***Medical Language for Modern Health Care, 4e* (Allan)**

**Chapter 1 The Anatomy of Medical Terms**

1) Elements of a medical term are the

A) individual parts of the word

B) references to Greek or Roman origins

C) multiple syllables of the word

D) combining vowels of the word

E) indicators that the word is plural

2) The medical language came mostly from which two origins?

A) Latin and Spanish

B) Spanish and Italian

C) Latin and Greek

D) Greek and English

E) Spanish and English

3) The prefix is

A) the core of the word

B) found at the end of the word

C) found at the beginning of some words

D) the combining form of the word

E) rarely used in the medical language

4) The core element of any term is its

A) combining form

B) root

C) suffix

D) combining vowel

E) prefix

5) Which of the following word elements is the root for the term *dermatitis*?

A) -itis

B) -matitis

C) der-

D) dermat-

E) derm-

6) Which of the following are the roots in the medical terms *arthroscopy* and *respiratory?*

A) arthr- and respir-

B) -scopy and -atory

C) -roscopy and –piratory

D) arth- and res-

E) thro- and spira-

7) The word element *card-* is an example of a

A) prefix

B) root

C) suffix

D) combining form

E) combining vowel

8) The suffix is

A) the core of the word

B) found at the end of some words

C) found at the beginning of some words

D) the combining form of the word

E) rarely used in the medical language

9) In the term *endocarditis*, what is the root and what does the root mean?

A) The root is endo-, and it means inside or within.

B) The root is card-, and it means heart.

C) The root is -itis, and it means inflammation.

D) The root is endo-, and it means around.

E) The root is card-, and it means artery.

10) Which of the following are the roots in the medical terms *hematoma, arthroscopy,* and *hypogastric?*

A) hem-,-scopy, and –gastric

B) -gastric, hypo-, and scopy

C) hemat-, arthro-, and hypo-

D) hemat-, arthr-, and gastr-

E) gastr-, scopy, and hypo-

11) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Abdomin

B) Abdomen

C) Abdumin

D) Addumen

E) Adumen

12) Which of the following statements is true of a root in a word?

A) *-ic* and *-um* are examples of this type of word element.

B) All medical terms have at least one.

C) The root cannot be used to link two elements.

D) The root is usually "a" and "o."

E) The root indicates the location of the anatomical part.

13) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Respirotory

B) Resperatory

C) Risperatory

D) Respiratory

E) Risspiratory

14) Which of the following statements is true about the root of the medical term?

A) Medical terms have only one root.

B) Adding a prefix at the end of the word modifies the root of the word to give it new meaning.

C) The root is the foundation or core of the medical term.

D) The root is derived from the Chinese language.

E) Medical terms do not have suffixes attached to the root.

15) Which of the following statements is NOT true of combining vowels?

A) Combining vowels can join one root to another root.

B) Examples of combining vowels are "o" and "a."

C) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own.

D) A combining vowel makes a word easier to pronounce.

E) A combining vowel is needed when the suffix begins with a vowel.

16) An example of a term with two combining forms is

A) gastroenterology

B) cardiology

C) arthroplasty

D) dermatology

E) hypogastric

17) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A) In the terms *arthroscopy* and *arthrodesis*, the combining form is the same but the suffix is different.

B) In the term *endocarditis*, the suffix means inflammation.

C) Dermatitis has the root *dermat-* from the Greek word for skin.

D) Respiratory has the root *respir-* from the German word for inhale.

E) Ileum and ilium are two different words that are spelled correctly.

18) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A) The ileum is a pelvic bone while the ilium is a segment of the small intestine.

B) The trapezius is a back muscle, and the trapezium is a bone in the wrist.

C) The malleus is a bone in the middle ear, and the malleolus is a bony protuberance in the ankle.

D) The urethra and the ureter are both located in the upper abdomen.

E) Neurology is the study of diseases of the nervous system, and urology is the study of diseases of the kidney and bladder.

19) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Cardeologist

B) Arthroscopy

C) Gastrointerologist

D) Illium

E) Bronchuscopy

20) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Gastrik

B) Pneumothorax

C) Dermatitus

D) Uroligy

E) Resperatory

21) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Gastroenterology

B) Perycardium

C) Pulmanology

D) Hemopnumothorax

E) Hemorhhage

22) Arthroscopy has the combining form *arthr/o-,* from the Greek word for

A) joint

B) blood

C) stomach

D) heart

E) arteries

23) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A) A combining vowel joins word elements together to create medical terms.

B) In the term gastroenterology, there are two combining vowels.

C) The vowel "o" is a combining vowel in the combining form *pulmon/o.*

D) In a medical term, the suffix is found at the beginning of the word.

E) Adding a different suffix to the same root enables you to build a whole new set of words.

24) Which of the following suffixes means *surgical removal*?

A) -tomy

B) -stomy

C) -ectomy

D) -tripsy

E) -lysis

25) For the term *gastroenterology*, which definition is accurate below?

A) gastr- is a root element that refers to the liver.

B) enter/o- is a combining form that refers to the intestines.

C) -logy is a root that refers to the study of.

D) gastr/o is a prefix that refers to the stomach.

E) -entero is a suffix that refers to the intestines.

26) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A) A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.

B) The combining form can be attached to another root or combining form.

C) The combining form cannot precede a suffix.

D) In this text, the root is separated from the combining vowel by a slash "**/**."

E) Identifying the root or combining form is a part of the medical term analysis process.

27) *Pneumon/o* is an example of

A) a prefix

B) a combining form from the cardiovascular system vocabulary

C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix

D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel

E) a suffix

28) The root in the medical term *hypergastric* relates to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

29) The root *dermat-* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

30) The combination of a root and a combining vowel is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

31) The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relates to the process of breathing.

32) The prefix that means *normal* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

33) The Greek/Latin word element for joint is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

34) Which of the following terms has more than one root?

A) Urology

B) Endogastric

C) Hemopneumothorax

D) Pericardium

E) Arthritis

35) In the term hematoma, the root *hemat* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

36) The core element of any term is its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

37) The only combining vowels are "a," "o," and "i". True or False.

38) A root with a combining vowel added to it is called the

A) prefix

B) combining form

C) main word

D) suffix

E) Greek/Latin meaning of the term

39) An example of a combining form in a medical term is

A) –logy

B) pre-

C) pneum-

D) cardi/o

E) –tory

40) Which statement is NOT true about combining vowels?

A) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own

B) A combining vowel joins a root to another root

C) A combining vowel joins a root to a suffix

D) The combining vowels are "a," "e," "i," "o," and "u"

E) A combining vowel is usually of Greek or Latin origin

41) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Iillium

B) Ilieum

C) Ileum

D) Elium

E) Illeum

42) A root + a combining vowel makes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

43) Which of the following medical terms means *one who studies the skin*?

A) Urologist

B) Dermatologist

C) Neurologist

D) Cardiologist

E) Pulmonologist

44) In the term *gastric,* the root gastr- means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

45) The term element –*scopy* is an example of a

A) prefix

B) root

C) suffix

D) term combining form

E) combining vowel

46) The term element *–logy* is an example of a

A) combining vowel

B) root

C) prefix

D) suffix

E) term combining form

47) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is always needed to attach a suffix that begins with a consonant.

48) In the medical term *arthroplasty*, what is the suffix and what does the suffix mean?

A) The suffix is arthro-, and it means joint

B) The suffix is ar-, and it means without

C) The suffix is –plasty, and it means joint

D) The suffix is –plasty, and it means surgical repair

E) The suffix is arthr-, and it means remove

49) Choose the correct suffix that means *disease.*

A) -osis

B) -pathy

C) -itis

D) -oma

E) –plasty

50) Choose the correct suffix to use for terms that refer to *inflammation*.

A) -scopy

B) -edema

C) -itis

D) -penia

E) -ectasis

51) Choose the correct suffix to use for terms that refer to a *visual examination* of a body part such as a joint.

A) -logy

B) -pathy

C) -desis

D) -scopy

E) -stomy

52) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is added onto the end of a term to modify the core of the root/combining form and give it a new meaning.

53) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *record*?

A) Cardiology

B) Cardiograph

C) Hematocrit

D) Cardiogram

E) Hemolysis

54) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means the *study of*?

A) Pulmonologist

B) Pediatrician

C) Dermatology

D) Dentist

E) Psychiatry

55) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *surgical repair*?

A) Herniorrhaphy

B) Cardiopathy

C) Dermatology

D) Arthroplasty

E) Lithotripsy

56) Which of the following terms uses a suffix to indicate *surgical formation of an opening*?

A) Tracheotomy

B) Hemolysis

C) Arthrodesis

D) Appendectomy

E) Tracheostomy

57) Which of the following medical terms has a suffix that means *pertaining to*?

A) Endocardium

B) Pyrexia

C) Pulmonary

D) Carditis

E) Arteriole

58) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *surgical* fixation?

A) Arthroplasty

B) Arthroscopy

C) Arthralgia

D) Arthrotomy

E) Arthrodesis

59) Suffixes that are added to roots or combining forms to produce a medical term that describes a symptom or sign of a disease process are labeled

A) Pathological Suffixes

B) Adjectival Suffixes

C) Noun Suffixes

D) Surgical Suffixes

E) Diagnostic Suffixes

60) The medical term for nerve disease is neuro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

61) If the combining form *rhin/o* means nose, what would a surgical repair of a nose be called?

A) Rhinodesis

B) Rhinotomy

C) Rhinoplasty

D) Rhinopathy

E) Rhinorrhaphy

62) A herniorrhaphy would be a surgical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a hernia.

A) Removal

B) Fixation

C) Suture

D) Incision

E) Dilation

63) The medical term for *pain* in a joint is arthr \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

64) The medical term for *dilation* of the bronchus is bronchi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

65) In the medical term hematoma, the suffix is

A) hemat-

B) hemat/o

C) –oma

D) –toma

E) –ma

66) Which term does NOT represent a surgical suffix?

A) –ectomy

B) –plasty

C) –tripsy

D) –stomy

E) –pathy

67) The suffix that means vomiting is

A) -emesis

B) -edema

C) -genesis

D) -osis

E) -penia

68) The suffix that describes a *surgical incision* is

A) -ectomy

B) –tomy

C) –plasty

D) –rrhaphy

69) The medical term meaning *to cough up bloody sputum* is

A) Hematuria

B) Hemolysis

C) Hemorrhage

D) Hemoptysis

E) Hematochezia

70) All of the following term elements are adjectival suffixes meaning pertaining to EXCEPT

A) -ary

B) –eal

C) –ac

D) –al

E) –osis

71) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Dermatologist

B) Dermetologisst

C) Dermetologist

D) Dermatalogist

E) Dimetologist

72) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

A) Cardeopathy

B) Cardeeopathy

C) Cardeopathie

D) Cardiopathy

E) Cardiopethy

73) Arthropathy would be a disease of

A) Arteries

B) Skin

C) Stomach

D) Joints

E) Blood vessels

74) Which statement is NOT true about suffixes?

A) A suffix is a group of letters

B) A suffix can have more than one meaning

C) A suffix can appear anywhere in the medical term

D) An occasional medical term can have two suffixes

E) If a suffix starts with a vowel, no combining vowel is needed

75) The term elements *-plasty, -stomy, -scopy*, and *-itis* are all

A) Prefixes

B) Root terms

C) Combining vowels

D) Combining forms

E) Suffixes

76) The suffix *-stenosis* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

77) An arthr/o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a surgical puncture of a joint space with a needle.

78) A medical specialist in children's development and disorders is a(n)

A) Psychiatrist

B) Gynecologist

C) Pediatrician

D) Neonatologist

E) Obstetrician

79) Choose the correct medical term that means the *structure inside the heart*.

A) Endocardium

B) Pericardium

C) Myocardium

D) Pericarditis

E) Endometrium

80) Which of the following medical terms means *pertaining to above the stomach*?

A) Epigastric

B) Hypergastric

C) Endogastric

D) Supragastric

E) Overgastric

81) Which of the following sets of prefixes are opposite in meaning?

A) Epi- and endo-

B) Anti- and bi-

C) Hyper- and hypo-

D) An- and con-

E) Pre- and pro-

82) Which of the following medical terms has a prefix that means below?

A) Perigastric

B) Endogastric

C) Anagastric

D) Epigastric

E) Hypogastric

83) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a type of term element that are added directly to the root or combining form and do not require combining vowels.

84) The term elements *epi-, hypo-, and endo-,* all have what in common?

A) They are all suffixes

B) They are all roots term

C) They are all combining forms

D) They are all prefixes

E) They all have the same meaning

85) Which statement is NOT true about prefixes?

A) They are one letter or group of letters

B) They precede a root to give it a different meaning

C) They never require a combining vowel

D) They can have more than one meaning

E) They come at the end of a root term or combining form

86) The prefixes *intra-, ante-, inter-*, and *peri-* belong to which of the following classifications of prefixes?

A) Prefixes of position

B) Prefixes of number and measurement

C) Prefixes of direction

D) Prefixes of nomenclature

E) Prefixes of systems

87) The medical term retrovert means

A) Tilt sideways

B) Tilt forward

C) Tilt backward

D) Tilt upward

E) Not tilted

88) The epidermis would be located

A) Above the skin

B) Below the skin

C) Within the skin

D) Outside the skin

E) Around the skin

89) The term with the prefix that means *within* is

A) Intradermal

B) Bipolar

C) Suprapubic

D) Intercostal

E) Ultrasound

90) The medical term *epigastric* contains a prefix, root, and suffix. Choose the correct answer related to the term.

A) The prefix is gastr

B) The suffix is epi-

C) The prefix is epi-

D) The root term is epi-

E) The root term is gastric

91) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

A) Hypogestric

B) Hipogastric

C) Hyypogastric

D) Hypogastrik

E) Hypogastric

92) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

A) Pericardium

B) Piricardium

C) Pericarium

D) Piricarddium

E) Pericardeum

93) In the term *circumcision*, what is the prefix and what does the prefix mean?

A) The prefix is –cision, and it means to cut

B) The prefix is circum-, and it means around

C) The prefix is circum-, and it means to cut

D) The prefix is –cis, and it means the foreskin

E) The prefix is circum-, and it means under

94) In the term *unipolar*, what is the prefix, root term, and suffix?

A) *Pol*- is the prefix, –*ar* is the root term, and *uni*- is the suffix

B) *Uni*- is the prefix, *ar* is the root term, and *pol*- is the suffix

C) –*Ar* is the prefix, *pol*- is the root term, and *uni*- is the suffix

D) *Uni*- is the prefix, ­*pol-* is the root term, and –*ar* is the suffix

E) *Pol*- is the prefix, *uni-* is the root term, and ­–*ar* is the suffix

95) *Hyper-* and *Supra-* both mean

A) Across

B) Around

C) Below

D) Above

E) Inside

96) The medical term for *paralysis of all four limbs* is

A) Quadriplegia

B) Polyplegia

C) Triplegia

D) Paraplegia

E) Diplegia

97) The medical terms epigastric, hypogastric, and endogastric all have the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

98) The medical term for condition of rapid heart rate is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cardia.

99) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

A) Endogastrik

B) Indogastrik

C) Endogastric

D) Endogestric

E) Endagastrik

100) All of the following terms are taken directly from Latin or Greek terms or from Old English terms that do not break down EXCEPT

A) Medical

B) Specialist

C) Quadrant

D) Patient

E) Scope

101) The prefix which means *all* is

A) Multi-

B) Pan-

C) Eu-

D) Brady-

E) Macro-

102) The prefix which means *across, through* is

A) Circum-

B) Ante-

C) Trans-

D) Exo-

E) Ultra-

103) The prefix that means *large* is

A) Micro-

B) Multi-

C) Mono-

D) Macro-

E) Poly-

104) The prefix which means *away from* is

A) Ab-

B) Ad-

C) Syn-

D) Post-

E) Ante-

105) The prefix to use to make a medical term meaning pertaining to **before** the time of birth is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ natal.

106) The prefix which means *slow* is

A) Tachy-

B) Primi-

C) Brady-

D) Di-

E) Micro-