

## Chapter 1: Introduction to Programmed Learning and Medical Word Building

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which suffix means *decrease, deficiency*?
- A. *-rrhea*
  - B. *-rrhage*
  - C. *-rrhexis*
  - D. *-penia*
  - E. *-iasis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What is the meaning of *gastr/o*?
- A. mouth
  - B. intestine
  - C. stomach
  - D. liver
  - E. bladder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. To build a medical word, use a combining form (CF) to link a suffix that begins with a(n):
- A. "a."
  - B. "o."
  - C. vowel.
  - D. consonant.
  - E. "e."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which word element is a word root?
- A. *hepat-*
  - B. *hepato-*
  - C. *hepatom-*
  - D. *-megaly*
  - E. *hepatomegaly*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A CF is a word root plus a:
- A. prefix.
  - B. vowel.
  - C. suffix.
  - D. word root.
  - E. consonant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which word element is an adjective suffix?
- A. *-oma*
  - B. *-penia*
  - C. *-itis*
  - D. *-ic*

E. *-ia*

- \_\_\_ 7. Which element is always located at the beginning of a medical word?
- A. word root
  - B. suffix
  - C. combining vowel
  - D. prefix
  - E. combining form
- \_\_\_ 8. What does the word root usually indicate?
- A. position
  - B. number
  - C. condition
  - D. body part
  - E. procedure
- \_\_\_ 9. What does the prefix in post-mortem mean?
- A. before
  - B. after
  - C. death
  - D. life
  - E. beyond
- \_\_\_ 10. Arthr/o/centesis is a surgical puncture of a joint. In this word, *arthr/o* is a:
- A. prefix.
  - B. suffix.
  - C. word root.
  - D. combining vowel.
  - E. combining form.
- \_\_\_ 11. A therm/o/meter is an instrument for measuring temperature. In this word, *-meter* is a(n):
- A. adjective.
  - B. verb.
  - C. combining form.
  - D. compound word.
  - E. suffix.
- \_\_\_ 12. Which word is an example of a combining vowel used to link one root to another root?
- A. gastr/itis
  - B. gastr/o/dynia
  - C. gastr/o/esophag/itis
  - D. gastr/o/megaly
  - E. gastr/oma
- \_\_\_ 13. Which word is built correctly?
- A. my/algia

- B. nephr/dynia
- C. aden/o/oid
- D. gastr/plasty
- E. py/rrhea

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. The suffix *-itis* means:

- A. pain.
- B. blood.
- C. excision.
- D. rupture.
- E. inflammation.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which word contains a prefix?

- A. hyperthermia
- B. gastric
- C. thermometer
- D. nephritis
- E. cardiac

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. The *i* in the term *pelv/i/metry* is called a:

- A. word root.
- B. combining form.
- C. suffix.
- D. combining vowel.
- E. consonant.

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Vowels marked with a macron (̄) indicate a:

- A. short sound.
- B. stress.
- C. silent letter.
- D. long sound.
- E. diphthong.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. *Oste/o/chondr/itis* is an example of a:

- A. suffix that begins with a consonant.
- B. simple word.
- C. compound word.
- D. medical word containing a prefix.
- E. word with only one word element.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. The *oe* in *roentgen* is pronounced:

- A. e.
- B. oy.
- C. u.
- D. o.
- E. a.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. In medical terms, *ch* (as in *cholera*) is pronounced:
- A. “chal.”
  - B. “cha.”
  - C. “k.”
  - D. “aitch.”
  - E. “cee.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. To make words ending in *y* plural:
- A. retain the *y* and add *es*.
  - B. drop the *y* and add *es*.
  - C. drop the *y* and add *i*.
  - D. retain the *y* and add *s*.
  - E. drop the *y* and add *ies*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The plural form of diagnosis is:
- A. diagnose.
  - B. diagnostic.
  - C. diagnosia.
  - D. diagnoses.
  - E. diagnosticians.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. What does the suffix *-ior* mean?
- A. small
  - B. specialist
  - C. condition
  - D. pertaining to
  - E. treatment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. What is the plural form of appendix?
- A. appendamata
  - B. appendises
  - C. appendices
  - D. appendae
  - E. appendia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. What is the adjective form of axilla?
- A. axillar
  - B. axillary
  - C. axilliac
  - D. axillae
  - E. axillic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. What is the plural form of radius?
- A. radii
  - B. radium

- C. radiae
- D. radious
- E. radial

- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. What is the plural form of nucleus?
- A. nuclear
  - B. nucleolus
  - C. nuclei
  - D. nucleic
  - E. nucleii
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which word means *surgical fracture of a bone*?
- A. oste/o/malacia
  - B. oste/o/blast
  - C. oste/o/clasis
  - D. oste/o/gen
  - E. oste/o/metry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Which word means *rupture of an artery*?
- A. arthritis
  - B. arthrodynia
  - C. arteriorrhexis
  - D. arthrodesis
  - E. arthralgia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Which word means *instrument for measuring the pelvis*?
- A. pelviscope
  - B. pelvimetry
  - C. pelvitomer
  - D. pelvimeter
  - E. pelvometer
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. In the term chol/e/lith/iasis, the element *lith* is a:
- A. combining form.
  - B. suffix.
  - C. prefix.
  - D. combining vowel.
  - E. word root.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Which term means *pain in a nerve*?
- A. neuroblast
  - B. neuralgia
  - C. neuroclonic
  - D. neuroglia
  - E. neurogenic

- \_\_\_ 33. What does the suffix *-edema* mean?
- A. vomiting
  - B. softening
  - C. condition
  - D. swelling
  - E. tumor
- \_\_\_ 34. Which suffix means *pain*?
- A. *-algia*
  - B. *-emesis*
  - C. *-plasia*
  - D. *-ectasis*
  - E. *-poiesis*
- \_\_\_ 35. What does the term gastritis mean?
- A. excision of the stomach
  - B. pain in the stomach
  - C. hemorrhage of the stomach
  - D. inflammation of the stomach
  - E. incision of the stomach
- \_\_\_ 36. Which word means *double vision*?
- A. bivisual
  - B. divisual
  - C. monopia
  - D. diplopia
  - E. bilateral
- \_\_\_ 37. Which prefix means *around*?
- A. *trans-*
  - B. *dia-*
  - C. *supra-*
  - D. *circum-*
  - E. *esto-*
- \_\_\_ 38. The prefix *dia-* means:
- A. away from.
  - B. within.
  - C. wide.
  - D. against.
  - E. through, across.
- \_\_\_ 39. What is the term that means *without a breast*?
- A. amastia
  - B. dysmastia
  - C. eumastia

- D. hemimastia
- E. supermastia

- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. The prefix *hypo-* means:
- A. excessive.
  - B. below.
  - C. slow.
  - D. between.
  - E. above.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. Which term means *first pregnancy*?
- A. multigravida
  - B. primigravida
  - C. polygravida
  - D. agravida
  - E. homogravida
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. The prefix *homo-* means:
- A. against.
  - B. good.
  - C. all.
  - D. same.
  - E. union.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. Which word refers to *transplantation of healthy tissue from one part of the body to another part of the body in the same person*?
- A. xen/o/graft
  - B. allo/graft
  - C. homo/graft
  - D. auto/graft
  - E. heter/o/graft
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. What is the word element at the beginning of the terms *intra/muscul/ar*, *post/nat/al*, and *macro/cyte*?
- A. combining form
  - B. word root
  - C. compound element
  - D. suffix
  - E. prefix
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. Which term is an adjective?
- A. cardiac
  - B. bile
  - C. lung
  - D. tooth
  - E. kidney

- \_\_\_ 46. The plural form of calcaneum is:
- A. calcaniae.
  - B. calcaneus.
  - C. calcaneal.
  - D. calcanea.
  - E. calcania.
- \_\_\_ 47. To make words ending in *is* plural:
- A. drop *is* and add *es*.
  - B. drop *is* and add *ex*.
  - C. drop *is* and add *ices*.
  - D. drop *is* and add *a*.
  - E. retain *is* and add *es*.
- \_\_\_ 48. Which term means *enlargement of the liver*?
- A. hepatorrhexis
  - B. hepatitis
  - C. hepatoma
  - D. hepatomegaly
  - E. hepatomalacia
- \_\_\_ 49. What is the plural form of bacterium?
- A. bacteria
  - B. bacteries
  - C. bacteriae
  - D. bacterion
  - E. bacteriae
- \_\_\_ 50. Which term is an adjective?
- A. ganglia
  - B. lumina
  - C. pleural
  - D. appendix
  - E. colon
- \_\_\_ 51. A *herniation or swelling of the liver* is called:
- A. hepatomegaly.
  - B. hepatodynia.
  - C. hepatomalacia.
  - D. hepatitis.
  - E. hepatocele.
- \_\_\_ 52. The word mucous is a(n):
- A. adjective.
  - B. adverb.
  - C. noun.

- D. plural form.
- E. singular form.

\_\_\_ 53. The plural form of lumen is:  
A. lumena.  
B. lumenae.  
C. luminata.  
D. lumina.  
E. luminal.

\_\_\_ 54. The plural form of bursa is:  
A. bursi.  
B. bursium.  
C. bursices.  
D. bursae.  
E. bursal.

\_\_\_ 55. Which term is a noun?  
A. cutaneous  
B. acoustic  
C. hypodermic  
D. pulmonary  
E. rectum

**True/False**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

\_\_\_ 56. Compound words may consist of two or more word roots.

\_\_\_ 57. A word root + *o* results in a combining form.

\_\_\_ 58. The plural form of *thrombus* is *thrombi*.

\_\_\_ 59. The suffixes *-ary*, *-ical*, *-ic*, and *-eal* mean *pertaining to*.

\_\_\_ 60. The prefix *diplo-* means *three*.

\_\_\_ 61. The term proximal refers to *farthest from the point of attachment*.

\_\_\_ 62. The eyes are *inferior* to the nose.

\_\_\_ 63. The legs are *inferior* to the waist.

\_\_\_ 64. The term gastrodynia means *excision of the stomach*.

\_\_\_ 65. The terms *anterior* and *ventral* both refer to the front of the body.

**Matching**

*Match the word elements with their meanings.*

- A. -algia
- B. -cele
- C. -centesis
- D. -clasis
- E. -edema
- F. -ectomy
- G. -emesis
- H. -emia
- I. -graph
- J. -itis
- K. -osis
- L. -pathy
- M. -scope
- N. circum-, peri-
- O. dys-
- P. macro-
- Q. pre-, pro-
- R. primi-
- S. retro-
- T. super-

\_\_\_ 66. excision, removal

\_\_\_ 67. vomiting

\_\_\_ 68. inflammation

\_\_\_ 69. instrument for examining

\_\_\_ 70. surgical puncture

\_\_\_ 71. disease

\_\_\_ 72. swelling

\_\_\_ 73. abnormal condition; increase (used primarily with blood cells)

\_\_\_ 74. blood

\_\_\_ 75. hernia, swelling

\_\_\_ 76. instrument for recording

- \_\_\_ 77. to break; surgical fracture
- \_\_\_ 78. pain
- \_\_\_ 79. around
- \_\_\_ 80. before, in front
- \_\_\_ 81. backward, behind
- \_\_\_ 82. first
- \_\_\_ 83. upper, above
- \_\_\_ 84. large
- \_\_\_ 85. bad, painful, difficult

*Match the medical terms with their definitions.*

- A. appendectomy
- B. arteriostenosis
- C. arthrocentesis
- D. cardiomegaly
- E. chondromalacia
- F. electrocardiogram
- G. gastritis
- H. gastroscope
- I. hemiplegia
- J. hemorrhage
- K. hemophobia
- L. hyperemesis
- M. lithotripsy
- N. lymphedema
- O. mastopexy
- P. myopathy
- Q. neuroma
- R. osteotome
- S. rhinoplasty
- T. tracheostomy

- \_\_\_ 86. fixation of the breast
- \_\_\_ 87. crushing a stone or calculus
- \_\_\_ 88. forming an opening (mouth) into the trachea
- \_\_\_ 89. narrowing or stricture of an artery

- \_\_\_ 90. enlargement of the heart
- \_\_\_ 91. excision of the appendix
- \_\_\_ 92. softening of cartilage
- \_\_\_ 93. surgical puncture of a joint
- \_\_\_ 94. disease of muscle
- \_\_\_ 95. tumor composed of nerve cells
- \_\_\_ 96. fear of blood
- \_\_\_ 97. inflammation of the stomach
- \_\_\_ 98. instrument to examine the stomach
- \_\_\_ 99. instrument to cut bone
- \_\_\_ 100. record of electrical activity of the heart
- \_\_\_ 101. bursting forth of blood
- \_\_\_ 102. excessive or above-normal vomiting
- \_\_\_ 103. swelling of lymph tissue
- \_\_\_ 104. paralysis of one side of the body
- \_\_\_ 105. surgical repair of the nose

*Match the medical terms with their definitions.*

- A. anesthesia
- B. cyanosis
- C. diarrhea
- D. diplopia
- E. dystrophy
- F. endocrine
- G. homograft
- H. hypodermic
- I. macrocyte
- J. microscope
- K. neuralgia
- L. pelvimeter
- M. periodontal
- N. postnatal
- O. prenatal
- P. primigravida
- Q. retroversion

- R. superior
- S. thrombolysis
- T. transvaginal

- \_\_\_ 106. Discharge or flow of fecal matter from the bowel
- \_\_\_ 107. Bad development or nourishment
- \_\_\_ 108. Pain of a nerve
- \_\_\_ 109. Transplantation of same (tissue from one person to another person)
- \_\_\_ 110. Abnormally large cell (usually erythrocyte)
- \_\_\_ 111. Instrument for measuring the pelvis
- \_\_\_ 112. Separation, destruction, or loosening of a blood clot
- \_\_\_ 113. Abnormal condition of blue
- \_\_\_ 114. Under the skin
- \_\_\_ 115. Around a tooth
- \_\_\_ 116. Period after birth
- \_\_\_ 117. Secrete within
- \_\_\_ 118. Woman during her first pregnancy
- \_\_\_ 119. Instrument for examining minute objects
- \_\_\_ 120. Without feeling
- \_\_\_ 121. Pertaining to across the vagina
- \_\_\_ 122. Pertaining to upper or above (toward the upper portion of) a structure
- \_\_\_ 123. Turning backward (tipping back of an organ) from its normal position
- \_\_\_ 124. Period before birth
- \_\_\_ 125. Double vision

**Completion**

*Complete each statement.*

126. Use cyt/o (*cell*) to build a word that means *study of cells*.

\_\_\_\_\_

127. Use chondr/o (*cartilage*) to build a word that means *tumor of cartilage*.

\_\_\_\_\_

128. Use cephal/o (*head*) to build a word that means *toward the head*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
129. Use gastr/o (*stomach*) to build a word that means *inflammation of the stomach*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
130. Use thorac/o (*chest*) to build a word that means *pertaining to the chest*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
131. Use gastr/o (*stomach*) to build a word that means *tumor of the stomach*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
132. Use pelv/i (*pelvis*) to build a word that means *instrument to measure the pelvis*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
133. Use hemat/o (*blood*) to build a word that means *fear of blood*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
134. Use radi/o (*radiation, x-ray, radius*) to build a word that means *process of recording an x-ray*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
135. Use thorac/o (*chest*) to build a word that means *incision of the chest*.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 1: Introduction to Programmed Learning and Medical Word Building Answer Section

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
2. ANS: C                   PTS: 1
3. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
4. ANS: A                   PTS: 1
5. ANS: B                   PTS: 1
6. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
7. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
8. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
9. ANS: B                   PTS: 1
10. ANS: E                   PTS: 1
11. ANS: E                   PTS: 1
12. ANS: C                   PTS: 1
13. ANS: A                   PTS: 1
14. ANS: E                   PTS: 1
15. ANS: A                   PTS: 1
16. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
17. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
18. ANS: C                   PTS: 1
19. ANS: A                   PTS: 1
20. ANS: C                   PTS: 1
21. ANS: E                   PTS: 1
22. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
23. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
24. ANS: C                   PTS: 1
25. ANS: B                   PTS: 1
26. ANS: A                   PTS: 1
27. ANS: C                   PTS: 1
28. ANS: C                   PTS: 1
29. ANS: C                   PTS: 1
30. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
31. ANS: E                   PTS: 1
32. ANS: B                   PTS: 1
33. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
34. ANS: A                   PTS: 1
35. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
36. ANS: D                   PTS: 1
37. ANS: D                   PTS: 1

38. ANS: E                   PTS: 1  
39. ANS: A                   PTS: 1  
40. ANS: B                   PTS: 1  
41. ANS: B                   PTS: 1  
42. ANS: D                   PTS: 1  
43. ANS: D                   PTS: 1  
44. ANS: E                   PTS: 1  
45. ANS: A                   PTS: 1  
46. ANS: D                   PTS: 1  
47. ANS: A                   PTS: 1  
48. ANS: D                   PTS: 1  
49. ANS: A                   PTS: 1  
50. ANS: C                   PTS: 1  
51. ANS: E                   PTS: 1  
52. ANS: A                   PTS: 1  
53. ANS: D                   PTS: 1  
54. ANS: D                   PTS: 1  
55. ANS: E                   PTS: 1

#### **TRUE/FALSE**

56. ANS: T                   PTS: 1  
57. ANS: T                   PTS: 1  
58. ANS: T                   PTS: 1  
59. ANS: T                   PTS: 1  
60. ANS: F                   PTS: 1  
61. ANS: F                   PTS: 1  
62. ANS: F                   PTS: 1  
63. ANS: T                   PTS: 1  
64. ANS: F                   PTS: 1  
65. ANS: T                   PTS: 1

#### **MATCHING**

66. ANS: F                   PTS: 1  
67. ANS: G                   PTS: 1  
68. ANS: J                   PTS: 1  
69. ANS: M                   PTS: 1  
70. ANS: C                   PTS: 1  
71. ANS: L                   PTS: 1  
72. ANS: E                   PTS: 1  
73. ANS: K                   PTS: 1  
74. ANS: H                   PTS: 1

75. ANS: B PTS: 1  
76. ANS: I PTS: 1  
77. ANS: D PTS: 1  
78. ANS: A PTS: 1  
79. ANS: N PTS: 1  
80. ANS: Q PTS: 1  
81. ANS: S PTS: 1  
82. ANS: R PTS: 1  
83. ANS: T PTS: 1  
84. ANS: P PTS: 1  
85. ANS: O PTS: 1
86. ANS: O PTS: 1  
87. ANS: M PTS: 1  
88. ANS: T PTS: 1  
89. ANS: B PTS: 1  
90. ANS: D PTS: 1  
91. ANS: A PTS: 1  
92. ANS: E PTS: 1  
93. ANS: C PTS: 1  
94. ANS: P PTS: 1  
95. ANS: Q PTS: 1  
96. ANS: K PTS: 1  
97. ANS: G PTS: 1  
98. ANS: H PTS: 1  
99. ANS: R PTS: 1  
100. ANS: F PTS: 1  
101. ANS: J PTS: 1  
102. ANS: L PTS: 1  
103. ANS: N PTS: 1  
104. ANS: I PTS: 1  
105. ANS: S PTS: 1
106. ANS: C PTS: 1  
107. ANS: E PTS: 1  
108. ANS: K PTS: 1  
109. ANS: G PTS: 1  
110. ANS: I PTS: 1  
111. ANS: L PTS: 1  
112. ANS: S PTS: 1  
113. ANS: B PTS: 1  
114. ANS: H PTS: 1  
115. ANS: M PTS: 1  
116. ANS: N PTS: 1

117. ANS: F                   PTS: 1  
118. ANS: P                   PTS: 1  
119. ANS: J                   PTS: 1  
120. ANS: A                   PTS: 1  
121. ANS: T                   PTS: 1  
122. ANS: R                   PTS: 1  
123. ANS: Q                   PTS: 1  
124. ANS: O                   PTS: 1  
125. ANS: D                   PTS: 1

## COMPLETION

126. ANS: cytology  
PTS: 1
127. ANS: chondroma  
PTS: 1
128. ANS: cephalad  
PTS: 1
129. ANS: gastritis  
PTS: 1
130. ANS: thoracic  
PTS: 1
131. ANS: gastroma  
PTS: 1
132. ANS: pelvimeter  
PTS: 1
133. ANS: hematophobia  
PTS: 1
134. ANS: radiography  
PTS: 1
135. ANS: thoracotomy  
PTS: 1