

MIDTERM TEST 1

English II - Medical Technology

Professor: Angel Santos

Total: 60 points

Student's name: _____	ID: _____
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General Instructions: Read every item carefully. Use the clinical laboratory terminology studied in class. Answer in English. Specimen Collection and Handling is NOT included in this test.

SECTION I - Clinical Laboratory Terminology: Match the Meaning (10 points)

Match each description in Column A with the best term from Column B. Each answer is used once. (1 point each)

Column A - Laboratory Description	Column B - Terms
1. A urine examination reports red blood cells where they should not normally be present.	A. Thrombocytopenia
2. A blood analysis indicates an increased red blood cell count.	B. Viremia
3. A urine test detects sugar in the sample.	C. Proteinuria
4. A bloodstream test detects fungal organisms.	D. Erythrocytosis
5. A complete blood count shows fewer platelets than the reference interval.	E. Bacteriuria
6. A urine examination detects protein.	F. Hypoglycemia
7. A bloodstream test detects a virus.	G. Hematuria
8. A complete blood count reports an elevated white blood cell count.	H. Fungemia
9. A blood glucose measurement is lower than the reference interval.	I. Leukocytosis
10. A urine examination detects bacteria.	J. Glucosuria

SECTION II - Medical Word Parts in Context (10 points)

Choose the best answer. (2 points each)

11. A report uses the term thrombocytopenia. Which word part gives the strongest clue that the platelet count is decreased?

- ☐ A. thromb-
- ☐ B. -cyto-
- ☐ C. -penia
- ☐ D. -emia

12. A technologist sees the term erythrocytosis. In this term, what does the ending -cytosis help indicate?

- ☐ A. An increased cell count
- ☐ B. A urine finding
- ☐ C. A low glucose value
- ☐ D. A microorganism in blood

13. Which interpretation best uses the prefix in hypoglycemia?

- ☐ A. Glucose is detected in urine.
- ☐ B. Blood glucose is low.
- ☐ C. Blood glucose is high.
- ☐ D. Bacteria are present in blood.

14. Two terms end in -emia: viremia and fungemia. What information does this ending contribute in these terms?

- ☐ A. The finding involves urine.
- ☐ B. The condition involves the blood.
- ☐ C. The cell count is decreased.
- ☐ D. The cell count is increased.

15. Which pair contains terms whose word parts indicate opposite directions?

- ☐ A. Bacteremia / viremia
- ☐ B. Proteinuria / hematuria
- ☐ C. Hyperglycemia / hypoglycemia
- ☐ D. Glucosuria / ketonuria

SECTION III - Decode and Build the Correct Term (10 points)

Use the clues to select or write the correct laboratory term. (2 points each)

16. A CBC shows an increased platelet count. Which term best communicates this finding?

- ☐ A. Thrombocytopenia
- ☐ B. Thrombocytosis
- ☐ C. Leukocytosis
- ☐ D. Erythrocytosis

17. A blood test confirms fungal organisms circulating in the bloodstream. Which term should appear in the report?

- ☐ A. Fungemia
- ☐ B. Bacteriuria
- ☐ C. Ketonuria
- ☐ D. Hematuria

18. A urine report is positive for ketones but negative for glucose. Which single term describes the positive finding?

- ☐ A. Glucosuria
- ☐ B. Ketonuria
- ☐ C. Hyperglycemia
- ☐ D. Proteinuria

19. Complete the term: A decreased white blood cell count is called _____.

20. Complete the term: Blood glucose above the reference interval is called _____.

SECTION IV - Interpret New Laboratory Findings (15 points)

Analyze each new report. Select the option that correctly interprets ALL of the information shown. (3 points each)

21. REPORT A

Urine protein: Positive

Urine bacteria: Negative

Urine blood: Positive

- ☐ A. Proteinuria and hematuria
- ☐ B. Bacteriuria and hematuria
- ☐ C. Proteinuria and bacteriuria
- ☐ D. Glucosuria and hematuria

22. REPORT B

WBC count: Above reference interval

RBC count: Above reference interval

Platelet count: Within reference interval

- ☐ A. Leukopenia and erythrocytosis
- ☐ B. Leukocytosis and erythrocytosis
- ☐ C. Leukocytosis and thrombocytosis
- ☐ D. Erythrocytosis and thrombocytopenia

23. REPORT C

Blood glucose: Below reference interval

Urine glucose: Negative

Urine ketones: Positive

- ☐ A. Hyperglycemia and glucosuria
- ☐ B. Hypoglycemia and ketonuria
- ☐ C. Hypoglycemia and glucosuria
- ☐ D. Hyperglycemia and ketonuria

24. REPORT D

Blood microorganism test:

Bacteria: Negative

Virus: Negative

Fungi: Detected

- ☐ A. Bacteremia
- ☐ B. Viremia
- ☐ C. Fungemia
- ☐ D. Bacteriuria

25. REPORT E

WBC count: Within reference interval

Platelet count: Below reference interval

Urine protein: Positive

- ☐ A. Leukopenia and proteinuria
- ☐ B. Thrombocytopenia and proteinuria
- ☐ C. Thrombocytosis and hematuria
- ☐ D. Leukocytosis and glucosuria

SECTION V - Laboratory Report Challenge: Analyze and Explain (15 points)

Read the laboratory report carefully. Apply the terminology studied in class. This is a NEW case. (15 points total)

Laboratory Finding	Result
Blood glucose	Above reference interval
RBC count	Above reference interval
Platelet count	Below reference interval
Urine glucose	Positive
Urine blood	Negative
Blood microorganism test	Virus detected

26. Identify the term for the blood glucose finding. (2 pts)

Answer: _____

27. Identify the term for the red blood cell finding. (2 pts)

Answer: _____

28. Identify the term for the platelet finding. (2 pts)

Answer: _____

29. Identify the term for the positive urine finding. (2 pts)

Answer: _____

30. Identify the term for the microorganism detected in the blood. (2 pts)

Answer: _____

31. Explain the complete report in simple, professional English. Use at least FOUR correct laboratory terms. (5 points)

Before submitting: Check your terminology, spelling, and whether each term refers to BLOOD, URINE, or a CELL COUNT.