

Medical Terminology Complete! 4e (Wingerd)
Chapter 1 Introduction to Word Parts and Word Construction

1) The _____ spelling of a word indicates the way the word sounds and facilitates correct pronunciation.

- A) erratic
- B) eponymic
- C) phonetic
- D) acronymic

Answer: C

Explanation: To help you with pronunciation, the phonetic ("sounds like") form of the word is provided in parentheses in the text whenever a new term is introduced. Something that is erratic does not behave predictably. Eponyms are terms derived from names of individuals. Acronyms are words derived from the first letters of words in a compound term.

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Question Type: Spelling

Objective: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

2) In the term *Wilms' tumor*, the word *Wilms'* is an example of a:

- A) word root.
- B) constructed term.
- C) combining form.
- D) nonconstructed term.

Answer: D

Explanation: Nonconstructed terms, which are not formed from individual word parts, include eponyms, which are terms derived from the names of people. In this case, *Wilms* is an eponym. Constructed terms are made from word parts, and word roots and combining forms are used to create constructed terms.

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Question Type: Constructed and Nonconstructed Terms

Objective: 3

Taxonomy: Applying

3) Which of the following medical terms is an example of an acronym?

- A) AIDS
- B) Huntington's chorea
- C) Diabetes
- D) Appendicitis

Answer: A

Explanation: Acronyms are nonconstructed terms. They are derived from the first letters of words in a compound term. AIDS stands for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Huntington's chorea is an example of an eponym, while diabetes and appendicitis are examples of constructed terms.

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Question Type: Constructed and Nonconstructed Terms

Objective: 3

Taxonomy: Applying

4) Many medical terms are made of multiple word parts that are combined. Such medical terms are called:

- A) abbreviations.
- B) acronyms.
- C) eponyms.
- D) constructed terms.

Answer: D

Explanation: Word parts—including prefixes, suffixes, and word roots—and combining forms create constructed terms. The key to learning constructed terms is to first learn the meaning of the various word parts. Eponyms are terms derived from names of individuals. Acronyms are words derived from the first letters of words in a compound term. Abbreviations are shortened forms of words or terms that are used to represent whole terms.

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Question Type: Constructed and Nonconstructed Terms

Objective: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

5) Some medical terms are derived from the names of people. Such medical terms are called:

- A) acronyms.
- B) eponyms.
- C) abbreviations.
- D) constructed terms.

Answer: B

Explanation: Nonconstructed terms, which are not formed from individual word parts, include eponyms, which are terms derived from the names of people. Word parts—including prefixes, suffixes, and word roots—and combining forms create constructed terms. Acronyms are words derived from the first letters of words in a compound term. Abbreviations are shortened forms of words or terms that are used to represent whole terms.

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Question Type: Constructed and Nonconstructed Terms

Objective: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

6) The medical term *LASIK*, which stands for *laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis*, is an example of a(n):

- A) prefix.
- B) acronym.
- C) combining form.
- D) eponym.

Answer: B

Explanation: Acronyms are nonconstructed terms. They are words derived from the first letters of words in a compound term. *LASIK* stands for *laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis*. Prefixes and combining forms are word parts used at the beginning of a constructed term. An eponym is a term derived from someone's name.

Page Ref: 5

Question Type: Constructed and Nonconstructed Terms

Objective: 3

Taxonomy: Applying

7) Which of the following types of word parts is attached to the beginning of a word?

- A) Combining vowel
- B) Prefix
- C) Suffix
- D) Root

Answer: B

Explanation: A prefix is placed at the beginning of a term and is used to expand or enhance the meaning of the word. You will know that a word part is a prefix in the text by the hyphen that immediately follows it (e.g., *con-*). Suffixes appear at the end of the word part and modify the word's meaning. The root provides the primary meaning of the word, and the combining vowel may be used to connect a word root to a suffix.

Page Ref: 6

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

8) Which of the following two languages have the most impact on the formation and meanings of medical terms?

- A) Greek and French
- B) Greek and Latin
- C) English and German
- D) Latin and Spanish

Answer: B

Explanation: The ancient Greeks are considered the fathers of modern medicine. The Romans advanced medicine with their own experiments and observations. They added Latin terms to the growing body of medical language.

Page Ref: 4 and 11

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

9) Which of the following types of word parts is attached to the end of a word?

- A) Suffix
- B) Root
- C) Combining vowel
- D) Prefix

Answer: A

Explanation: The suffix is at the end of the word to indicate the part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc.) or modify the word's meaning. You will know that a word part in the text is a suffix by the hyphen that immediately precedes it (e.g., *-ion*). The word root provides the primary meaning of the term and is the part to which other word parts are attached. The prefix is attached to the beginning of the word and enhances the meaning. The combining vowel is often used to connect a word root to a suffix.

Page Ref: 6

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

10) Which of the following statements is *false*?

- A) All medical terms must have a prefix, root, and suffix.
- B) Some medical terms are made of just a prefix and a suffix.
- C) Some medical terms have more than one root.
- D) Some medical terms are made of just a root and a suffix

Answer: A

Explanation: Some medical terms are not constructed using word parts (prefix, root, suffix). Nonconstructed terms include eponyms and acronyms. Constructed terms may be made up of different combinations of word part types.

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Question Type: Constructed and Nonconstructed Terms

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Evaluating

11) This word part is used to assist with pronunciation when combining a root with a suffix or another root.

- A) Combining vowel
- B) Prefix
- C) Suffix
- D) Root

Answer: A

Explanation: A combining vowel is used when a word root is connecting to a suffix that begins with a consonant, or when it is connecting to another word root. The root provides the primary meaning of the word and the suffix is at the end of the word and modifies its meaning. The prefix appears at the beginning of the word and enhances meaning.

Page Ref: 8

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Remembering

12) In most cases, the combining vowel is the letter:

- A) *o*.
- B) *a*.
- C) *e*.
- D) *i*.

Answer: A

Explanation: In most cases, the combining vowel is the letter *o*. In some cases, it is the letter *i* or *e*.

Page Ref: 8

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Remembering

13) A combining form is made up of:

- A) a suffix and a combining vowel.
- B) a prefix and a root.
- C) a root and a combining vowel.
- D) a prefix and a suffix.

Answer: C

Explanation: The word root plus its combining vowel creates the combining form used in term construction. The method for writing a combining form involves the use of a slash between the word root and the combining vowel, such as *cardi/o*.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Remembering

14) Identify the combining vowel in the term *hepatology*.

- A) *hepat/o*
- B) *hepat*
- C) *o*
- D) *-logy*

Answer: C

Explanation: The letter *o* is utilized as the combining vowel to connect the root *hepat* to the suffix *-logy*. The combining form (root plus vowel) is *hepat/o*.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

15) *Cardi* is an example of what type of word part?

- A) Word root
- B) Suffix
- C) Prefix
- D) Combining form

Answer: A

Explanation: The word root provides the primary meaning of the term. In this example, it is the root that means heart.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

16) You are building a medical term using the root *hepat*. Which of the following suffixes would require to the use of a combining vowel?

- A) -ectomy
- B) -ic
- C) -logy
- D) -itis

Answer: C

Explanation: The letter *o* is utilized as the combining vowel to connect the root *hepat* to the suffix *-logy* starting with the consonant *l*. All the other suffixes start with a vowel and do not require the addition of another vowel for pronunciation.

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

17) You are building a medical term using the root *neur*. Which of the following suffixes would require the use of a combining vowel?

- A) -itis
- B) -emia
- C) -al
- D) -tic

Answer: D

Explanation: The letter *o* is utilized as the combining vowel to connect the root *neur* to the suffix *-tic* starting with the consonant *t* to allow pronunciation. All of the other suffixes begin with a vowel.

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

18) What is the definition of the medical term *neonatal*?

- A) New birth
- B) Condition of a new nose
- C) Pertaining to a newborn
- D) Pertaining to a narrow nose

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix *neo-* means "new." The root *nat* means "birth." The suffix *-al* means "pertaining to."

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Evaluating

19) Which of the following prefixes means *to come before*?

- A) Pre-
- B) Anti-
- C) Epi-
- D) Post-

Answer: A

Explanation: *Pre-* means "to come before." *Anti-* means "against, opposite of." *Epi-* means "upon, over, above, on top." *Post-* means "to follow after."

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

20) "Study of the skin" is the definition of which of the following medical terms?

- A) Dermatology
- B) Neurology
- C) Hepatopathy
- D) Biology

Answer: A

Explanation: The combining form *dermat/o* means "skin." The suffix *-logy* means "study of." The combining form is utilized in this case because the suffix begins with a consonant.

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Evaluating

21) Which of the following medical terms means "pertaining to the brain"?

- A) Hepatic
- B) Psychic
- C) Cerebral
- D) Pancreatic

Answer: C

Explanation: The root *cerebr* means "cerebrum," which is the largest part of the brain. The suffix *-al* means "pertaining to." No combining vowel is needed, as the root ends with a consonant and the suffix starts with a vowel.

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Evaluating

22) Which of the following medical terms has two word roots?

- A) Electrocardiogram
- B) Hysterectomy
- C) Microhepatic
- D) Cardiopathy

Answer: A

Explanation: The constructed medical term uses combining vowels to unite two word roots, *electr* and *cardi*, with the suffix *-gram*.

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

23) What is the definition of the medical term *psychology*?

- A) Study of the mind
- B) A brain specialty
- C) Inflammation of the brain
- D) Disease of the mind

Answer: A

Explanation: The combining form *psych/o* means "mind." The suffix *-logy* means "study of." Note the *o* is part of the combining form as the suffix being added, *-logy*, starts with a consonant.

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Applying

24) What is the definition of the suffix *-scope*?

- A) An instrument used for viewing
- B) Study of instruments
- C) Use of an instrument for viewing
- D) Pertaining to instruments

Answer: A

Explanation: The suffix *-scope* refers to an instrument for viewing. Note the subtle difference: *-scopy* means "use of an instrument for viewing" and *-scope* is the suffix denoting the actual instrument. For example, a physician performing an arthroscopy (viewing inside a joint) will utilize an arthroscope to perform the procedure.

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

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

- A) Osteoitis
- B) Hepatology
- C) Cardiopathy
- D) Artarioscope

Answer: B

Explanation: The combining vowel *o* is utilized to connect the suffix *-logy* because it starts with a consonant. The other terms add combining vowels that are not necessary and make the terms difficult to pronounce.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

26) Which types of word parts make up the medical term *proctoscopy*?

- A) Prefix, word root, combining vowel, suffix
- B) Word root, combining vowel, suffix
- C) Prefix, combining vowel, word root
- D) Prefix, word root, suffix

Answer: B

Explanation: *Proct* is the root requiring the combining vowel *o* to connect to the suffix *-scopy*, which starts with a consonant.

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Question Type: Forming Words from Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

27) Which of the following combining forms means "nose"?

- A) Nat/o
- B) Rhin/o
- C) Narc/o
- D) Vas/o

Answer: B

Explanation: *Rhin/o* means "nose." *Nat/o* means "birth." *Narc/o* means "numbness." *Vas/o* means "vessel."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

28) Which of the following suffixes means "surgical repair"?

- A) -scopy
- B) -logy
- C) -lepsy
- D) -plasty

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix *-plasty* means "surgical repair." The suffix *-scopy* means "the process of viewing." The suffix *-logy* means "the study of." The suffix *-lepsy* means "seizure."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

29) What is the meaning of the prefix *anti-*?

- A) Under
- B) Away from
- C) Excess
- D) Against

Answer: D

Explanation: The prefix *anti-* means against or opposite of.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

30) Identify the suffix in the term *cardiology*.

- A) cardi/o
- B) cardi
- C) o
- D) -logy

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix is located at the end of the word to indicate the part of speech and modify the meaning. In this case, the suffix is *-logy*, which means "the study or science of."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

31) Identify the combining form in the term *dermatology*.

- A) -logy
- B) dermat
- C) o
- D) dermat/o

Answer: D

Explanation: The combining form is the root *dermat* plus the combining vowel *o*, or *dermat/o*.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

32) Identify the combining form in the term *laryngoscopy*.

- A) o
- B) laryng/o
- C) -scopy
- D) laryng

Answer: B

Explanation: The combining form is the root *laryng* with the combining vowel *o*, or *laryng/o*.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

33) Identify the suffix in the term *hepatitis*.

- A) o
- B) -itis
- C) hepat/o
- D) hepat

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix is at the end of the term to indicate the part of speech and modify the meaning. In this case, the suffix is *-itis*, which means "inflammation."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

34) Identify the prefix in the term *antibiotic*.

- A) bi
- B) anti-
- C) bi/o
- D) -tic

Answer: B

Explanation: The prefix is at the start of the term to expand or enhance the meaning. In this case, the prefix is *anti-*, which means "against, opposite of."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

35) Identify the combining form in the term *antibiotic*.

- A) anti-
- B) bi
- C) bi/o
- D) -tic

Answer: C

Explanation: The root *bi* along with the vowel *o* is the combining form, or *bi/o*. In this case, the suffix *-tic* begins with a consonant, so the combining form is necessary to ease pronunciation of the term.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

36) Identify the suffix in the term *antibiotic*.

- A) bi/o
- B) anti-
- C) bi
- D) -tic

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix is at the end of the term to indicate the part of speech or clarify the meaning. In this case, the suffix is *-tic*, which means "pertaining to."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

37) Identify the suffix in the term *mastectomy*.

- A) mast/o
- B) -ectomy
- C) o
- D) mast

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix is at the end of the term to identify the part of speech or clarify the meaning. In this case, the suffix is *-ectomy*, which means "surgical excision/removal." Do not confuse *-ectomy* with *-tomy*, which means "incision/cut."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

38) Identify the combining form in the term *mammogram*.

- A) mamm
- B) mamm/o
- C) -gram
- D) o

Answer: B

Explanation: The combining form is utilized as the vowel *o* is required to connect the root *mamm* to form *mamm/o*. The combining form is necessary in this case to connect the root to the suffix *-gram*, which starts with a consonant.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

39) Identify the combining form in the term *psychology*.

- A) psych/o
- B) -logy
- C) psych
- D) o

Answer: A

Explanation: The combining form is the root *psych* with the vowel *o* added, or *psych/o*. This is required to connect the suffix *-logy*, which begins with a consonant.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

40) Choose the combining form that means "heart."

- A) Cardi/o
- B) Hem/o
- C) Psych/o
- D) Dermat/o

Answer: A

Explanation: The combining form *cardi/o* refers to the heart. *Hem/o* refers to the blood. *Psych/o* refers to the mind. *Dermat/o* refers to the skin.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Remembering

41) Choose the combining form that means "white."

- A) Electr/o
- B) Rhin/o
- C) Path/o
- D) Leuk/o

Answer: D

Explanation: Specific word parts identifying colors are utilized to create terms. *Leuk/o* means white as in leukoderma, a condition where the skin becomes lighter or whiter. *Electr/o* means electricity. *Rhin/o* means nose. *Path/o* means disease.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Remembering

42) Choose the suffix that means "surgical excision (removal)."

- A) -ectomy
- B) -emia
- C) -logy
- D) -scopy

Answer: A

Explanation: The suffix *-ectomy* means "surgical excision." Do not confuse *-ectomy* with *-tomy*, "incision/cut." The suffix *-emia* means "condition of blood." The suffix *-logy* means "study or science of." The suffix *-scopy* means "the process of viewing."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

43) Choose the suffix that means "study of."

- A) -plasty
- B) -logy
- C) -ectomy
- D) -scopy

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix *-logy* means "study or science of." Note that this suffix meaning "the study of" starts with the consonant *l*. When constructing terms utilizing *-logy*, you will often need to add the combining vowel *o*, as in *neurology*. The suffix *-plasty* means "surgical repair." The suffix *-ectomy* means "surgical excision." The suffix *-scopy* means "the process of viewing."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

44) Choose the suffix that means "surgical repair."

- A) -plasty
- B) -gram
- C) -logy
- D) -scopy

Answer: A

Explanation: The suffix *-plasty* means "surgical repair." The suffix *-gram* means "a record or image." The suffix *-logy* means "study or science of." The suffix *-scopy* means "the process of viewing."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

45) Choose the prefix that means "slow."

- A) Anti-
- B) Micro-
- C) Brady-
- D) Hyper-

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix *brady-* means "slow." The prefix *anti-* means "against." The prefix *micro-* means "small." The prefix *hyper* means "excessive."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

46) Choose the prefix that means "small."

- A) Anti-
- B) Micro-
- C) Epi-
- D) Neo-

Answer: B

Explanation: *Micro-* means "small." *Anti-* means "against." *Epi-* means "above." *Neo-* means "new."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

47) Choose the prefix that means "against."

- A) Micro-
- B) Hyper-
- C) Brady-
- D) Anti-

Answer: D

Explanation: *Anti-* means "against." *Micro-* means "small." *Hyper-* means "excessive, abnormally high, above." *Brady-* means "slow."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

48) Choose the suffix that means pertaining to.

- A) -ic
- B) -ia
- C) -itis
- D) -iatry

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix *-ic* is one of several that means "pertaining to." The suffix *-ia* means "condition of." The suffix *-itis* means "inflammation." The suffix *-iatry* means "treatment, specialty."

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

49) This type of word part comes before a word root.

- A) Combining vowel
- B) Suffix
- C) Prefix
- D) Combining form

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix is at the beginning of the word to expand or enhance the meaning of the word. The suffix appears at the end of the word. The combining vowel comes at the end of the root. The combining form includes the root.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

50) Which of the following *cannot* come after a word root?

- A) Prefix
- B) Suffix
- C) Another root
- D) Combining vowel

Answer: A

Explanation: The prefix is at the beginning of the word to expand or enhance the meaning of the word. A suffix, another root, or a combining vowel can all come after a root.

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

51) A(n) _____ is a medical term derived from the name of a person.

Answer: eponym

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Question Type: Constructed and Nonconstructed Terms

Objective: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

52) A(n) _____ is a word part attached to the beginning of a word.

Answer: prefix

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

53) A(n) _____ is a word part attached to the end of a word.

Answer: suffix

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

54) A word _____ is a word part that provides the primary meaning of a word.

Answer: root

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

55) A(n) _____ is added to a root to assist with pronunciation when combining with other word parts. (two words)

Answer: combining vowel

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Remembering

56) A combining form is made of a(n) _____ and a combining vowel.

Answer: root

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Remembering

57) The most common combining vowel is the letter _____.

Answer: o

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Remembering

58) In the constructed term *mast/o/plasty*, the combining vowel is _____.

Answer: o

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

59) In the constructed term *brady/cardi/a*, the prefix is _____.

Answer: brady-, brady

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

60) What does the prefix *micro-* mean?

Answer: small

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

61) In the medical term *laryngectomy*, what is the word root?

Answer: laryng

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Applying

62) The medical term *hepatic* means "pertaining to disease of the _____."

Answer: liver

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Applying

63) The medical term *hepatitis* means "inflammation of the _____."

Answer: liver

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Applying

64) The medical term that means "treatment of the mind" is _____.

Answer: psychiatry

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Remembering

65) The definition of *pathology* is "the study of _____."

Answer: disease

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Remembering

66) The meaning of *gastritis* is "inflammation of the _____."

Answer: stomach

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Applying

67) The definition of *encephalogram* is "a recording of the _____."

Answer: brain

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Applying

68) In the constructed term *leuk/emia*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -emia, emia

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

69) In the constructed term *rhin/o/plasty*, the combining form is _____.

Answer: rhin/o, rhino

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

70) In the constructed term *electr/o/cardi/o/gram*, the first combining form is _____.

Answer: electr/o, electro

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

71) In the constructed term *electr/o/cardi/o/gram*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -gram, gram

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

72) In the constructed term *endo/cardi/al*, the prefix is _____.

Answer: endo-, endo

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

73) In the constructed term *endo/cardi/al*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -al, al

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

74) In the constructed term *mast/o/plasty*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -plasty, plasty

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

75) In the constructed term *laryng/itis*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -itis, itis

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

76) In the constructed term *hyster/ectomy*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -ectomy, ectomy

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

77) In the constructed term *micro/scope*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -scope, scope

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

78) In the constructed term *hem/o/philia*, the combining form is _____.

Answer: hem/o, hemo

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

79) In the constructed term *hem/o/philia*, the combining vowel is _____.

Answer: o

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

80) In the constructed term *psych/o/ology*, the word root is _____.

Answer: psych

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

81) In the constructed term *psych/o/ology*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -logy, logy

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

82) In the constructed term *ment/al*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -al, al

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

83) In the constructed term *tonsill/ectomy*, the word root is _____.

Answer: tonsill

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

84) In the constructed term *tonsill/ectomy*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -ectomy, ectomy

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

85) In the constructed term *neur/o/ology*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -logy, logy

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

86) In the constructed term *path/o/ology*, the combining form is _____.

Answer: path/o, patho

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

87) In the constructed term *psych/iatry*, the suffix is _____.

Answer: -iatry, iatry

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

88) Two languages that had an important impact on medical terminology are _____ and Latin.

Answer: Greek

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

Define the following combining forms, roots, prefixes, and suffixes.

89) The combining form *cardi/o* means " _____."

Answer: heart

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

90) The combining form *dermat/o* means " _____."

Answer: skin

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

91) The combining form *hepat/o* means " _____."

Answer: liver

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

92) The suffix meaning "surgical excision or removal" is _____.

Answer: *-ectomy, ectomy*

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

93) The prefix meaning "against or opposite of" is _____.

Answer: *anti-, anti*

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

94) The combining form *psych/o* means " _____."

Answer: mind

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

95) The combining form *rhin/o* means " _____."

Answer: nose

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

96) The suffix *-plasty* means "surgical _____."

Answer: repair

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

97) In the medical term *cardiologist*, the first *o* sound is pronounced as "ahl."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 3

Question Type: Pronunciation

Objective: 2

Taxonomy: Applying

98) An acronym is a two- or three-letter abbreviation for a word.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Acronyms are words derived from the first letters of the words in a compound term and may contain more than two or three letters. as the term LASIK (for *laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis*) is an example.

Page Ref: 5

Question Type: Constructed and Nonconstructed Terms

Objective: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

99) A prefix is the word part attached to the end of a medical term.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix is attached to the beginning of a term to expand or enhance its meaning.

Page Ref: 6

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

100) When a medical term is constructed from word parts, its definition usually starts with the definition of the suffix.

Answer: TRUE

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

101) A medical term must have four parts: a prefix, a word root, a combining vowel, and a suffix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Some terms are nonconstructed such as eponyms or acronyms, and others can utilize two word roots or sometimes none.

Page Ref: 8

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 3

Taxonomy: Remembering

102) The combining vowel is used between a prefix and a word root to ease pronunciation.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining vowel is used to connect a word root to a suffix that begins with a consonant.

Page Ref: 8 and 13

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 5

Taxonomy: Applying

103) The suffix *-ist* means "inflammation."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix *-ist* means "one who specializes." The suffix *-itis* means "inflammation."

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

104) The meaning of rhinoplasty is "surgical repair of the nose."

Answer: TRUE

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Applying

105) The definition of cardiology is "the study of the heart."

Answer: TRUE

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Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 6

Taxonomy: Applying

106) Medical terminology is a language that is built on mostly Greek and Latin word parts.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 11

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

107) Because medical terminology is the universal language of medicine, its terms must be understood by speakers of many languages in many parts of the world, especially in our age of globalization.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

Question Type: Programmed Learning Approach

Objective: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

108) Medical terms are created from building blocks called word parts, and include word roots, prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 7

Question Type: Programmed Learning Approach

Objective: 2

Taxonomy: Remembering

109) *gastr* is a word root that means "stomach."

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 15

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

110) *a-* is a prefix that means "presence of."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: *a-* is a prefix that means "without or absence of."

Page Ref: 8

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Remembering

111) In the term cardiology, the combining form is *cardi/a* and the suffix is *-logy*.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form is *cardi/o*; in most cases, the combining vowel is the letter *o*.

Page Ref: 13

Question Type: Word Parts

Objective: 4

Taxonomy: Applying

Match the combining form with the correct definition.

- A) stone
- B) heart
- C) electricity
- D) skin
- E) tonsil
- F) vessel
- G) muscle
- H) life
- I) disease
- J) stomach

112) bi/o

113) cardi/o

114) dermat/o

115) electr/o

116) gastr/o

117) lith/o

118) muscul/o

119) path/o

120) tonsill/o

121) vas/o

Answers: 112) H 113) B 114) D 115) C 116) J 117) A 118) G 119) I 120) E 121) F