

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. nephrr/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. hepatorrhesis
 - 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 terms 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. hepatosis.
 - 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