**Chapter 1**

### Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

*Directions:* All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style, meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning "gland" is *aden/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form, meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning "cell" is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form, meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning "three" is *tri-*.

    Do NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

1.    The combining form that means *heart* is _____.
    Answer: cardi/o; cardio
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

2.    The combining form that means *stomach* is _____.
    Answer: gastr/o; gastro
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

3.    The combining form that means *liver* is _____.
    Answer: hepat/o; hepato

Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

4. The combining form that means *nose* is _____.
Answer: rhin/o; rhino
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

5. The combining form that means *head* is _____.
Answer: cephal/o; cephalo
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

6. The combining form that means *joint* is _____.
Answer: arthr/o; arthro
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

7. The combining form that means *muscle* is _____.
Answer: my/o; myo
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

8. The combining form that means *bone* is _____.
Answer: oste/o; osteo
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

9. The combining form that means *electricity* is _____.
Answer: electr/o; electro
Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

10.  The combining form that means *cancer* is _____.
     Answer: carcin/o; carcino
     Page Ref: 3
     Learning Obj.: 1-3
     Taxonomy: Remembering
     Question Type: Word Building

11.  The suffix that means *surgical removal* is _____.
     Answer: -ectomy; ectomy
     Page Ref: 3
     Learning Obj.: 1-2
     Taxonomy: Remembering
     Question Type: Word Building

12.  The suffix that means *inflammation* is _____.
     Answer: -itis; itis
     Page Ref: 3
     Learning Obj.: 1-2
     Taxonomy: Remembering
     Question Type: Word Building

13.  The suffix that means *enlarged* is _____.
     Answer: -megaly; megaly
     Page Ref: 3
     Learning Obj.: 1-2
     Taxonomy: Remembering
     Question Type: Word Building

14.  The suffix that means *study of* is _____.
     Answer: -logy; logy
     Page Ref: 3
     Learning Obj.: 1-2
     Taxonomy: Remembering
     Question Type: Word Building

15.  The suffix that means *record* or *picture* is _____.
     Answer: -gram; gram
     Page Ref: 3
     Learning Obj.: 1-2
     Taxonomy: Remembering
     Question Type: Word Building

16.  The suffix that means *disease* is _____.
     Answer: -pathy; pathy
     Page Ref: 3

Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

17. The prefix that means *between* is _____.
Answer: inter-; inter
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

18. A prefix that means *without* is _____.
Answer: a-; a
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

19. The prefix that means *abnormal*, *difficult*, or *painful* is _____.
Answer: dys-; dys
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

20. A prefix that means *under* or *beneath* is _____.
Answer: sub-; sub
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

21. A prefix that means *two* is _____.
Answer: bi-; bi
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

22. The prefix that means *after* is _____.
Answer: post-; post
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

23. A word _____ is the foundation of most medical terms.
    Answer: root
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

24. Many medical terms do not have a _____.
    Answer: prefix
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

25. A _____ is found at the beginning of a medical term.
    Answer: prefix
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building


**True/False Questions**

26. Medical terminology is an efficient method of conveying important information because each
    term has a flexible meaning.
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: Medical terminology is an efficient method of conveying important
    information because each term has a specific meaning.
    Page Ref: 2
    Learning Obj.: 1-1
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

27. An eponym is based on a person's name.
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 2
    Learning Obj.: 1-1
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

28. The majority of medical terms are based on Latin and Greek word parts.
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 2
    Learning Obj.: 1-1
    Taxonomy: Remembering

29. A combining form consists of a word root and a combining vowel.
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

30. The prefix often indicates the body system or organ being discussed.
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: The word root often indicates the body system or organ being discussed.
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

31. Combining vowels make medical terms easier to pronounce.
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

32. Suffixes are placed before a word root.
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: Prefixes are placed before a word root.
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

33. All medical terms must have a prefix.
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: Many medical terms do not have a prefix.
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

34. Terms ending in -*a* are pluralized by simply adding an -*e* to the end of the term.
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 7
    Learning Obj.: 1-5
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Plurals

35. Terms ending in *-um* are pluralized by simply adding an *-s* to the end of the term.
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: Terms ending in *-um* are pluralized by dropping *-um* and adding *-a*.
    Page Ref: 7
    Learning Obj.: 1-5
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Plurals

36. In pronouncing a medical term, *c* and *g* have a soft sound if followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*.
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 8
    Learning Obj.: 1-6
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Pronunciation

37. In pronouncing a medical term, if *pn* is in the middle of a word, pronounce only the *n*.
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: In pronouncing a medical term, if *pn* is at the beginning of the word, pronounce only the *n*.
    Page Ref: 8
    Learning Obj.: 1-6
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Pronunciation

38. A combining vowel is placed between a word root and a suffix if the suffix begins with a consonant.
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

39. A combining vowel is placed between two word roots only if the second word root begins with a consonant.
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: A combining vowel is placed between two word roots even if the second word root begins with a vowel.
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

40. A suffix can be used to indicate a surgical procedure.
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 3

Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

41. Word roots frequently refer to a body structure, organ, or system.
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

42. The combining form gastr/o means "liver."
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: The combining form gastr/o means "stomach."
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

43. The combining form rhin/o means "head."
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: The combining form rhin/o means "nose."
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

44. The combining form oste/o means "bone."
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

45. The suffix -ectomy means "study of."
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: The suffix -ectomy means "to surgically remove."
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

46. The suffix -itis means "inflammation."
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2

Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

47. The suffix *-pathy* means "enlarged."
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: The suffix *-pathy* means "disease."
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

48. The prefix *dys-* means "abnormal or painful."
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

49. The prefix *sub-* means "without."
    Answer: False
    Correct Answer: The prefix *sub-* means "under or beneath."
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

50. The prefix *post-* means "after."
    Answer: True
    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building


**Multiple-Choice Questions**

51. Which of the following is NOT one of the word parts in a medical term?
    a. Combining vowel
    b. Word root
    c. Combining form
    d. Suffix
    Answer: c
    Explanation:
    a. Combining vowel: links the root to the suffix or a root to another root
    b. Word root: core of the word and element from which other words are formed

c. Combining form: correct
d. Suffix: added at the end of the word

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

52. Which of the following is NOT one of the common types of medical terms?
    a. Latin words
    b. French words
    c. modern English words
    d. Greek words
       Answer: b
       Explanation:
    a. Latin words: most of the body's organs are from Latin words
    b. French words: correct
    c. modern English words: there are many current English words
    d. Greek words: many terms that describe diseases are from Greek words

Page Ref: 2
Learning Obj.: 1-1
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

53. Which of the following answers is an example of an eponym?
    a. Alzheimer disease
    b. cardiology
    c. irritable bowel syndrome
    d. magnetic resonance imaging
       Answer: a
       Explanation:
    a. Alzheimer disease: correct
    b. cardiology: is not an eponym
    c. irritable bowel syndrome: is not an eponym
    d. magnetic resonance imaging: is not an eponym

Page Ref: 2
Learning Obj.: 1-1
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

54. Which medical terminology word part provides the essential meaning of the word?
    a. combining vowel
    b. word root
    c. suffix

d. prefix

Answer: b

Explanation:
a. combining vowel: links the root to the suffix or a root to another root
b. word root: correct
c. suffix: added at the end of the word to modify the meaning
d. prefix: added at the beginning of the word to modify the meaning

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

55. Which of the following is NOT information frequently referred to by word roots?
    a. body structure
    b. organ
    c. system
    d. diseases

Answer: d

Explanation:
a. body structure: there are medical terms to describe the body planes and direction (i.e., distal)
b. organ: there are medical terms to describe the organs and organ systems (i.e., renal)
c. system: there are medical terms used for each body and organ system (i.e., integumentary)
d. diseases: correct

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

56. Which of the following is NOT the type of information provided by a prefix?
    a. procedure
    b. position
    c. number
    d. time

Answer: a

Explanation:
a. procedure: correct
b. position: the position can be described by a prefix (i.e., *pre-* means "in front of")
c. number: the number can be described by a prefix (i.e., *quadri-* means "four")
d. time: the time can be described by a prefix (i.e., *post-* means "after")

Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2

57. Which of the following statements regarding prefixes is NOT true?
    a. Prefixes indicate surgical procedures.
    b. Prefixes are found at the beginning of terms.
    c. Many medical terms do not have a prefix.
    d. A hyphen is placed at the end of a prefix when it is written by itself.
    Answer: a
    Explanation:
    a. Prefixes indicate surgical procedures: correct
    b. Prefixes are found at the beginning of terms: yes, the prefix is at the beginning of the term
    c. Many medical terms do not have a prefix: yes, not all terms have a prefix
    d. A hyphen is placed at the end of a prefix when it is written by itself: yes, if you write a prefix by itself, a hyphen is placed at the end to denote it is a prefix

    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

58. Which of the following is the type of information provided by a suffix?
    a. diagnostic procedure
    b. positions
    c. numbers
    d. times
    Answer: a
    Explanation:
    a. diagnostic procedure: correct
    b. positions: this is provided by a prefix
    c. numbers: this is provided by a prefix
    d. times: this is provided by a prefix

    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

59. Which of the following statements regarding suffixes is NOT true?
    a. A hyphen is placed at the front of a suffix when it is written by itself.
    b. A suffix gives information such as conditions or diseases.
    c. Suffixes give the essential meaning of the term.
    d. Suffixes are placed at the end of a medical term.
    Answer: c
    Explanation:

a. A hyphen is placed at the front of a suffix when it is written by itself: yes, if you write a suffix by itself, you put a hyphen in front to show it is a suffix (i.e., *-ate*)
b. A suffix gives information such as conditions or diseases: yes, the suffix gives information such as a disease or a condition (i.e., *-dipsia* = "thirst")
c. Suffixes give the essential meaning of the term: correct
d. Suffixes are placed at the end of a medical term: yes, suffixes are placed at the end of the term (i.e., in *cardiology*, the suffix is *-logy*)

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

60. In which situation is a combining vowel never used?
    a. between two word roots
    b. between a word root and a suffix when the suffix begins with a consonant
    c. between a prefix and a word root
    d. a combining vowel is needed in all the above situations
    Answer: c
    Explanation:
    a. between two word roots: sometimes a combining vowel is needed to ease pronunciation between two word roots (i.e., *gastrointestinal*)
    b. between a word root and a suffix when the suffix begins with a consonant: sometimes a combining vowel is needed to ease pronunciation between a word root and a suffix (i.e., *cardiology*)
    c. between a prefix and a word root: correct
    d. a combining vowel is needed in all the above situations: a combining vowel is not needed between a prefix and a word root

Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Understanding
Question Type: Word Building

61. Which of the following statements regarding combining vowels is true?
    a. A combining vowel is used between a prefix and a word root.
    b. A combining vowel is used to make a prefix more pronounceable.
    c. A combining vowel is placed between two word roots.
    d. A combining vowel is placed between a word root and a suffix if the suffix begins with a vowel.
    Answer: c
    Explanation:
    a. A combining vowel is used between a prefix and a word root: false, a combining vowel is not used between these two
    b. A combining vowel is used to make a prefix more pronounceable: false, a combining vowel is not used with a prefix

c. A combining vowel is placed between two word roots: correct
d. A combining vowel is placed between a word root and a suffix if the suffix begins with a vowel: false, if the suffix begins with a vowel, a combining vowel is not needed.

Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Understanding
Question Type: Word Building

62. When reading an unfamiliar medical term, the first step in analyzing the term is to:
    a. put the meaning of the word parts together
    b. sound the word out loud
    c. define each word part
    d. divide the term into its word parts
    Answer: d
    Explanation:
    a. put the meaning of the word parts together: you first break the word into smaller pieces
    b. sound the word out loud: you first break the word into smaller pieces
    c. define each word part: you first break the word into smaller pieces
    d. divide the term into its word parts: correct

Page Ref: 6
Learning Obj.: 1-4
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

63. In making a term that ends in -um plural, you should:
    a. keep the -um and add an -a
    b. drop the -um and add an -a
    c. drop the -um and add -ta
    d. drop the -um and add a -y
    Answer: b
    Explanation:
    a. keep the -um and add an -a: this is not correct; drop the -um and add an -a
    b. drop the -um and add an -a: correct
    c. drop the -um and add -ta: this is not correct; drop the -um and add an -a
    d. drop the -um and add a -y: this is not correct; drop the -um and add an -a

Page Ref: 7
Learning Obj.: 1-5
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Plurals

64. If a word ends in -us, make it plural by:

a. keeping the *-us* and adding *-ta*
b. dropping the *-us* and adding *-ies*
c. keeping the *-us* and adding *-e*
d. dropping the *-us* and adding *-i*
Answer: d
Explanation:
a. keeping the *-us* and adding *-ta*: not correct; drop *-us* and add *-i*
b. dropping the *-us* and adding *-ies*: not correct; drop *-us* and add *-i*
c. keeping the *-us* and adding *-e*: not correct; drop *-us* and add *-i*
d. dropping the *-us* and adding *-i*: correct

Page Ref: 7
Learning Obj.: 1-5
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Plurals

65. Which combining form means "heart"?
    a. cardi/o
    b. carcin/o
    c. gastr/o
    d. hepat/o
    Answer: a
    Explanation:
    a. cardi/o: correct
    b. carcin/o = cancer
    c. gastr/o = stomach
    d. hepat/o = liver

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

66. Which combining form is spelled incorrectly?
    a. gastr/o
    b. carcen/o
    c. rhin/o
    d. oste/o
    Answer: b
    Explanation:
    a. gastr/o: spelled correctly
    b. carcen/o: correct
    c. rhin/o: spelled correctly
    d. oste/o: spelled correctly

Page Ref: 3

67. Which combining form means "nose"?
   a.  gastr/o
   b.  hepat/o
   c.  rhin/o
   d.  electr/o
   Answer: c
   Explanation:
   a.  gastr/o = stomach
   b.  hepat/o = liver
   c.  rhin/o: correct
   d.  electr/o = electricity

   Page Ref: 3
   Learning Obj.: 1-2
   Taxonomy: Remembering
   Question Type: Word Building

68. Which combining form means "stomach"?
   a.  cardi/o
   b.  gastr/o
   c.  hepat/o
   d.  arthr/o
   Answer: b
   Explanation:
   a.  cardi/o = heart
   b.  gastr/o: correct
   c.  hepat/o = liver
   d.  arthr/o = joint

   Page Ref: 3
   Learning Obj.: 1-2
   Taxonomy: Remembering
   Question Type: Word Building

69. The combining form *cephal/o* means:
   a.  bone
   b.  head
   c.  muscle
   d.  liver
   Answer: b
   Explanation:
   a.  bone: combining form oste/o means "bone"

b.   head: correct
c.   muscle: combining form my/o means "muscle"
d.   liver: combining form hepat/o means "liver"

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

70. Which suffix is misspelled?
a.   -ektomy
b.   -logy
c.   -megaly
d.   -itis
Answer: a
Explanation:
a.   -ektomy: correct
b.   -logy: spelled correctly
c.   -megaly: spelled correctly
d.   -itis: spelled correctly

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Spelling

71. Which suffix means "inflammation"?
a.   -gram
b.   -megaly
c.   -logy
d.   -itis
Answer: d
Explanation:
a.   -gram = a record or picture
b.   -megaly = enlarged
c.   -logy = the study of
d.   -itis: correct

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

72. The suffix -*megaly* means:
a.   study of
b.   enlarged

c.  record or picture
d.  disease
Answer: b
Explanation:
a.  study of: suffix -*logy* means "the study of"
b.  enlarged: correct
c.  record or picture: suffix -*gram* means "a record or picture"
d.  disease: suffix -*pathy* means "disease"

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

73. Which prefix is misspelled?
a.  inter-
b.  post-
c.  dis-
d.  sub-
Answer: c
Explanation:
a.  inter-: spelled correctly
b.  post-: spelled correctly
c.  dis-: correct
d.  sub-: spelled correctly

Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Spelling

74. Which prefix means "without"?
a.  a-
b.  bi-
c.  inter-
d.  post-
Answer: a
Explanation:
a.  a-: correct
b.  bi- = two
c.  inter- = between
d.  post- = after

Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering

75. The prefix *dys-* means:
    a. between
    b. two
    c. beneath
    d. abnormal
    Answer: d
    Explanation:
    a. between: *inter-* is "between"
    b. two: *bi-* is "two"
    c. below: *sub-* is "beneath"
    d. abnormal: correct

    Page Ref: 4
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

## **Matching**

| *Question* | *Correct Answer* |
| --- | --- |
| 76. combining vowel | connects two word roots |

Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

| 77. word root | foundation of a medical term |
| --- | --- |

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

| 78. suffix | used to indicate a procedure |
| --- | --- |

Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

| 79. prefix | used to indicate time |
| --- | --- |

Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2

Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

80. combining form                    word root + combining vowel
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

81. cardi/o                           heart
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

82. gastr/o                           stomach
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

83. hepat/o                           liver
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

84. rhin/o                            nose
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

85. cephal/o                          head
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

86. arthr/o                           joint
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

87. my/o                              muscle

Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

88. oste/o                          bone
    Page Ref: 5
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

89. electr/o                        electricity
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

90. carcin/o                        cancer
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-3
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

91. -pathy                          disease
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

92. -gram                           record
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

93. -megaly                         enlarged
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

94. -itis                           inflammation
    Page Ref: 3
    Learning Obj.: 1-2
    Taxonomy: Remembering
    Question Type: Word Building

95. -ectomy                                 surgical removal
Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

96. a-                                       without
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

97. inter-                                  between
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

98. dys-                                    abnormal
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

99. sub-                                    under
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

100. post-                                  after
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

**Short-Answer Essay**

1. List and describe the four word parts used to build medical terms.

   Suggested answer:
   1. Word root
      - foundation of a medical term

- often indicates the body system or part of the body that is being discussed
2. Prefix
   - added to the front of the term
   - indicates abnormal conditions, location of an organ, the number of parts, or the time (frequency)
3. Suffix
   - added to the end of the term
   - indicates condition, disease, or procedure
4. Combining vowel
   - usually an *o*
   - connects two word roots
   - connects word root and suffix if the suffix begins with a consonant

Page Ref: 3-4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

2. Describe the strategy for defining an unfamiliar medical term.

   Suggested answer:
   - Divide the term into its word parts
   - Define each word part
   - Put the meaning of the word parts together to see what the term is describing

Page Ref: 6
Learning Obj.: 1-4
Taxonomy: Understanding
Question Type: Word Building