Medical Terminology: Get Connected!, 3e (**Frucht**)
Chapter 1   Introduction to Medical Terminology

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: 4
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, 4
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 *a record* 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* 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: 3
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: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

26) Medical terminology is an efficient method of conveying important information because each term has a flexible meaning.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: 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
Question Type: Word Building

29) A combining form consists of a word root and a combining vowel.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

30) The prefix often indicates the body system or organ being discussed.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: 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
Explanation: Prefixes are placed before a word root.
Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

33) All medical terms must have a prefix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Many medical terms do not have a prefix.
Page Ref: 3
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
Explanation: 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) When pronouncing a medical term, *c* and *g* have a soft sound if followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Obj.: 1-6
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Pronunciation

37) When pronouncing a medical term, if *pn* is in the middle of a word, pronounce only the *n*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: When pronouncing a medical term, if *pn* is at the beginning of the word, pronounce only the *n*.
Page Ref: 7
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
Explanation: 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
Explanation: 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
Explanation: 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
Explanation: The suffix *-ectomy* means "surgical removal."
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
Explanation: The suffix *-pathy* means "disease."
Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

48) The prefix *dys-* means "abnormal, difficult, 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
Explanation: The prefix *sub-* means "under."
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

51) Which of the following is NOT one of the word parts used in a medical term?
A) Combining vowel
B) Word root
C) Combining form
D) Suffix
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The combining vowel links the root to the suffix or a root to another root, and it is a word part.
B) The word root is the core of the word and the element from which other words are formed. It is also a word part.
C) The combining form is not a word part; rather, it is constructed from two word parts.
D) The suffix is added at the end of the word, and it is a word part.
Page Ref: 4
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) Most of the body's organs are named from Latin words.
B) There are very few French words in medical terminology.
C) There are many modern English words used in medical terminology.
D) Many terms that describe diseases come from Greek words.
Page Ref: 2
Learning Obj.: 1-1
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

53) Which of the following words 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 is named for physician Alois Alzheimer.
B) Cardiology is not an eponym; it is built from word parts.
C) Irritable bowel syndrome is not an eponym; it is a modern English term.
D) Magnetic resonance imaging is not an eponym; it is a modern English term.
Page Ref: 2
Learning Obj.: 1-1
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

54) Which of the following medical terminology word parts provides the essential meaning of a word?
A) Combining vowel
B) Word root
C) Suffix
D) Prefix
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The combining vowel links the root to the suffix or a root to another root but has no real meaning.
B) The word root provides the essential meaning of a term.
C) A suffix is added at the end of the word root to modify the meaning.
D) A prefix is added at the beginning of the word root to modify the meaning.
Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

55) Which of the following is NOT the type of information typically provided by word roots?
A) Body structure
B) Organ
C) System
D) Diseases
Answer: D
Explanation: A) Word roots commonly describe body structures, organs, or systems.
B) Word roots commonly describe body structures, organs, or systems.
C) Word roots commonly describe body structures, organs, or systems.
D) Information about diseases is typically provided by suffixes.
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 information is typically provided by a suffix.
B) The position of something can be described by a prefix (e.g., *pre-* means "in front of").
C) A number can be described by a prefix (e.g., *quadri-* means "four").
D) Time can be described by a prefix (e.g., *post-* means "after").
Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

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) Suffixes typically provide procedure information, not prefixes.
B) A prefix is found at the beginning of the term.
C) Not all terms have a prefix.
D) If you write a prefix by itself, a hyphen is placed at the end to denote it is a prefix.
Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

58) Which of the following types of information is provided by a suffix?
A) Diagnostic procedures
B) Positions
C) Numbers
D) Times
Answer: A
Explanation: A) A suffix can provide information about a diagnostic procedure.
B) Position information is provided by a prefix.
C) Number information is provided by a prefix.
D) Time information 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) If you write a suffix by itself, put a hyphen in front to show it is a suffix (i.e., -*ate*).
B) A suffix gives information such as a disease or a condition (i.e., -*dipsia* = "thirst").
C) Word roots–not suffixes–give the essential meaning of the term.
D) 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 of the following situations 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 always used.
Answer: C
Explanation: A) Sometimes a combining vowel is needed to ease pronunciation between two word roots (i.e., *gastrointestinal*).
B) Sometimes a combining vowel is needed to ease pronunciation between a word root and a suffix (i.e., *cardiology*).
C) A combining vowel is never used between a prefix and a word root.
D) 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 not used between a prefix and a word root.
B) A combining vowel is not used with a prefix.
C) A combining vowel is placed between two word roots.
D) 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 out the word out loud
C) define each word part
D) divide the term into its word parts
Answer: D
Explanation: A) You must first break the word into smaller pieces.
B) You must first break the word into smaller pieces.
C) You must first break the word into smaller pieces.
D) You must first break the word into smaller pieces.
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-4
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

63) When pluralizing a term that ends in -*um*, 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) When pluralizing an -*um* term, drop the -*um* and add an -*a.*
B) When pluralizing an -*um* term, drop the -*um* and add an -*a.*
C) When pluralizing an -*um* term, drop the -*um* and add an -*a.*
D) When pluralizing an -*um* term, 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) When pluralizing an -*us* term, drop the -us and add -i.
B) When pluralizing an -*us* term, drop the -us and add -i.
C) When pluralizing an -*us* term, drop the -us and add -i.
D) When pluralizing an -*us* term, drop the -us and add -i.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Obj.: 1-5
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Plurals

65) Which of the following combining form means "heart?"
A) Cardi/o
B) Carcin/o
C) Gastr/o
D) Hepat/o
Answer: A
Explanation: A) *Cardi/o* means heart.
B) *Carcin/o* means cancer.
C) *Gastr/o* means stomach.
D) *Hepat/o* means liver.
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

66) Which of the following combining forms is spelled incorrectly?
A) Gastr/o
B) Carcen/o
C) Rhin/o
D) Oste/o
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Gastr/o* is spelled correctly.
B) *Carcen/o* is spelled incorrectly; it should be *carcin/o*.
C) *Rhin/o* is spelled correctly.
D) *Oste/o* is spelled correctly.
Page Ref: 3, 4
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Spelling

67) Which of the following combining forms means "nose?"
A) Gastr/o
B) Hepat/o
C) Rhin/o
D) Electr/o
Answer: C
Explanation: A) *Gastr/o* is "stomach."
B) *Hepat/o* is "liver."
C) *Rhin/o* is "nose."
D) *Electr/o* is "electricity."
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

68) Which of the following combining form means "stomach?"
A) Cardi/o
B) Gastr/o
C) Hepat/o
D) Arthr/o
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Cardi/o* is heart.
B) *Gastr/o* is "stomach."
C) *Hepat/o* is "liver."
D) *Arthr/o* is "joint."
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
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) The combining form *oste/o* means "bone."
B) The combining form *cephal/o* means "head."
C) The combining form *my/o* means "muscle."
D) The combining form *hepat/o* means "liver."
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

70) Which of the following suffixes is misspelled?
A) -ektomy
B) -logy
C) -megaly
D) -itis
Answer: A
Explanation: A) The suffix -*ektomy* is misspelled; it should be -*ectomy*.
B) The suffix -*logy* is spelled correctly.
C) The suffix -*megaly* is spelled correctly.
D) The suffix -*itis* is spelled correctly.
Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Spelling

71) Which of the following suffixes means "inflammation?"
A) -gram
B) -megaly
C) -logy
D) -itis
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix -*gram* refers to a record.
B) The suffix -*megaly* means "enlarged."
C) The suffix -*logy* means "the study of."
D) The suffix -*itis* refers to inflammation.
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) The suffix -*logy* means "the study of."
B) The suffix -*megaly* means "enlarged."
C) The suffix -*gram means* "a record."
D) The suffix -*pathy* means "disease."
Page Ref: 3
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

73) Which of the following prefixes is misspelled?
A) Inter-
B) Post-
C) Dis-
D) Sub-
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *inter-* is spelled correctly.
B) The prefix *post-* is spelled correctly.
C) The prefix *dis-* is misspelled; it should be dys-.
D) The prefix *sub-* is spelled correctly.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Spelling

74) Which of the following prefixes means "without?"
A) A-
B) Bi-
C) Inter-
D) Post-
Answer: A
Explanation: A) The prefix *a-* means "without."
B) The prefix *bi-* means "two."
C) The prefix *inter-* means "between."
D) The prefix *post-* means "after."
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

75) The prefix *dys-* means _____.
A) between
B) two
C) beneath
D) abnormal
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Inter-* is "between."
B) *Bi-* is "two."
C) S*ub-* is "under."
D) *Dys-* is "abnormal."
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-2
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

Match each term on the left with the correct definition on the right.

A) bone
B) used to indicate a procedure
C) used to indicate time
D) word root + combining vowel
E) liver
F) head
G) cancer
H) a record
I) under
J) nose
K) enlarged
L) abnormal
M) without
N) between
O) disease
P) electricity
Q) inflammation
R) muscle
S) heart
T) foundation of a medical term
U) joint
V) after
W) surgical removal
X) connects two word roots
Y) stomach

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

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

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

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

80) combining form
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

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

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

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

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

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

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

87) my/o
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

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

89) electr/o
Page Ref: 4
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

90) carcin/o
Page Ref: 3, 4
Learning Obj.: 1-3
Taxonomy: Remembering
Question Type: Word Building

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answers: 76) X 77) T 78) B 79) C 80) D 81) S 82) Y 83) E 84) J 85) F 86) U 87) R 88) A 89) P 90) G 91) O 92) H 93) K 94) Q 95) W 96) M 97) N 98) L 99) I 100) V

101) List and describe the four word parts used to build medical terms.
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 positions, numbers, times, or abnormal conditions
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

102) Describe the strategy for defining an unfamiliar medical term.
Answer: 1. Divide the term into its word parts.
2. Define each word part.
3. Put the meaning of the word parts together to see what the term is describing.
Page Ref: 5
Learning Obj.: 1-4
Taxonomy: Understanding
Question Type: Word Building