
definition (b) tonsil

- A1 n. a nutritional supplement for men with thinning hair and hair loss**  
definition (b) procerin
- A2 n. steroid hormone controlling the development of male sexual characteristics**  
definition (d) androgen
- A3 v. to bend**  
definition (d) flex
- A4 n. drug that stops or reduces the ability of a virus to proliferate**  
definition (d) HIV protease inhibitor
- A5 n. a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is being used as prophylaxis against disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection in HIV-positive patients; brand name: Mycobutin**  
definition (b) rifabutin
- A6 adv. causing distress or suffering**  
definition (c) painful
- A7 n. abdominal organ which filters blood and stores, produces and destroys blood cells**  
definition (a) spleen
- A8 n. that which is expectorated**  
definition (c) sputum
- A9 n. the form in which creatine is excreted from the body**  
definition (b) creatinine
- A10 n. vision; one of the five senses**  
definition (b) sight

**A1 n. vitamin needed to make nucleic acids**

definition (d) folic acid

**A2 n. the period between conception and childbirth**

definition (c) pregnancy

**A3 n. male gamete (sex cell)**

definition (b) sperm

**A4 adj. relating to the gland surrounding the male urethra**

definition (c) prostatic

**A5 n. referring to processes or experiments occurring inside an organism**

definition (d) in vivo

**A6 n. the basin-shaped cavity of the lower trunk; made up by the hip bones and sacrum**

definition (d) pelvis

**A7 adj. able to cause a disease**

definition (a) infectious

**A8 n. clusters of receptor cells being used for the sense of taste**

definition (b) taste buds

**A9 v. to hinder; to stop**

definition (a) block

**A10 n. a group of cells with the same shape and function**

definition (c) tissue

**A1 n. disorder of the mind where thought and/or behavior are abnormal and cause distress**

definition (b) mental illness

**A2 n. protein that is produced by cells and catalyzes specific biochemical reactions**

definition (c) enzyme

**A3 n. a man; an organism capable of fertilizing a female**

definition (a) male

**A4 n. large muscle of the thigh**

definition (d) quadriceps

**A5 adj. unwell; opposite of healthy**

definition (a) sick

**A6 v. to experience the emotional effects of a loss**

definition (b) grieve

**A7 n. an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops**

definition (c) circulatory shock

**A8 v. to make worse; to worsen**

definition (d) aggravate

**A9 n. secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain has formed spirals**

definition (d) alpha helix

**A10 n. change in the form of an organism that occurs during development**

definition (a) metamorphosis

- A1 n. hypersensitivity reaction**  
definition (d) allergy
- A2 n. 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**  
definition (c) hormone
- A3 n. process of getting better**  
definition (c) improvement
- A4 n. difficulties with micturition**  
definition (d) urination problems
- A5 n. inherited disorder caused by a single gene defect, which is dominantly inherited**  
definition (d) Huntington's Chorea
- A6 adj. describing the space between**  
definition (c) intercellular
- A7 n. membranous sacs that contain enzymes**  
definition (c) lysosome
- A8 v. to observe**  
definition (d) notice
- A9 adj. relating to the back surface; posterior**  
definition (a) dorsal
- A10 n. body's response to injury causing the symptoms of redness; soreness; heat; swelling and loss of function**  
definition (d) inflammation

**A1 n. a substance that can attract iron or steel**

definition (a) magnet

**A2 n. spongy, red tissue found in the reticulo-endothelial system of mammals**

definition (b) bone marrow

**A3 v. to be on fire; to scald**

definition (d) burn

**A4 n. epiphysis**

definition (b) pineal gland

**A5 n. part of an enzyme where a substrate is accepted and is responsible for its catalytic activity**

definition (a) active site

**A6 adj. through the cell envelope**

definition (d) transmembrane

**A7 pref. inner; inside**

definition (a) endo-

**A8 n. group of related organisms**

definition (d) family

**A9 n. shortening**

definition (d) abbreviation

**A10 n. unstable particles with unpaired electrons**

definition (c) radical

**A1 n. an extreme state of fear**

definition (d) panic

**A2 n. treatment of diseased areas by exposing them to gamma rays or X-rays**

definition (b) radiotherapy

**A3 v. to tremble**

definition (d) shake

**A4 n. compound of a nonmetallic diatomic element**

definition (c) oxide

**A5 n. passing out from weakness**

definition (b) fainting

**A6 n. inflammation of a thin serous membrane that covers the lung**

definition (a) pleurisy

**A7 n. produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups**

definition (c) acid anhydride

**A8 n. protein found in animal tissues and fluids**

definition (d) albumin

**A9 v. to put off to a later time; to slow the progress of something**

definition (d) delay

**A10 n. state of a body or physical system at rest**

definition (c) equilibrium



- A1 n. nervous tissue contained in the linked vertebra of the back**  
definition (b) spinal cord
- A2 adj. relating to a region of the retina**  
definition (d) macular
- A3 n. branch of medicine that uses X-rays to diagnose and treat disease**  
definition (b) radiology
- A4 n. diabetic illness that can only be managed using insulin injections; usually affecting young people**  
definition (c) dependent diabetes
- A5 pref. one thousandth part**  
definition (a) milli-
- A6 n. cell movement to or away from a chemical which is able to attract or repel the cell**  
definition (b) chemotaxis
- A7 adj. well-thought through; well-prepared; informed**  
definition (d) advised
- A8 adj. relating to thin serous membrane that covers the lung**  
definition (b) pleural
- A9 v. to take a representative part or portion; to taste something**  
definition (b) sample
- A10 n. front tooth**  
definition (b) anterior

**A1 adj. able to attract iron or steel**

definition (a) magnetic

**A2 n. water drug; any substance that tends to increase the flow of urine**

definition (c) diuretics

**A3 n. characteristic that is controlled by a gene carried on the X chromosome**

definition (c) X-linked disease

**A4 adj. relating to change of form**

definition (d) metamorphic

**A5 adj. improbable**

definition (a) unlikely

**A6 n. the flagellate organism that causes syphilis**

definition (a) treponema pallidum

**A7 n. a process that can occur without the addition of outside energy**

definition (c) spontaneous reaction

**A8 v. to break down a compound by means of water**

definition (a) hydrolyze

**A9 n. the way a person looks; a person's visible aspect**

definition (a) appearance

**A10 n. anything causing damage to the body**

definition (c) poison

**A1 n. sedative-hypnotic used for the short-term treatment of insomnia**

definition (b) ambien

**A2 n. type of skin cancer**

definition (b) melanoma

**A3 n. difficulties in performing intercourse or in producing offspring**

definition (a) sexual function problems

**A4 n. a scientist who studies microscopic tissue structures**

definition (a) histologist

**A5 n. area that contains the heart and lungs; the chest**

definition (c) thorax

**A6 n. chronic venereal infection**

definition (c) syphilis

**A7 n. bone disease due to vitamin D deficiency**

definition (a) rickets

**A8 n. painful and prolonged muscular contraction; a bout (of pain)**

definition (c) spasm

**A9 n. energy source; adipose tissue**

definition (a) fat

**A10 n. an obstacle that prevents things from moving along**

definition (c) blockage

**A1 n. all of the energetic reactions that take place in a cell or organism**

definition (b) metabolism

**A2 n. area near the middle of the retina where vision is the sharpest**

definition (d) macula

**A3 adj. happening before the normal time**

definition (a) premature

**A4 n. a fixative; a preservative**

definition (d) formaldehyde

**A5 n. condition in which the penis is continually erect**

definition (a) priapism

**A6 n. part of the small intestine**

definition (d) ileum

**A7 n. fleshy tissue at the back of the throat**

definition (c) uvula

**A8 adj. relating to the female reproductive organs**

definition (b) ovarian

**A9 n. the way a thing or person is likely to act or behave**

definition (d) tendency

**A10 v. to isolate; to move apart**

definition (b) separate

**A1 n. complex of organic substances; niacin; folic acid and pantothenic acid**

definition (a) vitamin B complex

**A2 n. the study of the physical structure and arrangement of an organism**

definition (c) anatomy

**A3 n. a poisonous gas**

definition (b) carbon monoxide

**A4 n. generic name for a drug that is used to treat tuberculosis; trade names: Rifadin and Rimactane**

definition (d) rifampin

**A5 n. the fertilized ovum (before it is cleaved)**

definition (c) zygote

**A6 adj. describing the ability to be stretched**

definition (b) rubbery

**A7 adj. having both hydrophobic (water-hating) and hydrophilic (water-loving) regions**

definition (d) amphipathic

**A8 n. transformation of a keto to an enol form**

definition (b) enolization

**A9 adj. unusual; irregular**

definition (d) abnormal

**A10 n. part of cell that contains RNA and DNA**

definition (b) nucleus

**A1 n. inflammation of a joint or joints**

definition (b) arthritis

**A2 n. shortsightedness**

definition (b) myopia

**A3 abbr. a federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products**

definition (d) FDA

**A4 phr. describes information that can be ignored**

definition (a) not applicable

**A5 adj. having an affinity with water; readily absorbing water**

definition (c) hydrophilic

**A6 n. an involuntary action; an automatic response**

definition (d) reflex

**A7 phr. to reduce the consumption of spirituous beverages**

definition (a) limit alcohol intake

**A8 adj. relating to a molecule containing equal quantities of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms and therefore not rotating the plane of incident polarized light**

definition (a) racemic

**A9 v. to mix into something to form a solution**

definition (a) dissolve

**A10 n. reduction**

definition (b) decrease

- A1 **n. heart attack; apoplexy; cerebrovascular accident; (CVA)**  
definition (d) stroke
- A2 **n. male reproductive organ; containing the urethra**  
definition (d) penis
- A3 **n. the removal of hydrogen from a molecule**  
definition (a) dehydrogenation
- A4 **n. potent hormone-like substance found in many bodily tissues (and especially in semen)**  
definition (c) prostaglandin
- A5 **n. generic name for a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that is applied to treat AIDS and HIV; trade name: Rescriptor**  
definition (d) delavirdine
- A6 **n. illness due to thiamine deficiency**  
definition (c) beriberi
- A7 **n. an amino sugar**  
definition (c) galactosamine
- A8 **n. process in which complex compounds are made by adding together monomers which contain carbon double bonds**  
definition (d) addition polymerisation
- A9 **adv. seldom**  
definition (d) rarely
- A10 **n. this is the amount of stimulus needed to set up an action potential in a nerve cell**  
definition (c) excitation threshold

- A1 n. the organs and cells that provide defense against tissue invasion or damage**  
definition (c) immune system
- A2 n. difficulty in respiration; rapid respiration**  
definition (d) shortness of breath
- A3 adj. the best**  
definition (c) optimal
- A4 v. to shake or tremble with cold, fear or emotion**  
definition (c) shiver
- A5 adj. relating to the upper part of the throat**  
definition (b) pharyngeal
- A6 n. air sac in the lung; part of the jaw that supports the teeth; any small cavity**  
definition (b) alveolus
- A7 n. membranous vesicle that contains enzymes**  
definition (a) microbody
- A8 n. bacteria found on the skin and mucus membranes**  
definition (a) staphylococcus
- A9 n. outer covering represented by a circle around the nucleus that contains electrons of comparative energies**  
definition (d) electron shell
- A10 n. a device that performs a task**  
definition (d) machine



- A1 n. a surgical operation where the womb is removed**  
definition (b) hysterectomy
- A2 n. disease and its effects on the body; an abnormal state**  
definition (b) pathology
- A3 adj. senior; older; aged**  
definition (a) elderly
- A4 n. removal of a small piece of tissue from the body so it can be examined under the microscope**  
definition (c) biopsy
- A5 adj. unfinished stage of growth or development; unripe; childish**  
definition (b) immature
- A6 n. an infectious disease called by the Mycobacterium bacillus**  
definition (d) tuberculosis
- A7 n. person who works in a particular field of science**  
definition (d) microbiologist
- A8 n. lamellar tissue that surrounds and covers a cell and its contents**  
definition (d) cell membrane
- A9 n. structure that connects a developing baby to the placenta**  
definition (c) umbilical cord
- A10 n. blood vessel with walls only one cell thick**  
definition (c) capillary

**A1 phr. to purchase large amounts of products (often to get a discount)**

definition (c) buy in bulk

**A2 n. ability to see distant objects clearly but near vision is impaired**

definition (c) farsightedness

**A3 n. a compound with 2 oxygen atoms in it**

definition (b) dioxide

**A4 n. a cytoplasmic cell organelle that buds off from the golgi complex**

definition (c) primary lysosome

**A5 n. a waste product made when amino acids are broken down**

definition (b) urea

**A6 pref. one**

definition (a) uni-

**A7 pref. between**

definition (c) inter-

**A8 v. to turn back; to change back**

definition (d) reverse

**A9 v. to feel; to endure**

definition (c) experience

**A10 n. a woman; an organism capable of being fertilized by a male**

definition (a) female

- A1 n. organic substance needed for skin and good eyesight**  
definition (c) vitamin A
- A2 n. the study of energy and how it changes**  
definition (a) thermodynamic
- A3 n. chronic disease produced by an overactivity of the pituitary gland leading to an enlargement of bones**  
definition (a) acromegaly
- A4 n. substance that is medically as a vasodilator; brand names: Nitrospan, Nitrostat**  
definition (c) nitroglycerin
- A5 n. one of the ossicles**  
definition (d) incus
- A6 adj. having a higher osmotic pressure than another solution**  
definition (c) hypertonic
- A7 n. dyspepsia; indigestion; malfunction of the digestive system characterized by heartburn or nausea**  
definition (b) stomach upset
- A8 n. enzyme which changes ATP to cyclic AMP**  
definition (a) adenylate cyclase
- A9 n. the bending of a waveform as it passes to a medium of different density**  
definition (d) refraction
- A10 n. the use of contraceptive methods to stop pregnancy; contraception**  
definition (b) birth control

- A1 n. the elements fluorine, iodine, chlorine, bromine**  
definition (a) halogen
- A2 n. process where an insoluble solid is separated from a liquid**  
definition (b) filtration
- A3 n. membrane lining the inside of the abdominal cavity**  
definition (c) peritoneum
- A4 n. actinide with the chemical symbol U**  
definition (c) uranium
- A5 n. the amount of energy expended by the body in order to survive at complete rest**  
definition (c) basal metabolic rate
- A6 n. any steroid hormone with an action similar to female sex hormone**  
definition (b) progestogen
- A7 abbr. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time**  
definition (b) IVI
- A8 n. lymphoid tissue at the back of the throat**  
definition (a) adenoids
- A9 n. sex cell**  
definition (c) gamete
- A10 n. chemical element with the symbol N that is found in proteins and nucleic acids**  
definition (c) nitrogen

**A1 n. brand name of a product that reduces hair loss in men; it contains finasteride, an antiandrogen used in hormone therapy**

definition (b) propecia

**A2 n. Group 2 metallic element**

definition (b) chromium

**A3 n. inherited disease**

definition (b) cystic fibrosis

**A4 adj. relating to the outside; the edge**

definition (d) peripheral

**A5 n. tympanic membrane; membrane separating the middle ear from the outer ear**

definition (c) eardrum

**A6 n. reproductive organs protruding from the bodies**

definition (d) external genitalia

**A7 n. a channel in plant cells that connects the cytoplasm of two nearby cells**

definition (c) plasmodesma

**A8 n. uncharged particle found in the nucleus of the atom**

definition (b) neutron

**A9 n. passive process where a carrier protein helps a molecule such as glucose move through the plasma membrane**

definition (d) facilitated diffusion

**A10 n. the smallest or lowest possible**

definition (b) minimum

**A1 n. disease where cells divide at an excessive rate and become abnormal in function; malignancy; neoplasm**

definition (c) cancer

**A2 n. branch of medicine that concerns cancer**

definition (c) oncology

**A3 n. generic name for illnesses such as HIV, hepatitis b, gonorrhea or syphilis**

definition (b) sexually transmitted disease

**A4 n. an infectious disease or agent (informal)**

definition (c) bug

**A5 n. a protease inhibitor applied in treating HIV; trade name: Norvir**

definition (c) ritonavir

**A6 n. a compound with the same elements but different atomic arrangements**

definition (b) isomer

**A7 adj. made hard by calcium deposits**

definition (d) calcified

**A8 n. abdominal organ where the baby develops before birth; uterus**

definition (c) womb

**A9 n. organism that depends on autotrophs (producers) for food and oxygen**

definition (a) heterotroph

**A10 n. long bone of the lower arm (forearm)**

definition (a) ulna

- A1 n. type of scan that uses high frequency waves to image body parts**  
definition (b) ultrasound
- A2 n. unit of length**  
definition (d) meter
- A3 abbr. the technique used to help start a person's heart if it ha stopped**  
definition (b) CPR
- A4 n. small drops of one liquid suspended in another**  
definition (d) emulsion
- A5 n. malfunction of the eyes**  
definition (b) abnormal vision
- A6 n. someone who studies mental processes and behavior**  
definition (b) psychologist
- A7 n. the state in which a compound of the body is unable to function adequately**  
definition (a) organ failure
- A8 n. series of membranes covered with ribosomes that make proteins**  
definition (b) rough endoplasmic reticulum
- A9 v. to bleed from the uterus when the lining is shed each month**  
definition (a) menstruate
- A10 adj. relating to the middle of the body or body part**  
definition (d) medial

**A1 n. strand of tissue**

definition (a) fibre

**A2 adj. able to return to original shape after being exposed to a force**

definition (d) elastic

**A3 n. ability to resist infection, because of its white blood cells and antibodies**

definition (a) immunity

**A4 n. prickling sensation in part of the body**

definition (a) pins and needles

**A5 adj. swollen; inflamed**

definition (c) engorged

**A6 abbr. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures**

definition (b) GLC

**A7 suf. tumor**

definition (c) -oma

**A8 adj. lasts a long time; persistent**

definition (c) chronic

**A9 adj. induces sleep; sedative**

definition (b) soporific

**A10 adj. chemically unreactive**

definition (a) inert



- A1 n. rounded glass structure, usually with a long neck, used in experiments**  
definition (d) flask
- A2 n. chemical element with the symbol Na that is an important ion in cells**  
definition (b) sodium
- A3 n. the solid that is separated from a solution**  
definition (a) filtrate
- A4 n. temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid at a particular pressure**  
definition (b) freezing point
- A5 n. 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**  
definition (a) fermentation
- A6 n. the lipid bilayer structure of membranes**  
definition (a) fluid mosaic model
- A7 n. the bony cavity of the chest formed by the costa and sternum**  
definition (b) rib cage
- A8 n. upper abdomen between the ribcage and navel**  
definition (b) epigastrium
- A9 v. to make an object attract iron or steel**  
definition (d) magnetize
- A10 adj. having a thin edge suited for cutting**  
definition (b) sharp

**A1 n. antidepressant that helps balance neurotransmitters**

definition (d) wellbutrin

**A2 v. to record a quantity; dimension or capacity**

definition (b) measure

**A3 n. three covalent linkages connecting two atoms**

definition (b) triple bond

**A4 pref. large**

definition (b) macro-

**A5 adj. relating to the bones; very thin (informal)**

definition (d) skeletal

**A6 n. rod-like structure made of actin**

definition (c) microfilament

**A7 v. to separate**

definition (d) segregate

**A8 n. a finger-like projection from a membrane surface**

definition (d) microvillus

**A9 n. contains a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part**

definition (a) amphipathic lipid

**A10 n. medical condition of long sightedness**

definition (a) hyperopia

- A1 n. chemical element with the symbol Ca which is used to make bones and teeth**  
definition (a) calcium
- A2 n. an agent that changes the inactive form of an enzyme to the active form; an enzyme that catalyses the transfer of phosphate groups**  
definition (d) kinase
- A3 n. the gut; alimentary canal**  
definition (d) intestine
- A4 n. ester of a particular acid**  
definition (d) fluoride
- A5 n. chemical that is formed when glucose is metabolized in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic respiration)**  
definition (b) lactic acid
- A6 v. to make hard by forming mineral deposits**  
definition (c) calcify
- A7 n. states that different traits are inherited with no relation of each other e.g. eye color and height**  
definition (b) law of independent assortment
- A8 v. to beat**  
definition (a) palpate
- A9 n. organism that makes their own food from simple food sources**  
definition (a) autotroph
- A10 adj. relating to the body**  
definition (c) somatic

- A1 phr. to keep the penis rigid and upright**  
definition (b) maintain an erection
- A2 n. the joint where the top of the arm joins the trunk**  
definition (a) shoulder
- A3 n. compound containing 2 elements one of which is a single oxygen**  
definition (d) monoxide
- A4 n. inherited disease due to an extra chromosome 21; also known as 'trisomy 21'**  
definition (b) Down's Syndrome
- A5 n. region on a catalytic protein away from the main active region**  
definition (a) allosteric site
- A6 n. three fatty acids joined to a molecule**  
definition (c) triacylglycerol
- A7 v. to experience; to receive; to endure**  
definition (a) undergo
- A8 adj. related to organisms converting sunlight into energy**  
definition (b) autotrophic
- A9 n. nostrils**  
definition (d) external nares
- A10 n. the part of your body containing the digestive organs**  
definition (b) abdomen

**A1 n. heaviness of an object; the size of a force exerted on an object in a gravitational field**

definition (d) weight

**A2 n. an excessive amount of a drug; too large portion of a medication or drug**

definition (d) overdose

**A3 n. black pigment that protects against the sun**

definition (b) melanin

**A4 n. something which induces a state of rest in the body**

definition (b) relaxant

**A5 n. sex organs where the reproductive cells are made**

definition (c) gonad

**A6 adv. next to**

definition (a) neighboring

**A7 adj. completed stage of growth or development**

definition (c) mature

**A8 n. a bone cell that helps destroy bone**

definition (d) osteoclast

**A9 v. to inhale and exhale cigarettes**

definition (a) smoke

**A10 n. epithelium-lined part of the gut that connects the pharynx to the stomach**

definition (b) esophagus

**A1 n. a substance that governs a reaction or process**

definition (d) regulator

**A2 n. iron oxide that forms when exposed to oxygen and moisture**

definition (a) rust

**A3 v. to cause ingested substances to move down the throat and into the stomach**

definition (b) swallow

**A4 n. thin lower leg bone**

definition (d) fibula

**A5 n. malfunction of the light-sensitive membrane which is part of the eyeball**

definition (d) retina disease

**A6 adj. over-development of a tissue (or part of) which leads to an increase in size and volume of the tissue**

definition (b) hypertrophy

**A7 n. air tube connecting trachea ('windpipe') and lungs**

definition (a) bronchus

**A8 adj. discharged from the body**

definition (a) excreted

**A9 n. pair of ducts through which the eggs are moving to the uterus**

definition (c) fallopian tube

**A10 adj. swollen and engorged**

definition (d) turgid

**A1 n. compound made from plants containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen**

definition (a) carbohydrate

**A2 n. a type of sugar**

definition (d) fructose

**A3 n. vitamin B1**

definition (b) thiamine

**A4 n. protein component of muscle fibers**

definition (d) actin

**A5 adj. into a blood vessel**

definition (b) intravenous

**A6 n. small phagocyte white blood cell**

definition (c) microphage

**A7 phr. use this medicine orally**

definition (d) take this drug by mouth

**A8 n. infection of the gut causing diarrhea and vomiting**

definition (b) gastroenteritis

**A9 n. frequent and excessive bowel motions; malfunction of the bowel**

definition (a) diarrhea

**A10 v. to move outwards to cover a larger area**

definition (a) spread

**A1 n. protein made by white blood cells, in response to a particular antigen attack, in order to make the antigen harmless**

definition (d) antibody

**A2 n. diuretic drug to treat hypertension; trade name: Esidrix**

definition (b) hydrochlorothiazide

**A3 n. organ in the thorax involved in T-cell immune function**

definition (c) thymus

**A4 n. a pathogenic agent containing RNA, which can convert to DNA inside a cell**

definition (c) retrovirus

**A5 n. the part of the face above the eyes**

definition (d) brow

**A6 adj. unsafe; risky**

definition (c) dangerous

**A7 adj. having an unpleasant or strong odor**

definition (d) smelly

**A8 n. blood which contains very little oxygen**

definition (b) deoxygenated blood

**A9 n. tissue composed of flat cells connected by a thin membrane**

definition (b) endothelium

**A10 n. air going into and out of your nose and mouth**

definition (b) breath



- A1 abbr. immune deficiency disease that cannot be cured**  
definition (c) AIDS
- A2 n. person who sells drugs and medications**  
definition (c) pharmacist
- A3 n. a compound made of bromine joined to another element**  
definition (b) bromide
- A4 n. an element that loses electrons in a chemical reaction**  
definition (d) metal
- A5 n. a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats cancer**  
definition (b) oncologist
- A6 n. a thick yellow-green liquid containing dead cells and white cells that forms in infected areas**  
definition (a) pus
- A7 n. gases used in aerosols**  
definition (c) chlorofluorocarbon
- A8 n. blood loss due to vessel wall damage**  
definition (b) hemorrhage
- A9 n. the blood and other substances lost from the uterus at menstruation**  
definition (c) menses
- A10 n. This process changes straight chain alkanes into branched chain compounds by passing them over a catalyst**  
definition (d) isomerization

- A1 **pref. form**  
definition (c) morph-
- A2 **n. the state of being easily inflamed or painful; the state of being easily angered**  
definition (c) irritability
- A3 **n. disease of the lymphatic complex**  
definition (b) blood system cancer
- A4 **n. solvent which is a ketone**  
definition (d) propanone
- A5 **n. a long chain of carbon atoms with a carboxyl group (COOH) at the end**  
definition (b) fatty acid
- A6 **n. the tendency of biological catalysts to catalyze one or few reactions**  
definition (c) enzyme specificity
- A7 **n. enzyme that breaks down a carbohydrate**  
definition (b) sucrase
- A8 **v. to break down; to decay**  
definition (b) decompose
- A9 **n. a healthy person who worries excessively about their health and believes they are ill**  
definition (d) hypochondriac
- A10 **n. an extreme fear localized to particular objects or situations**  
definition (d) phobia

**A1 n. inability to conceive (get pregnant)**

definition (d) infertility

**A2 adj. relating to youth**

definition (b) juvenile

**A3 n. sensory cell**

definition (a) receptor

**A4 n. group of antibiotics; originally made from mould**

definition (b) penicillin

**A5 suf. cell**

definition (a) -cyte

**A6 n. cytoplasmic structure where ATP (energy) is made**

definition (a) mitochondrion

**A7 phr. to increase the consumption of a particular drug or medication by two times**

definition (c) to double-up the dose

**A8 n. an amino sugar**

definition (a) glucosamine

**A9 adv. common; something that occurs habitually**

definition (c) usual

**A10 adj. relating to the groin area**

definition (d) inguinal

**A1 n. the inside surface of the hand; tropical tree**

definition (d) palm

**A2 n. device with small holes that separates a solid from a liquid**

definition (a) filter

**A3 n. the branch of medicine concerning conception, pregnancy and childbirth**

definition (b) obstetrics

**A4 n. one of 12 pairs of long, thin bones that curve from the spine to join the sternum in front**

definition (a) rib

**A5 n. outer covering of the cerebrum responsible for consciousness, memory, intellect, voluntary activity and sensory perception**

definition (d) cerebral cortex

**A6 n. an X-ray**

definition (b) radiograph

**A7 v. to block; to protect against**

definition (a) shield

**A8 n. the gap between the two-layered cellular envelope**

definition (d) intermembrane space

**A9 n. an amino acid**

definition (b) alanine

**A10 v. to turn around an axis**

definition (d) rotate

- A1 n. with features of diabetes**  
definition (d) diabetic
- A2 n. the process by which characteristics pass from generation to generation via the transfer of genes**  
definition (a) inheritance
- A3 n. ranking system for carbohydrates based on their immediate effect on blood glucose levels**  
definition (d) glycemic index
- A4 n. drug that can be obtained without a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug**  
definition (b) nonprescription medication
- A5 n. collection of white cells that act as filters to invading organisms and abnormal cells**  
definition (d) lymph node
- A6 adj. relating to the inner surface of the hand**  
definition (b) palmar
- A7 n. part of the cerebral hemisphere that controls impulses and personality**  
definition (b) frontal lobe
- A8 n. stage of cell cycle where chromosomes separate and move towards opposite ends of the cell**  
definition (a) anaphase
- A9 n. lipoprotein agent with a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part**  
definition (a) surfactant
- A10 v. to thicken from a liquid state towards a solid state**  
definition (a) coagulate

- A1 n. a harmful protein contained within certain bacteria and released only when the bacterium dies or is broken down**  
definition (b) endotoxin
- A2 abbr. measure of an individual's intelligence**  
definition (b) I.Q.
- A3 n. 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**  
definition (d) prednisone
- A4 n. something that stops or slows down a biological event or function**  
definition (b) inhibitor
- A5 abbr. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord**  
definition (d) CSF
- A6 n. a sugar made from starch**  
definition (d) maltose
- A7 adj. relating to the forehead**  
definition (b) frontal
- A8 n. opposite of adult; youngster; offspring**  
definition (b) child
- A9 n. amount**  
definition (d) quantity
- A10 adj. another space**  
definition (b) allosteric

- A1 n. a dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet**  
definition (b) tablet
- A2 adj. relating to treatment of diseases and injuries by medical operation**  
definition (a) surgical
- A3 n. chemical that changes color as the pH changes**  
definition (c) universal indicator
- A4 n. white blood cell**  
definition (d) leukocyte
- A5 n. substance**  
definition (d) solute
- A6 n. infection or inflammation of the back of the throat**  
definition (b) pharyngitis
- A7 adj. relating to the energy power house of a cell**  
definition (c) mitochondrial
- A8 n. 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)**  
definition (d) white matter
- A9 n. sounds made from the mouth as air passes through the larynx**  
definition (d) voice
- A10 n. abdominal organ where a baby develops before birth; the womb**  
definition (b) uterus

**A1 n. drug that can only be obtained with a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug**

definition (a) prescription medication

**A2 adj. presence of oxygen**

definition (c) aerobic

**A3 n. hard structure at the end of the digits of the foot**

definition (b) toenail

**A4 adj. having a lower osmotic pressure than another solution**

definition (a) hypotonic

**A5 n. the act of being damaged by a toxic compound**

definition (a) poisoning

**A6 adj. osseous; sclerous**

definition (d) bony

**A7 adj. having length and width**

definition (b) two-dimensional

**A8 n. sugars with 6 carbons**

definition (b) hexose

**A9 n. responsive to physical stimuli**

definition (c) sensitive

**A10 n. the highest point of the skull; the top of the head**

definition (b) vertex



- A1 n. illness with the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitations (skipped beats or a 'flip-flop' feeling in the chest); weakness or dizziness; nausea, sweating**  
definition (d) heart disease
- A2 n. ethyl alcohol; the alcohol in fermented drinks**  
definition (a) ethanol
- A3 n. an error in the method or study design that could affect the results**  
definition (a) bias
- A4 n. inability to move the legs and part of the trunk**  
definition (b) paraplegia
- A5 n. proteins joined to carbohydrate that are found on the surface of cells**  
definition (b) glycoprotein
- A6 n. gelatinous or liquid material that constitutes the kernel of a cell**  
definition (c) nucleoplasm
- A7 n. catalytic protein which has a receptor site other than the active site**  
definition (b) allosteric enzyme
- A8 n. this a measure of the strength of an acid**  
definition (a) acid dissociation constant
- A9 v. to carry out**  
definition (d) perform
- A10 adj. related to organisms requiring ingested nutrition which they break down to receive energy**  
definition (b) heterotrophic

**A1 n. instrument that is used to measure temperature**

definition (c) thermometer

**A2 n. emotional and physical state in which a person wants to engage in intercourse**

definition (d) sexual stimulation

**A3 n. eyesight difficulties**

definition (c) vision problems

**A4 n. dizziness**

definition (b) light-headedness

**A5 v. to asphyxiate**

definition (c) suffocate

**A6 n. fold in a membrane which forms a projection**

definition (b) crista

**A7 pref. outside; outer**

definition (d) ecto-

**A8 v. to cut; to take apart; to remove body parts or organs**

definition (c) dissect

**A9 n. organic substances that contain nitrogen**

definition (c) alkaloid

**A10 adj. relating to the nose**

definition (c) nasal

**A1 n. instrument used by doctors to listen to heart sounds; lung sounds and intestinal sounds**

definition (a) stethoscope

**A2 n. illness where the patient has fits**

definition (a) epilepsy

**A3 v. to grow again; to reform**

definition (d) regenerate

**A4 n. someone who takes X-rays**

definition (c) radiographer

**A5 n. process generating ATP in which glucose is broken down**

definition (d) glycolysis

**A6 adj. relating to a membranous sheet**

definition (c) septal

**A7 adj. relating to a glandular organ located in the abdomen**

definition (a) pancreatic

**A8 adj. shapeless**

definition (a) amorphous

**A9 n. type of asexual reproduction which leads to splitting of parental cells in two equal parts**

definition (c) binary fission

**A10 n. substance that contains hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water**

definition (a) base

**A1 n. isolation**

definition (b) separation

**A2 n. containing glandular secretions from the testicle, seminal vesicles, prostate, vas deferens, Cowper's and other small glands; fluid part of semen without sperm**

definition (a) seminal fluid

**A3 n. knee cap**

definition (d) patella

**A4 adj. the end**

definition (c) terminal

**A5 n. a non-protein substance, often a metal ion; that is needed for normal enzyme action**

definition (d) cofactor

**A6 n. salt or ester of carbamic acid**

definition (c) carbamate

**A7 phr. endorsed by a drug authority to be used as medication**

definition (a) approved for treatment

**A8 adj. arousing swellings**

definition (a) inflammatory

**A9 n. the total heat content of a system**

definition (b) enthalpy

**A10 abbr. professional degree of medicine**

definition (c) M.D.

- A1 n. type of headache**  
definition (b) migraine
- A2 n. hormone made in and released from the pituitary gland that act on the gonads (sex organs)**  
definition (b) gonadotrophin
- A3 adj. energy-releasing during the breakdown of complex molecules into simple molecules**  
definition (c) catabolic
- A4 n. substance which contains only single bonds connecting the atoms**  
definition (b) saturated fat
- A5 n. the process of bringing back undigested food from the stomach**  
definition (d) regurgitation
- A6 adj. consisting of many compounds**  
definition (c) multicellular
- A7 n. bottle, box or tube which contains drugs or medicines and is shut securely**  
definition (b) tightly-closed container
- A8 n. outer area of the ear with the function of protection**  
definition (a) auricle
- A9 n. a plant that has two cotyledons (seed leaves)**  
definition (b) dicotyledon
- A10 n. an unpleasant sensation; suffering of the body or mind**  
definition (a) pain

- A1 **n. a prescription drug used in the treatment of erectile dysfunction; generic name: vardenafil**  
definition (a) levitra
- A2 **pref. equal**  
definition (a) iso-
- A3 **n. carbohydrate which can be found in potatoes, rice, bread and other foods**  
definition (d) starch
- A4 **n. substance which is formed when a phosphate group is removed from ATP**  
definition (d) adenosine diphosphate
- A5 **n. the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle is contracting**  
definition (a) systole
- A6 **adj. iron with an oxidation number of +3**  
definition (c) ferric
- A7 **adj. piquant**  
definition (c) salty
- A8 **n. doctor who is a specialist in the branch of medicine that uses x-rays to diagnose and treat diseases**  
definition (a) radiologist
- A9 **v. to ease suffering; to reduce the severity of an illness without curing it**  
definition (a) palliate
- A10 **n. a solution of urea and salts in water that is formed by the kidneys**  
definition (d) urine

**A1 n. capability to carry out intercourse**

definition (b) sexual performance

**A2 n. a disease of the bone marrow**

definition (a) myeloma

**A3 n. poisonous substance**

definition (b) toxin

**A4 adj. relating to the stomach**

definition (c) peptic

**A5 adj. relating to the liver**

definition (c) hepatic

**A6 n. white powder used to season food**

definition (b) sodium chloride

**A7 n. disintegration; destruction**

definition (c) lysis

**A8 n. the start of the menstrual periods**

definition (b) menarche

**A9 v. to stop or slow down a biological event or organ function**

definition (b) inhibit

**A10 n. act of making unsusceptible to disease by inoculating**

definition (a) vaccination

- A1 n. high blood pressure**  
definition (d) hypertension
- A2 n. an essential amino acid**  
definition (a) methionine
- A3 n. fleshy part on which we sit; 'backside'**  
definition (d) buttock
- A4 n. compound containing a nitrogenous base (purine or pyrimidine) and a sugar**  
definition (d) nucleoside
- A5 n. prompt treatment or care**  
definition (a) immediate medical attention
- A6 n. colorless; toxic alcohol**  
definition (d) methanol
- A7 n. one allele is inherited from each parent giving 2 alleles for each trait**  
definition (c) law of segregation
- A8 n. a covalent link formed between electron pairs in an orbital**  
definition (c) sigma bond
- A9 n. any of a class of organic compounds formed when a hydroxyl group (-OH) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in a hydrocarbon**  
definition (a) alcohol
- A10 n. the kidney, bladder and urinary tracts**  
definition (d) urinary system



A1 **n. condition characterized by a bent penis**

definition (d) peyronie's disease

A2 **pref. light**

definition (d) photo-

A3 **n. unconscious state**

definition (b) coma

A4 **adj. enteric; enteral**

definition (d) intestinal

A5 **adj. allowed**

definition (d) permitted

A6 **n. substance which obeys the Boyle's law**

definition (a) ideal gas

A7 **n. process that aerobically breaks down food molecules to carbon dioxide; water and energy**

definition (b) citric acid cycle

A8 **pref. many**

definition (c) multi-

A9 **v. to completely load something so it is unable to take any more**

definition (c) saturate

A10 **n. a rearrangement in the structures of atoms or molecules to form new products**

definition (b) reaction

- A1 n. an instrument that records and/or shows digital information**  
definition (d) monitor
- A2 n. illness affecting the brain where the ability to remember things; and other mental skills; are poor**  
definition (b) dementia
- A3 n. vitamin B6**  
definition (c) pyridoxine
- A4 n. endorsement**  
definition (b) approval
- A5 n. something that can cause a disease in an organism**  
definition (b) pathogen
- A6 n. yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood**  
definition (b) jaundice
- A7 pref. joint**  
definition (a) arthr-
- A8 v. to place apart from others**  
definition (a) isolate
- A9 n. describes a process where two molecules add together causing another molecule to removed (such as water)**  
definition (c) addition-elimination reaction
- A10 n. the process where a substance gains electrons**  
definition (c) reduction

- A1 n. the organ system that covers the body the integument.**  
definition (b) skin
- A2 n. hard; metallic element with the chemical symbol Mn**  
definition (c) manganese
- A3 n. a method to follow; a course of action**  
definition (a) procedure
- A4 n. prescription medication for depression and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)**  
definition (a) lexapro
- A5 n. idea that explains chemical bonding as an effect of the outer shell electrons**  
definition (a) valency theory
- A6 n. the number of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus**  
definition (d) mass number
- A7 n. an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops**  
definition (c) cardiogenic shock
- A8 n. an often fatal; contagious illness which has almost been eradicated through vaccination**  
definition (b) smallpox
- A9 n. gene material found in the cell nucleus**  
definition (d) chromosome
- A10 n. medical care; therapy**  
definition (d) treatment

- A1 **n. noise made during sleep which keeps others awake**  
definition (b) snore
- A2 **n. white crystalline compound used to make glass**  
definition (d) silica
- A3 **pref. across**  
definition (c) trans-
- A4 **adj. referring to the upper abdomen**  
definition (d) epigastric
- A5 **n. deeper and more frequent ventilation than normal**  
definition (a) hyperventilation
- A6 **n. drug used to treat malaria**  
definition (d) quinine
- A7 **pref. around**  
definition (b) peri-
- A8 **adj. of recent or sudden onset**  
definition (b) acute
- A9 **n. the process of passively losing or actively removing water from something**  
definition (b) dehydration
- A10 **n. inflammation of the liver which is caused by a toxin or virus**  
definition (c) hepatitis

**A1 n. a steroid that plays an important part in metabolism**

definition (a) cholesterol

**A2 n. organ that stores urine**

definition (d) bladder

**A3 v. to habituate (become used to) an environment**

definition (d) adapt

**A4 n. region between the stomach and the duodenum**

definition (d) pylorus

**A5 n. a vein connecting two networks of capillaries**

definition (d) portal vein

**A6 n. charged atom or molecule**

definition (a) ion

**A7 pref. false**

definition (a) pseudo-

**A8 n. compound formed by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms in alkanes with halogen atoms**

definition (c) haloalkane

**A9 n. high temperature**

definition (b) heat

**A10 adv. external to**

definition (a) outside

- A1 n. disease of pancreas due to lack of insulin**  
definition (d) diabetes
- A2 n. gas with anesthetic properties**  
definition (d) nitrous oxide
- A3 n. very fine particles that are suspended in a gas**  
definition (a) aerosol
- A4 n. agent that delivers the amino acids required for protein synthesis to the ribosomes**  
definition (d) transfer RNA
- A5 n. generic name for drugs that are used to treat fungus infections; brand names: Diflucan, Nizoral or Sporanox**  
definition (a) azole antifungal
- A6 n. sac that contains the testis and epididymus outside of the abdomen**  
definition (a) scrotum
- A7 adj. having a fairly constant body temperature**  
definition (d) warm-blooded
- A8 n. series of membranes that manufacture lipids in the cell and lack ribosomes on its outer surface**  
definition (a) smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- A9 n. a very harmful poison made by a bacterial cell and released to the surroundings**  
definition (d) exotoxin
- A10 adj. worrying excessively about having an illness when in fact there is none**  
definition (c) hypochondriachal

**A1 n. indigestible cellulose in our food; roughage**

definition (b) fiber

**A2 pref. hearing or sound**

definition (c) audio-

**A3 n. someone who is unable to move their legs**

definition (d) paraplegic

**A4 n. a thin layer of polymeric material surrounding a tablet, capsule, or pellet**

definition (d) film coating

**A5 adj. relating to one biological unit**

definition (d) unicellular

**A6 n. daily activity cycle in many organisms caused by a 24-hours interval**

definition (a) circadian rhythm

**A7 adj. able to be changed back**

definition (d) reversible

**A8 n. moment of a force**

definition (c) torque

**A9 n. someone who suffers from shortsightedness**

definition (c) myopic

**A10 n. simple chemical that living things need in small amounts to stay healthy**

definition (d) mineral

**A1 n. sadness felt after a loss; for example; a death of a close relative**

definition (a) grief

**A2 n. open sore in the skin or mucus membrane**

definition (b) ulcer

**A3 n. chemical made from the amino acid histidine that is released in an immune reaction (especially allergic reactions)**

definition (a) histamine

**A4 v. to inoculate; to vaccinate**

definition (a) immunize

**A5 n. a specialist who studies; diagnoses and treats mental illness**

definition (b) psychiatrist

**A6 adj. describing a network; net-like**

definition (a) reticulate

**A7 n. this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom**

definition (a) acid chloride

**A8 n. disease caused by vitamin C deficiency**

definition (a) scurvy

**A9 v. to take in; to take up**

definition (c) absorb

**A10 n. a hold-up; a postponement**

definition (a) delay



**A1 n. alkaline-earth metal with the chemical symbol Mg also needed as a trace element in the body**

definition (d) magnesium

**A2 n. pain in the uppermost part of the body**

definition (c) headache

**A3 n. carbohydrates which are soluble because of the presence of -OH groups**

definition (c) sugar

**A4 n. connective tissue between a muscle and a bone**

definition (b) tendon

**A5 v. to add a salt or ester to a molecule**

definition (d) phosphorylate

**A6 n. frozen water**

definition (b) ice

**A7 n. largest middle ear ossicle (bone)**

definition (b) malleus

**A8 n. rigidity of death**

definition (c) rigor mortis

**A9 v. to make worse**

definition (c) exacerbate

**A10 adj. to be free of micro-organisms; to be unable to reproduce**

definition (b) sterilized

- A1 n. malfunction of the body that is also called alopecia areata**  
definition (b) hair loss
- A2 n. eyesight; the ability to see**  
definition (b) vision
- A3 n. base that is used as a reagent for several tests**  
definition (b) sodium hydroxide
- A4 v. to warn; to inform**  
definition (b) notify
- A5 n. stage of the cell cycle where chromosomes line up to make pairs**  
definition (c) prophase
- A6 n. one celled organism that have a nucleus and are either parasites or live in water**  
definition (b) protozoan
- A7 n. a triangular bone located between the coccyx and the lumbar vertebra**  
definition (d) sacrum
- A8 n. innermost bone of the three ossicles**  
definition (c) stapes
- A9 n. characteristics that increase an organism's ability to survive within a changing environment**  
definition (b) adaptation
- A10 v. to change; to alter**  
definition (c) modify

- A1 n. molecule containing four rings of carbon atoms**  
definition (b) steroid
- A2 n. popular diuretic used to treat hypertension and edema; trade name: Lasix**  
definition (d) furosemide
- A3 n. the contents of the stomach that are brought up from the stomach**  
definition (d) vomit
- A4 n. part of the skull**  
definition (d) mastoid
- A5 n. produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups**  
definition (a) acyl anhydride
- A6 adv. a little bit; marginally**  
definition (c) slightly
- A7 n. muscle that allows a joint to bend**  
definition (d) flexor
- A8 n. the distance between two successive peaks or troughs of a waveform**  
definition (b) wavelength
- A9 n. smallest unit of a chemical element which holds the properties of that element**  
definition (b) atom
- A10 n. low glucose concentration in the blood**  
definition (c) hypoglycemia

**A1 n. part of the vitamin B complex**

definition (c) biotin

**A2 n. a small erosion (hole) in the gastrointestinal tract**

definition (c) stomach ulcer

**A3 n. one of the building blocks of fats; an alcohol with three carbons and three hydroxyl groups**

definition (d) glycerol

**A4 n. a ligament injury due to strain or excess stretching**

definition (d) sprain

**A5 n. first member of group V111; a noble gas**

definition (c) helium

**A6 adj. serious; harsh**

definition (d) severe

**A7 adj. small; of little importance**

definition (c) minor

**A8 n. opening at the end of the alimentary canal**

definition (a) anus

**A9 n. drug which affects the central nervous system and cause people to see or experience unusual things outside the range of normal perception**

definition (d) hallucinogen

**A10 adj. relating to old age especially those who are mentally or physically weak**

definition (d) senile

- A1 **n. transition metal in d-block of the periodic table with the chemical symbol**  
definition (d) vanadium
- A2 **n. B vitamin needed for carbohydrate metabolism and the maintenance of mucus membranes**  
definition (a) riboflavin
- A3 **n. inflammation**  
definition (c) skin rash
- A4 **n. carefulness; vigilance; watchfulness**  
definition (c) alertness
- A5 **n. microscopic particles of fat in the blood and lymph**  
definition (c) chylomicron
- A6 **adj. below average**  
definition (c) subnormal
- A7 **adj. relating to the male gonads**  
definition (b) testicular
- A8 **n. organism that reproduces by sporing; e.g. a mushroom**  
definition (a) fungus
- A9 **adj. stiff; very hard**  
definition (d) rigid
- A10 **adj. capable of being passed on easily**  
definition (a) communicable

**A1 n. chronic disease of the joints**

definition (a) rheumatoid arthritis

**A2 n. the vertebral column**

definition (a) spine

**A3 n. element that makes up most organic molecules and can form 4 bonds with other atoms**

definition (a) carbon

**A4 n. mucous internal lining of the uterus**

definition (a) endometrium

**A5 n. a covalent bond where two pairs of electrons are shared**

definition (c) double bond

**A6 n. group of symptoms and signs due to reduced absorption of food e.g., carbohydrates, fats, protein**

definition (b) malabsorption

**A7 abbr. infectious lung disease**

definition (b) TB

**A8 n. the neurotransmitter used by cholinergic nerves**

definition (c) acetylcholine

**A9 n. simple sugar containing 3-7 carbon atoms**

definition (c) monosaccharide

**A10 n. compartment of a mitochondrion enclosed by the inner membrane**

definition (d) matrix

**A1 n. a red-brown gas which is poisonous**

definition (d) nitric oxide

**A2 n. device with a wide open end and a narrow end which allows liquids to be poured into a container with a small opening**

definition (c) funnel

**A3 n. metal with the chemical symbol Sn**

definition (d) tin

**A4 n. process where substances are ejected from a cell**

definition (a) exocytosis

**A5 n. the eardrum**

definition (d) tympanic membrane

**A6 n. inflammation or infection of the a glandular organ located in the abdomen**

definition (a) pancreatitis

**A7 n. one of the cytochromes that acts as a hydrogen and electron acceptor**

definition (b) flavin adenine dinucleotide

**A8 n. a feeling of being generally unwell but without specific symptoms**

definition (c) malaise

**A9 n. muscle fibers in the heart receiving heartbeat impulses**

definition (c) atrioventricular node

**A10 adj. relating to a measurement system**

definition (c) metric

- A1 n. methods of calculating and processing data communications**  
definition (c) information technology
- A2 n. a silver metallic element with the chemical symbol Mg**  
definition (d) mercury
- A3 n. abnormal skin tissue growth**  
definition (d) fibrosis
- A4 adj. relating to the joints**  
definition (d) rheumatic
- A5 n. a cellular sheath composed of Schwann cells which envelops the axons of peripheral neurons**  
definition (b) neurilemma
- A6 adj. able to resist disease and produce adequate responses**  
definition (b) immunocompetent
- A7 n. interference of enzyme action by an abnormal substrate that blocks the normal substrate entering the active site**  
definition (d) competitive inhibition
- A8 n. hair-like process found on epithelial linings; an eyelash or eyelid**  
definition (b) cilium
- A9 n. hollow cylinders containing nine microtubule triplets**  
definition (d) centriole
- A10 n. a crack e.g. in the skin**  
definition (a) fissure



- A1 **pref. few**  
definition (d) oligo-
- A2 **n. a metal showing few properties of the transition metals**  
definition (a) zinc
- A3 **n. a physical injury or accident inflicting pain**  
definition (d) trauma
- A4 **adj. induces sleep; soporific**  
definition (d) sedative
- A5 **adj. containing as much of a substance as possible**  
definition (c) saturated
- A6 **v. to disintegrate; to destroy**  
definition (a) lyse
- A7 **n. channel through which blood circulates (e.g. vein or artery)**  
definition (d) blood vessel
- A8 **n. any substance, chemical or otherwise, which causes abnormalities in the developing fetus**  
definition (b) teratogen
- A9 **n. the process that maintains balance or equilibrium of an organism's internal environment**  
definition (d) homeostasis
- A10 **n. the process by which monomers are joined by covalent bonds**  
definition (d) condensation

- A1 n. solvent which is a ketone**  
definition (d) acetone
- A2 n. effect where the electrons closest to the nucleus reduce the nuclear attraction on the electrons in the shell furthest away from the nucleus**  
definition (b) shielding
- A3 n. department in a hospital or clinic that is equipped to provide immediate or medical treatment**  
definition (c) emergency room
- A4 n. measures to prevent unwanted effects; safety measures**  
definition (c) precautions
- A5 abbr. nucleotide with a role in energy metabolism**  
definition (b) ATP
- A6 n. taste sensation of sugar**  
definition (d) sweetness
- A7 n. is dependent on the amount of dissolved substances in a solution**  
definition (d) osmotic pressure
- A8 adj. of the brain; concerning the brain**  
definition (c) cerebral
- A9 n. white outer coat of the eye**  
definition (c) sclera
- A10 n. metallic element found only as compounds**  
definition (b) barium

**A1 n. either half of the body**

definition (c) side

**A2 n. the act of intentionally taking one's own life**

definition (a) suicide

**A3 n. trace element with the chemical symbol Fe**

definition (b) iron

**A4 n. new genetic material that has been created by mixing genes from different organisms**

definition (c) recombinant DNA

**A5 n. part of the brainstem**

definition (c) medulla oblongata

**A6 n. energy-transducing organelle in plant cells**

definition (d) plastid

**A7 n. disease caused by bacteria entering wounds**

definition (b) tetanus

**A8 pref. large**

definition (c) mega-

**A9 n. the essential character of an individual**

definition (b) personality

**A10 n. one of two or more alternative forms of a gene; can be dominant or recessive**

definition (c) allele

**A1 n. a chemical used to kill insects**

definition (a) insecticide

**A2 adj. a substance that destroys bacteria**

definition (b) antibiotic

**A3 n. atoms of the same element with the same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons and therefore different mass numbers**

definition (c) isotope

**A4 n. lipid and protein coat which forms part of the plasma membrane in animal cells**

definition (b) glycocalyx

**A5 v. to bring back to life**

definition (c) resuscitate

**A6 n. protein that contains iron and acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor for cellular energy processes**

definition (b) cytochrome

**A7 n. members in groups 1 and 11 of the periodic table**

definition (d) s-block element

**A8 n. a sick feeling; wanting to vomit**

definition (b) nausea

**A9 n. chamber of the heart**

definition (d) atrium

**A10 n. light-sensitive cells lining the eye**

definition (a) retina

**A1 n. an oral drug that reduces triglycerides; potent in reducing LDL cholesterol because higher doses can be given**

definition (c) lipitor

**A2 n. type of blood cancer which is characterized by rapid growth of white blood cells**

definition (c) leukemia

**A3 n. one of five faculties with which we can take in information from the outside world**

definition (a) sense

**A4 n. crystalline form of a chemical element**

definition (b) allotrope

**A5 n. plaque that helps hold adjacent cells together**

definition (a) desmosome

**A6 n. power of movement**

definition (a) kinetic energy

**A7 n. membranous folds in the larynx which vibrate when air passes through**

definition (c) vocal cord

**A8 n. an external skeleton that provides protection and muscle attachment for locomotion**

definition (b) exoskeleton

**A9 n. one-celled organisms that don't have a cell nucleus and reproduce by spore formation or fission**

definition (c) bacterium

**A10 n. the coiling of the peptide chains in a protein in specific ways**

definition (c) secondary structure

**A1 n. small skin growth common on the hands of children**

definition (a) wart

**A2 n. all the bones that form the structure of the body**

definition (d) skeleton

**A3 n. an amino acid**

definition (a) isoleucine

**A4 adj. engorged (usually with fluid)**

definition (c) swollen

**A5 pref. cell**

definition (c) cyto-

**A6 n. the study of the body's defense system against illness and invasion**

definition (d) immunology

**A7 n. the act of evacuating the bladder contents through the urethra**

definition (d) urination

**A8 n. part of the DNA capable of replicating itself**

definition (c) transposon

**A9 n. spherical-shaped bacterium**

definition (a) coccus

**A10 n. a scientific instrument that measures and compares masses**

definition (a) balance