Medical Language, 4e (Turley)
Chapter 1   The Structure of Medical Language

1.1   Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Select the abbreviation that would NOT appear in a history and physical examination report.
A) ROS
B) CC
C) HIPAA
D) HPI
Answer: C
Explanation: A) ROS does appear in a history and physical examination report.
B) CC does appear in a history and physical examination report.
C) Correct!
D) HPI does appear in a history and physical examination report.
Page Ref: 22
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Abbreviations

2) Anesthesia is defined as _____.
A) state of unawareness
B) state of unconsciousness
C) condition of being without sensation
D) condition without pain
Answer: C
Explanation: A) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
B) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
C) Correct!
D) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
Page Ref: 12
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

3) With bradycardia, there is a _____.
A) fast heart rate
B) reversal of an abnormal heart
C) process of recording the heart
D) condition of a slow heart
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This does not describe bradycardia.
B) This does not describe bradycardia.
C) This does not describe bradycardia.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

4) Which suffix means "process of using an instrument to examine"?
A) -scopy
B) -gram
C) -oma
D) -graphy
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The suffix -gram does not mean this.
C) The suffix -oma does not mean this.
D) The suffix -graphy does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

5) The prefix that means "after; behind" is _____.
A) poly-
B) post-
C) pre-
D) peri-
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The prefix poly- does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) The prefix pre- does not mean this.
D) The prefix peri- does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

6) Which word means "inflammation of the lung"?
A) neuritis
B) hepatitis
C) pneumonitis
D) laryngitis
Answer: C
Explanation: A) Neuritis is inflammation of a nerve.
B) Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver.
C) Correct!
D) Laryngitis is inflammation of the larynx.
Page Ref: 15
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

7) *Vertebrae* means _____.
A) one bone of the spine
B) more than one bone of the spine
C) pertaining to the spine
D) in the direction of the spine
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Vertebrae* is the plural form–more than one bone of the spine.
B) Correct!
C) Vertebrae is a noun, not an adjective.
D) Vertebrae does not mean in the direction of the spine.
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

8) Which is the plural form of *apex*?
A) apexs
B) apices
C) apis
D) apae
Answer: B
Explanation: A) This is not the plural of *apex*.
B) Correct!
C) This is not the plural of *apex*.
D) This is not the plural of *apex*.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

9) The medical word *intrahepatic* means "_____ the liver."
A) between
B) below
C) beside
D) within
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

10) The surgeon performed a laryngectomy on the _____.
A) skin
B) lungs
C) voice box
D) nose
Answer: C
Explanation: A) *Laryng/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Laryng/o-* does not mean this.
C) Correct! *Laryng/o-* means "larynx; voice box."
D) *Laryng/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

11) *Pericardial* means "pertaining to _____ the heart."
A) within
B) below
C) around
D) in front of
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *peri-* does not mean "within."
B) The prefix *peri-* does not mean "below."
C) Correct!
D) The prefix *peri-* does not mean "in front of."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

12) The plural of the Latin noun *bronchus* is _____.
A) bronchi
B) bronchae
C) bronches
D) broncha
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
C) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
D) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

13) A gastroscopy is the _____.
A) process of using an instrument to examine the stomach
B) process of recording the activity of the stomach
C) process of measuring the stomach
D) process of surgically removing part of the stomach
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is not the meaning of *gastroscopy*.
C) This is not the meaning of *gastroscopy*.
D) This is not the meaning of *gastroscopy*.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

14) The definition of *tachycardia* is _____.
A) infection behind the heart
B) condition of a painful heart
C) picture within the heart
D) condition of a fast heart
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is not the definition of *tachycardia*.
B) This is not the definition of *tachycardia*.
C) This is not the definition of *tachycardia*.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

15) HIPAA assures the patient that his or her medical information is _____.
A) legible
B) accurate
C) documented in a certain format
D) secure
Answer: D
Explanation: A) HIPAA says nothing about medical information being legible.
B) HIPAA says nothing about medical information being accurate.
C) HIPAA says nothing about medical information being documented in a certain format.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

16) The word part *sub-* is a _____.
A) root
B) suffix
C) prefix
D) combining form
Answer: C
Explanation: A) *Sub-* is not a root.
B) *Sub-* is not a suffix.
C) Correct!
D) *Sub-* is not a combining form.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

17) Five separate language skills are critical to communication. Which skill involves the processing of medical language?
A) thinking and analyzing
B) reading
C) listening
D) speaking
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This skill does not involve processing information.
C) This skill does not involve processing information.
D) This skill does not involve processing information.
Page Ref: 3
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Communication

18) Which of the following is the skill that involves relaying the medical language?
A) thinking and analyzing
B) reading
C) typing
D) listening
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This skill does not involve relaying information.
B) This skill does not involve relaying information.
C) Correct!
D) This skill does not involve relaying information.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Communication

19) The study of word origins is _____.
A) etymology
B) medicology
C) logistics
D) Greekology
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) There is no such word.
C) This does not pertain to word origins.
D) There is no such word.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Origins

20) Which is the foundation of a medical word?
A) prefix
B) combining vowel
C) suffix
D) combining form
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix is not the foundation.
B) The combining vowel is not the foundation.
C) The suffix is not the foundation.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

21) All of the following are TRUE about a medical record EXCEPT _____.
A) it is a medicolegal record
B) it contains medical documents
C) it has more extensive documentation in the physician's office than in the hospital
D) it can be used in a court of law
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is a true statement.
B) This is a true statement.
C) Correct! Hospitals use more extensive documentation than physician's offices.
D) This is a true statement.
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.8
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Records

22) The combining form *mamm/o-* means _____.
A) "nose"
B) "retina"
C) "face"
D) "breast"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Mamm/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Mamm/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Mamm/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

23) The combining form *hepat/o-* means _____.
A) "blood"
B) "liver"
C) "kidney"
D) "urine"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Hepat/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) *Hepat/o-* does not mean this.
D) *Hepat/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

24) The suffix -*oma* means _____.
A) "mass; tumor"
B) "enlargement"
C) "cancer"
D) "disease"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The suffix -*oma* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*oma* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*oma* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

25) Which is the plural form for the Latin word *testis*?
A) testes
B) testium
C) testises
D) testices
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is not the plural form.
C) This is not the plural form.
D) This is not the plural form.
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

26) The abbreviation *EHR* means _____.
A) electronic health record
B) electronic patient report
C) elective paper record
D) elective health record
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) *EHR* does not mean this.
C) *EHR* does not mean this.
D) *EHR* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 22
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

27) The abbreviation *CC* means _____.
A) clinical copy
B) central complaint
C) chief complaint
D) computerized copy
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation *CC*.
B) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation *CC*.
C) Correct!
D) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation *CC*.
Page Ref: 22
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

28) The plural form for the word *phalanx* is _____.
A) phalanxs
B) phalanices
C) phalanges
D) phalanx
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is not the plural form.
B) This is not the plural form.
C) Correct!
D) This is not the plural form.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

29) The combining form *ven/o-* means _____.
A) "vein"
B) "artery"
C) "blood vessel"
D) "leg"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The combining form *ven/o-* does not mean this.
C) The combining form *ven/o-* does not mean this.
D) The combining form *ven/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

30) The suffix *-gram* means _____.
A) "process of recording"
B) "picture; record"
C) "x-ray"
D) "instrument used to examine"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix *-gram* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) The suffix *-gram* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-gram* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

31) Which word means "enlargement of the liver"?
A) hepatomegaly
B) cardiomegaly
C) intestinomegaly
D) mammomegaly
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) *Cardiomegaly* means "enlargement of the heart."
C) There is no such medical word.
D) There is no such medical word.
Page Ref: 8, 14
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

32) The word *endotracheal* means "pertaining to within the _____."
A) stomach
B) trachea
C) vein
D) blood vessel
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Trache/o-* does not mean "stomach."
B) Correct!
C) *Trache/o-* does not mean "vein."
D) *Trache/o-* does not mean "blood vessel."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

33) The prefix *brady-* means _____.
A) "enlargement"
B) "fast"
C) "many"
D) "slow"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *brady-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *brady-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *brady-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

34) The prefix *dys-* means _____.
A) "bad; inadequate"
B) "below; underneath"
C) "abnormal; difficult; painful"
D) "before; in front of"
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *dys-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *dys-* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) The prefix *dys-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 15
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

35) Which describes the CORRECT order of word parts in a medical word?
A) The prefix is joined to the beginning of the combining form.
B) The prefix is joined to the end of the combining form.
C) The suffix comes at the beginning of the combining form.
D) Hyphens are added when word parts are joined.
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is not the correct order of word parts.
C) This is not the correct order for word parts.
D) Hyphens are deleted when word parts are joined.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

36) The origin of medical language is in _____.
A) Latin
B) Greek
C) Latin and Greek
D) many languages, including Latin and Greek
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is true but it is not the only language.
B) This is true but it is not the only language.
C) These are not the only languages.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Origins

37) The word part that gives a medical word its meaning is the _____.
A) prefix
B) suffix
C) hyphen
D) combining form
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix does not give the word its meaning.
B) The suffix does not give the word its meaning.
C) The hyphen is not a word part.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

38) The combining form in the word *pneumonia* means _____.
A) "mind"
B) "air; lung"
C) "condition; state; thing"
D) "surgical removal"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The combining form *pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) The combining form *pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
D) The combining form *pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

39) The five skills of medical language include _____.
A) spelling medical words
B) analyzing medical words
C) pronouncing medical words
D) all of the above
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
B) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
C) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 3—4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

40) Two parts of a combining form include a _____.
A) root and a suffix
B) prefix and a hyphen
C) root and the combining vowel
D) suffix and a combining vowel
Answer: C
Explanation: A) A combining form does not include this.
B) A combining form does not include this.
C) Correct!
D) A combining form does not include this.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

41) Which of the following is an example of a combining form?
A) *intra-*
B) *-ectomy*
C) *ven/o-*
D) *poly-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is a prefix, not a combining form.
B) This is a suffix, not a combining form.
C) Correct!
D) This is a prefix, not a combining form.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

42) Which of the following is an example of a suffix?
A) *-ia*
B) *post-*
C) *dys-*
D) *nas/o-*
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is a prefix, not a suffix.
C) This is a prefix, not a suffix.
D) This is a combining form, not a suffix.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

43) Suffixes such as *-iatry*, *-ist*, and *-logy* are related to _____.
A) medical specialties or specialists
B) procedures or instruments
C) diseases
D) colors
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) These suffixes are not related to procedures or instruments.
C) These suffixes are not related to diseases.
D) These suffixes are not related to colors.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

44) Prefixes such as *hypo-* and *poly-* indicate _____.
A) degree or quality
B) an adjective
C) amount, number, or speed
D) weight
Answer: C
Explanation: A) These prefixes do not indicate degree or quality.
B) These prefixes do not indicate an adjective.
C) Correct!
D) These prefixes do not indicate a weight.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

45) The prefixes *anti-* and *dys-* belong to a category that describes _____.
A) degree or quality
B) amount, number, or speed
C) location or direction
D) all of the above
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) These prefixes do not describe degree or quality.
C) These prefixes do not describe amount, number, or speed.
D) These prefixes only belong to one of the categories above.
Page Ref: 12
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

46) Which suffix means "process of recording"?
A) *-pathy*
B) *-graphy*
C) *-ation*
D) *-iatry*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) The suffix *-ation* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-iatry* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

47) After you divide a medical word into its word parts, you get the definition of the word by beginning with the meaning of the _____.
A) prefix
B) combining form
C) suffix
D) Latin singular
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The definition does not begin with the meaning of the prefix.
B) The definition does not begin with the meaning of the combining form.
C) Correct!
D) The Latin singular is not related to defining a medical word.
Page Ref: 15
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

48) Which word is an example of a Latin singular noun?
A) diagnoses
B) phalanx
C) carcinoma
D) nucleus
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is a Latin plural noun.
B) This is a Greek singular noun.
C) This is a Greek singular noun.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

49) Which word is an example of a Greek singular noun?
A) ganglion
B) atrium
C) bronchi
D) testis
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is a Latin singular noun.
C) This is a Latin plural noun.
D) This is a Latin singular noun.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

50) The medical word *diverticulum* is a Latin noun. You would make the plural form by changing the word ending -*um* to _____.
A) -*a*
B) -*ices*
C) -*us*
D) -*ae*
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is not the correct plural form for this Latin noun.
C) This is a singular, not a plural, form.
D) This is not the correct plural form for this Latin noun.
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

51) Which of the following is a disadvantage of the paper medical record?
A) Only one person at a time can access information from it.
B) It can become lost.
C) It can take time to retrieve it, if it is stored in an off-site location.
D) all of the above
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is true, but it is not the only answer.
B) This is true, but it is not the only answer.
C) This is true, but it is not the only answer.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 20
Learning Outcome: 1.8
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Records

52) The combining form *append/o-* means _____.
A) "surgical removal"
B) "appendix"
C) "hanging"
D) "intestine"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The combining form *append/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) The combining form *append/o-* does not mean this.
D) The combining form *append/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

53) The combining form *arthr/o-* means _____.
A) "artery"
B) "abdomen"
C) "bone"
D) "joint"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The combining form *arthr/o-* does not mean this.
B) The combining form *arthr/o-* does not mean this.
C) The combining form *arthr/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

54) The combining form *cardi/o-* means _____.
A) "chest"
B) "heart"
C) "lungs"
D) "rib"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The combining form *cardi/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) The combining form *cardi/o-* does not mean this.
D) The combining form *cardi/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

55) The combining form *communicat/o-* means _____.
A) "communication"
B) "impart; transmit"
C) "hearing; listening"
D) "speech"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Communicat/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) *Communicat/o-* does not mean this.
D) *Communicat/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

56) The combining form *cutane/o-*, as in the word *subcutaneous*, means _____.
A) "mass; tumor"
B) "medicine"
C) "skin"
D) "underneath"
Answer: C
Explanation: A) *Cutane/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Cutane/o-* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) The prefix *sub-* means "underneath."
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

57) The combining form *esthes/o-* means _____.
A) "drug; medicine"
B) "feeling; sensation"
C) "surgery"
D) "touch"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Esthes/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) *Esthes/o-* does not mean this.
D) *Esthes/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

58) The combining form *gastr/o-* means _____.
A) "abdomen"
B) "gas"
C) "nerve"
D) "stomach"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Gastr/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Gastr/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Gastr/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

59) The combining form for uterus is _____.
A) *lapar/o-*
B) *cholecyst/o-*
C) *hyster/o-*
D) *muscul/o-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) *Lapar/o-* does not mean "uterus."
B) *Cholecyst/o-* does not mean "uterus."
C) Correct!
D) *Muscul/o-* does not mean "uterus."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

60) The combining form *laryng/o-* means _____.
A) "breast"
B) "larynx; voice box"
C) "abdomen"
D) "digestion"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Laryng/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) *Laryng/o-* does not mean this.
D) *Laryng/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

61) The combining form *medic/o-* means _____.
A) "nourishment"
B) "drug; prescription"
C) "health"
D) "medicine; physician"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Medic/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Medic/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Medic/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

62) The combining form *neur/o-* means _____.
A) "nerve"
B) "feeling; sensation"
C) "pressure"
D) "pain"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) Neur/o- does not mean this.
C) Neur/o- does not mean this.
D) Neur/o- does not mean this.
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

63) The combining form *pneumon/o-* means _____.
A) "breathe"
B) "eating; swallowing"
C) "paralysis"
D) "air; lung"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

64) The combining form *psych/o-* means _____.
A) "brain"
B) "head"
C) "mind"
D) "thinking"
Answer: C
Explanation: A) *Psych/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Psych/o-* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) *Psych/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

65) The combining form *thyroid/o-* means _____.
A) "thyroid gland"
B) "joint"
C) "gallbladder"
D) "therapy"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) *Thyroid/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Thyroid/o-* does not mean this.
D) *Thyroid/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

66) The combining form *tonsill/o-* means _____.
A) "infection"
B) "mouth"
C) "throat"
D) "tonsil"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Tonsill/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Tonsill/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Tonsill/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

67) The combining form *urin/o-* means _____.
A) urinary system
B) urine
C) urine; urinary system
D) kidney
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
B) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
C) Correct!
D) *Urin/o-* does not mean "kidney."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

68) Communication in any language consists of _____.
A) two language skills
B) three language skills
C) four language skills
D) five language skills
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is not correct.
B) This is not correct.
C) This is not correct.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 3
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Communication

69) Which of the following is NOT a medical word part?
A) combining form
B) plural
C) prefix
D) suffix
Answer: B
Explanation: A) A combining form is a word part.
B) Correct!
C) A prefix is a word part.
D) A suffix is a word part.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

70) If a medical word has a suffix, the suffix is found _____.
A) at the beginning of the medical word
B) at the end of the medical word
C) in the middle of the medical word
D) anywhere in the medical word
Answer: B
Explanation: A) A suffix is not at the beginning of the medical word.
B) Correct!
C) A suffix is not in the middle of the medical word.
D) A suffix cannot be just anywhere in the medical word.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

71) Combining forms _____.
A) modify the meaning of the prefix and the suffix
B) modify the meaning of the prefix
C) modify the meaning of the suffix
D) provide the medical meaning of the word
Answer: D
Explanation: A) Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
B) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
C) Suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

72) A suffix _____.
A) can be a single letter or a group of letters
B) can be placed anywhere in the medical word
C) must be a single letter
D) modifies the meaning of the prefix in the word
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) A suffix is only found at the end of a medical word.
C) A suffix can be a single letter or a group of letters.
D) A suffix does not modify the meaning of the prefix.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

73) The suffix -ac means _____.
A) "condition"
B) "disease"
C) "pertaining to"
D) "process"
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This suffix -ac does not mean this.
B) This suffix -ac does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) This suffix -ac does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

74) The suffix -al means _____.
A) "enlargement"
B) "pertaining to"
C) "state"
D) "surgical removal"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix -al does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) This suffix -al does not mean this.
D) The suffix -al does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

75) The suffix *-metry* means _____.
A) "process of measuring"
B) "person who specializes in"
C) "many; much"
D) "process"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The suffix *-metry* does not mean this.
C) The suffix *-metry* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-metry* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

76) The suffix *-ation* means _____.
A) "being; having; process"
B) "disease"
C) "infection of; inflammation of"
D) "pertaining to"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The suffix *-ation* does not mean this.
C) The suffix *-ation* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-ation* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

77) The suffix *-ion* means _____.
A) "instrument used to examine"
B) "knowledge"
C) "action; condition"
D) "instrument used to record"
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The suffix *-ion* does not mean this.
B) This suffix *-ion* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) The suffix *-ion* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

78) The suffix *-ous* means _____.
A) "within"
B) "breathe; coil"
C) "action; condition"
D) "pertaining to"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix *-ous* does not mean this.
B) The suffix *-ous* does not mean this.
C) The suffix *-ous* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

79) The suffix *-ia* means _____.
A) "medical treatment"
B) "condition; state; thing"
C) "being; having; process"
D) "picture; record"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix *-ia* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) The suffix *-ia* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-ia* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

80) The suffix *-ism* means _____.
A) "many; much"
B) "person who specializes in"
C) "disease from a specific cause; process"
D) "study of"
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The suffix *-ism* does not mean this.
B) The suffix *-ism* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) The suffix *-ism* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

81) The suffix -*itis* means _____.
A) "infection of; inflammation of"
B) "medical treatment"
C) "disease"
D) "swelling"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The suffix -*itis* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*itis* does not mean this.
D) This suffix -*itis* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

82) The suffix -*megaly* means _____.
A) "infection of; inflammation of"
B) "enlargement"
C) "swelling"
D) "process of recording"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix -*megaly* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) This suffix -*megaly* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*megaly* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

83) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A) *Cost/o-* and *muscul/o-* both mean "muscle."
B) *Lapar/o-* and *append/o-* both mean "appendix."
C) *Gastr/o-* and *hepat/o-* both mean "stomach."
D) *Enter/o-* and *intestin/o-* both mean "intestine."
Answer: D
Explanation: A) Only *muscul/o-* means "muscle."
B) Only *append/o-* means "appendix."
C) Only *gastr/o-* means "stomach."
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

84) The suffix *-osis* means _____.
A) condition; process
B) enlargement
C) condition; state; thing
D) pertaining to
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The suffix *-osis* does not mean this.
C) The suffix *-osis* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-osis* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

85) The suffix *-pathy* means _____.
A) "many; much"
B) "disease"
C) "infection of; inflammation of"
D) "condition; process"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

86) The suffix *-ectomy* means _____.
A) "instrument"
B) "pertaining to"
C) "operation"
D) "surgical removal"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix *-ectomy* does not mean this.
B) The suffix *-ectomy* does not mean this.
C) The suffix *-ectomy* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

87) The suffix -*graphy* means _____.
A) "process of recording"
B) "medical treatment"
C) "process of measuring"
D) "action; condition"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The suffix -*graphy* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*graphy* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*graphy* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

88) The suffix -*iatry* means _____.
A) "person who specializes in"
B) "surgically created opening"
C) "medical treatment"
D) "pertaining to"
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The suffix -*iatry* does not mean this.
B) The suffix -*iatry* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) This suffix -*iatry* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

89) The suffix -*logy* means _____.
A) "knowledge"
B) "mind"
C) "process of measuring"
D) "study of"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix -*logy* does not mean this.
B) The suffix -*logy* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*logy* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

90) The suffix -*scope* means _____.
A) "instrument used to examine"
B) "process of measuring"
C) "process of recording"
D) "instrument used to record"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The suffix -*scope* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*scope* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*scope* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

91) The suffix -*stomy* means _____.
A) "mouth"
B) "pertaining to"
C) "process of using an instrument to examine"
D) "surgically created opening"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix -*stomy* does not mean this.
B) The suffix -*stomy* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*stomy* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

92) Which of the following statements regarding prefixes is TRUE?
A) All medical words must contain at least one prefix.
B) A medical word cannot contain more than one prefix.
C) Not every medical word contains a prefix; it is an optional medical word part.
D) Prefixes are found at the end of a medical word.
Answer: C
Explanation: A) Some medical words do not contain a prefix.
B) Some medical words contain two prefixes.
C) Correct!
D) Suffixes, not prefixes, are found at the end of a medical word.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

93) Which of the following statements concerning prefixes is FALSE?
A) All medical words must have a prefix.
B) Prefixes are at the beginning of the medical word.
C) Prefixes can be a single letter.
D) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form.
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is a true statement.
C) This is a true statement.
D) This is a true statement.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

94) Which of the following statements about prefixes is TRUE?
A) A prefix can be found anywhere in the medical word.
B) A prefix can be found at the end of a medical word.
C) A prefix can be found at the beginning of a medical word.
D) A prefix can be found in the middle of a medical word.
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This statement is not true.
B) This statement is not true.
C) Correct!
D) This statement is not true.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

95) A prefix _____.
A) has its own meaning as the foundation of the medical word
B) modifies the meaning of the combining form
C) modifies the meaning of the second prefix, if two prefixes are present
D) modifies the meaning of the suffix
Answer: B
Explanation: A) A prefix is not the foundation of the medical word.
B) Correct!
C) A prefix modifies the combining form.
D) A prefix modifies the combining form.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

96) The prefix *intra-* means _____.
A) "before; in front of"
B) "pertaining to"
C) "between"
D) "within"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
B) This prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

97) The prefix *peri-* means _____.
A) "around"
B) "away from; without"
C) "within"
D) "not; without"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The prefix *peri-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *peri-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *peri-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

98) The prefix *sub-* means _____.
A) "above; more than normal"
B) "after; behind"
C) "below; underneath"
D) "innermost; within"
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *sub-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *sub-* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) The prefix *sub-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

99) The prefix *an-* means _____.
A) "away from; without"
B) "pertaining to"
C) "reversal of; without"
D) "not; without"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *an-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *an-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *an-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 12
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

100) The prefix *hyper-* means _____.
A) "above; more than normal"
B) "after; behind"
C) "below; deficient"
D) "many; much"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The prefix *hyper-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *hyper-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *hyper-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

101) The prefix *hypo-* means _____.
A) "bad; inadequate"
B) "after; behind"
C) "below; deficient"
D) "slow"
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *hypo-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *hypo-* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) The prefix *hypo-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

102) The prefix *poly-* means _____.
A) "four"
B) "abnormal; difficult; painful"
C) "three"
D) "many; much"
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *poly-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *poly-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *poly-* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

103) All of the following combining forms are related to structures located in the head or neck
EXCEPT _____.
A) *laryng/o-*
B) *nas/o-*
C) *psych/o-*
D) *hyster/o-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Laryng/o-* means "larynx; voice box" in the neck.
B) *Nas/o-* means "nose" in the head.
C) *Psych/o-* means "mind" in the head.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Anatomy and Physiology

104) The prefix *re-* means _____.
A) "again and again; backward; unable to"
B) "many; much"
C) "reversal of; without"
D) "across; through."
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The prefix *re-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *re-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *re-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 12
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

105) The prefix *post-* means _____.
A) "after; behind"
B) "before; in front of"
C) "above; upon"
D) "against"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The prefix *post-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *post-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *post-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

106) The prefix *tachy-* means _____.
A) "fast"
B) "pertaining to"
C) "slow"
D) "three"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The prefix *tachy-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *tachy-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *tachy-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

107) All of the following prefixes are related to a number EXCEPT _____.
A) *quadri-*
B) *bi-*
C) *tri-*
D) *eu-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *quadri-* means "four."
B) The prefix *bi-* means "two."
C) The prefix *tri-* means "three."
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

108) The prefix *anti-* means _____.
A) "against"
B) "between"
C) "around"
D) "across; through"
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The prefix *anti-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *anti-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *anti-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 12
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

109) Which of the following pairs of prefixes have an opposite meaning?
A) *sub-, post-*
B) *bi-, intra-*
C) *anti-, poly-*
D) *brady-, tachy-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) These do not have an opposite meaning.
B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

110) Which of the following pairs of prefixes have an opposite meaning?
A) *eu-, mal-*
B) *bi-, pre-*
C) *anti-, dys-*
D) *tachy-, tri-*
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
D) These do not have an opposite meaning.
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

111) Suffixes and their meanings can be grouped into all of these categories EXCEPT _____.
A) a disease
B) a location or direction
C) a medical specialty or specialist
D) a diagnostic, medical, or surgical procedure
Answer: B
Explanation: A) This is a category of suffixes.
B) Correct!
C) This is a category of suffixes.
D) This is a category of suffixes.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

112) Prefixes and their meanings can be grouped into all of these categories EXCEPT _____.
A) amount, number, or speed
B) location or direction
C) medical specialties
D) degree or quality
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is a category of prefixes.
B) This is a category of prefixes.
C) Correct!
D) This is a category of prefixes.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

113) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "condition of a fast heart"?
A) *-ion, brady-, intestin/o-*
B) *-itis, poly-, arthr/o-*
C) *-logy, dys-, muscul/o-*
D) *-ia, tachy-, card/i-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) These word parts do not mean "condition of a fast heart."
B) These word parts do not mean "condition of a fast heart."
C) These word parts do not mean "condition of a fast heart."
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

114) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "disease of the joint"?
A) *-itis, append/o-*
B) *-pathy, arthr/o-*
C) *-scope, colon/o-*
D) *-graphy, mamm/o-*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) These word parts do not mean "disease of the joint."
B) Correct!
C) These word parts do not mean "disease of the joint."
D) These word parts do not mean "disease of the joint."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

115) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "process of making an incision in the abdomen"?
A) *-tomy, lapar/o-*
B) *-ectomy, intestin/o-*
C) *-scopy, gastr/o-*
D) *-osis, spir/o-*
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) These word parts do not mean that.
C) These word parts do not mean that.
D) These word parts do not mean that.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

116) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "medical treatment for the mind"?
A) *-ist, therap/o-*
B) *-ia, de-, ment/o-*
C) *-iatry, psych/o-*
D) *-ia, an-, esthes/o-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) These word parts do not mean "medical treatment for the mind."
B) These word parts do not mean "medical treatment for the mind."
C) Correct!
D) These word parts do not mean "medical treatment for the mind."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

117) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "picture of the breast"?
A) *-itis, enter/o-*

B) *-oma, hepat/o-*
C) *-gram, mamm/o-*
D) *-ectomy, laryng/o-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) These word parts do not mean "picture of the breast."
B) Correct!
C) These word parts do not mean "picture of the breast."
D) These word parts do not mean "picture of the breast."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

118) Which word means "pertaining to the heart"?
A) cardive
B) cardious
C) cardiac
D) cardiary
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is misspelled.
B) This is misspelled.
C) Correct!
D) This is misspelled.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

119) Which word means "pertaining to the muscle"?
A) muscular
B) musculal
C) musculive
D) musculary
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is misspelled.
C) This is misspelled.
D) This is misspelled.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

120) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the medical word *urinary*?
A) yoor
B) ih
C) nair
D) ee
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct
B) This is not the primary accented syllable.
C) This is not the primary accented syllable.
D) This is not the primary accented syllable.
Page Ref: 19
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Pronunciation

121) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the medical word *arthropathy*?
A) ar
B) thraw
C) pah
D) thee
Answer: B
Explanation: A) This is not the primary accented syllable.
B) Correct!
C) This is not the primary accented syllable.
D) This is not the primary accented syllable.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Pronunciation

122) Which combining form is related to a structure that might cause pain when you take a step?
A) *hepat/o-*
B) *arthr/o-*
C) *enter/o-*
D) *cost/o-*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The liver (*hepat/o-*) does not cause pain when you take a step.
B) Correct!
C) The intestine (*enter/o-*) does not cause pain when you take a step.
D) The rib (*cost/o-*) does not cause pain when you take a step.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

123) During an interview with a patient, the healthcare provider documents the abbreviation *CC* in the patient's medical record. The abbreviation *CC* as used here means _____.
A) chief complaint
B) complete blood count
C) coronary concerns
D) cubic centimeter
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) The abbreviation *CC* does not mean this.
C) The abbreviation *CC* does not mean this.
D) As used here, *CC* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

124) For a patient who is ready to be sent home from the hospital, the doctor dictates a *DS*. The abbreviation *DS* as used here means _____.
A) delirium seizures
B) dental surgery
C) dietary schedule
D) discharge summary
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The abbreviation *DS* does not mean this.
B) The abbreviation *DS* does not mean this.
C) The abbreviation *DS* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

125) The abbreviation for "diagnosis" is _____.
A) DG
B) DN
C) Ds
D) Dx
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is not the abbreviation for "diagnosis."
B) This is not the abbreviation for "diagnosis."
C) This is not the abbreviation for "diagnosis."
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

126) The abbreviation *H&P* means _____.
A) hemoglobin and hematocrit

B) herniated nucleus pulposus
C) history and physical
D) history of pain
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The abbreviation *H&P* does not mean this.
B) The abbreviation *H&P* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) The abbreviation *H&P* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

127) The abbreviation *HPI*, if seen on a patient's medical record, stands for _____.
A) health patient inquiry
B) history and physical examination
C) history of present illness
D) human and pork insulin
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The abbreviation *HPI* does not mean this.
B) The abbreviation *HPI* does not mean this.
C) Correct!
D) The abbreviation *HPI* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

128) The abbreviation for "physical examination" is _____.
A) *P&E*
B) *PA*
C) *PE*
D) *Px.*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is not the abbreviation for "physical examination."
B) This is not the abbreviation for "physical examination."
C) Correct!
D) This is not the abbreviation for "physical examination."
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

129) The abbreviation *PMH* might be seen in _____.
A) an EHR
B) a paper medical record
C) an EPR
D) all of the above
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Abbreviations

130) The abbreviation for "review of systems" is _____.
A) *R&S*
B) *ROS*
C) *RS*
D) *SR*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) This is not the abbreviation for "review of systems."
B) Correct!
C) This is not the abbreviation for "review of systems."
D) This is not the abbreviation for "review of systems."
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

131) If the abbreviation *SH* is found as a heading in a patient's medical record, it means
_____.
A) "skilled health care"
B) "social history"
C) "subjective health"
D) "suicidal history"
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The abbreviation *SH* does not mean this.
B) Correct!
C) The abbreviation *SH* does not mean this.
D) The abbreviation *SH* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

132) Which of the following pairs shows a MISSPELLED plural noun?
A) epididymis, epididymides
B) carcinoma, carcinomata
C) diagnosis, diagnoses
D) vertebra, vertebrides
Answer: D
Explanation: A) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
B) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
C) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Spelling

133) Which of the following pairs shows a MISSPELLED plural noun?
A) bronchus, bronches
B) sclera, sclerae
C) ovum, ova
D) testis, testes
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
C) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
D) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Spelling

134) The plural of the word *bronchus* is _____.
A) bronchi
B) bronchae
C) bronchus
D) broncha
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
C) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
D) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Spelling

135) Which suffix indicates a surgical procedure?
A) *-osis*
B) *tachy-*
C) *-pathy*
D) *-ectomy*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix *-osis* does not mean this.
B) This is a prefix, not a suffix.
C) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

136) The combining vowel is usually the letter _____.
A) i
B) a
C) ae
D) o
Answer: D
Explanation: A) An "i" is sometimes, but not usually, a combining vowel.
B) An "a" is sometimes, but not usually, a combining vowel.
C) The letters "ae" are a Latin plural noun ending, not a combining vowel.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

137) On the x-ray, Irene Rainer's spine shows several _____ that are misaligned.
A) vertebra
B) vertebras
C) vertebri
D) vertebrae
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is the singular form; the sentence requires a plural form.
B) This is not the plural form.
C) This is not the plural form.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

138) What two medical word parts combine to make a medical word that means "study of the mind"?
A) *pneumon/o-, -itis*
B) *psych/o-, -logy*
C) *neur/o-, -pathy*
D) *pre-, -graphy*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) These word parts do not have that meaning.
B) Correct!
C) These word parts do not have that meaning.
D) This prefix and suffix do not make a medical word.
Page Ref: 10, 13
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

139) Which prefix means the opposite of *hypo-*?
A) *pre-*
B) *poly-*
C) *hyper-*
D) *sub-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *pre-* is not the opposite of *hypo-*.
B) The prefix *poly-* is not the opposite of *hypo-*.
C) Correct!
D) The prefix *sub-* is not the opposite of *hypo-*.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

140) In what order should you put the meanings of the word parts in order to get the definition of the entire medical word?
A) combining form, combining form, prefix
B) suffix, combining form, prefix
C) prefix, suffix, combining form
D) suffix, prefix, combining form
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This order will not give you the correct definition of the medical word.
B) This order will not give you the correct definition of the medical word.
C) This order will not give you the correct definition of the medical word.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 16
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Word Building

141) The medical word *drug* originated from the _____ language.
A) French

B) Latin
C) Greek
D) Dutch
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The word *drug* is not French in origin.
B) The word *drug* is not Latin in origin.
C) The word *drug* is not Greek in origin.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Origins

142) The two skills involved in receiving medical language are _____.
A) typing and spelling
B) analyzing and understanding
C) reading and listening
D) listening and pronouncing
Answer: C
Explanation: A) These involve relaying medical language.
B) These involve processing medical language.
C) Correct!
D) Only listening is the skill of receiving medical language.
Page Ref: 3
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Communication

143) Which word part ends in a hyphen?
A) prefix
B) combining form
C) suffix
D) prefix and combining form
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is true, but it is not the complete answer.
B) This is true, but it is not the complete answer.
C) A suffix begins with a hyphen.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

144) The word *pelvic* contains what word parts?
A) combining form and suffix
B) combining form
C) prefix and suffix
D) prefix and combining form
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is true, but it is not the complete answer.
C) It does not contain a prefix.
D) It does not contain a prefix.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

145) The word *mammogram* contains what word parts?
A) combining form and suffix
B) combining form
C) prefix and suffix
D) prefix and combining form
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct!
B) This is true, but it is not the complete answer.
C) It does not contain a prefix.
D) It does not contain a prefix.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

146) Which of these word part pairs has an opposite meaning?
A) *anti-* and *sub-*
B) *-gram* and *-graphy*
C) *-ectomy* and *-pathy*
D) *pre-* and *post-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Anti-* means "against," and *sub-* means "below; underneath."
B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
D) Correct!
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

147) Which of these word part pairs has the same meaning?
A) *-scope* and *-scopy*
B) *-al* and *-ic*
C) *-ectomy* and *-pathy*
D) *pre-* and *post-*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) These have similar, but not the same, meanings.
B) Correct! Both mean "pertaining to."
C) These do not have the same meaning.
D) These do not have the same meaning.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

148) The word *tonsillitis* divides into what word parts?
A) *ton/o-* and *sill/o-* and *-itis*
B) *tonsill/o-* and *it/o-* and *-is*
C) *tonsill/o-* and *-itis*
D) *to-* and *nosill/o-* and *-itis*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) There is no combining form *sill/o-*.
B) There is no combining form *it/o-*.
C) Correct!
D) There is no combining form *nosill/o-*.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

1.2   Short Answer Questions

1) Dermatology is the _____ of the skin.
Answer: study
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

2) In the word *intravenous*, the prefix *intra-* means "_____."
Answer: within
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

3) *Cardiomegaly* means "_____ of the heart."
Answer: enlargement
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

4) The prefix that means "slow" is _____.
Answer: brady-
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

5) The plural of *diagnosis* is _____.
Answer: diagnoses
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

6) _____ is the study of word origins.
Answer: Etymology
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Origins

7) _____ is a combining form meaning "air; lung."
Answer: Pneumon/o-
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

8) _____ is a combining form meaning "heart."
Answer: Cardi/o-
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

9) The suffix _____ means "process of recording."
Answer: -graphy
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

10) The prefix in the word *bradycardia* means "_____."
Answer: slow
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

11) The study of the heart is known as _____.
Answer: cardiology
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

12) A combining form contains a/an _____, a forward slash, a combining vowel, and a hyphen.
Answer: root
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

13) A/an _____ is always positioned at the end of a medical word.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

14) The abbreviation *DX* or *Dx* stands for _____.
Answer: diagnosis
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.9
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Abbreviations

15) The combining form _____ means "stomach."
Answer: gastr/o-
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

16) The combining form _____ means "mind."
Answer: psych/o-
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

17) The combining form *append/o-* means "_____."
Answer: appendix
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

18) The combining form *arthr/o-* means "_____."
Answer: joint
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

19) The combining form *cutane/o-* means "_____."
Answer: skin
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

20) The combining form *therap/o-* means "_____."
Answer: treatment
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

21) The combining form *hepat/o-* means "_____."
Answer: liver
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

22) The combining form *mamm/o-* means "_____."
Answer: breast
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

23) The combining form *cost/o-* means "_____."
Answer: rib
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

24) The combining form *neur/o-* means "_____."
Answer: nerve
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

25) The combining form _____ means "uterus; womb."
Answer: uterus (womb)
Page Ref: 16
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

26) The combining form *cholecyst/o-* means "_____."
Answer: gallbladder
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

27) The combining form _____ means "life; living organism; living tissue."
Answer: bi/o-
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

28) The combining form *enter/o-* means "_____."
Answer: intestine
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

29) The combining form *pleg/o-* means "_____."
Answer: paralysis
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

30) The combining form _____ means "mind; chin."
Answer: ment/o-
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

31) The combining form *ven/o-* means "_____."
Answer: vein
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

32) The combining form *later/o-* means "_____."
Answer: side
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

33) There are three different kinds of word parts: prefixes, combining forms, and _____.
Answer: suffixes
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

34) The combining vowel is deleted when the combining form joins to a _____ that begins with a vowel.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 17
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

35) A/an _____ is the word part that is found at the end of a medical word.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

36) A/an _____, which is found at the end of a medical word, can be a single letter.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

37) Occasionally, a medical word has two _____ at the beginning of the medical word, one right after the other.
Answer: prefixes
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

38) The prefix *peri-* means "_____."
Answer: around
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

39) The prefix *brady-* means "_____."
Answer: slow
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

40) The prefix _____ means "before; in front of."
Answer: pre-
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

41) The prefix *tachy-* means "_____."
Answer: fast
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

42) The prefix _____ means "again and again."
Answer: re-
Page Ref: 12
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

43) The prefix _____ means "above; upon."
Answer: epi-
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

44) The prefix _____ means "within."
Answer: intra-
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

45) The prefix *anti-* means "_____."
Answer: against
Page Ref: 12
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

46) To define a medical word that contains a combining form and a suffix, you start with the meaning of the _____ first.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 15
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

47) To define a medical word that contains a prefix, combining form, and suffix, you start with the meaning of the _____ first.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 16
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

48) To form the plural of a singular *Latin* noun that ends in *-is*, you change the *-is* to _____.
Answer: -es
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

49) To form the plural of a singular *Latin* noun that ends in *-a*, you change the *-a* to _____.
Answer: -ae
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

50) To form the plural of a singular *Greek* noun that ends in *-nx*, you change the *-nx* to _____.
Answer: -nges
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

51) One of the disadvantages related to a/an _____ medical record is that only one healthcare professional can access it at a time.
Answer: paper
Page Ref: 20
Learning Outcome: 1.8
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Records

1.3 True/False Questions

1) Medical words are derived from several languages, including Latin and Greek.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Many medical words are from Latin or Greek words or other languages such as Dutch, French, and English.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Origins

2) Not every medical word contains a combining form.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Some words, such as *nurse*, have no word parts.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

3) Prefixes and suffixes modify or clarify the meaning of a medical word.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Just like in regular English, prefixes and suffixes in medical words modify or clarify the meaning of the word.
Page Ref: 8, 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

4) Medical words only contain one combining form.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Medical words may contain one or more combining forms.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

5) Every medical word contains one suffix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Some words, such as *nurse*, have no word parts.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

6) Every medical word contains a prefix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Not every medical word contains a prefix; it is an optional word part.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

7) A prefix can be as small as a single letter.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: The prefix *a-* means "away from; without."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

8) In order to define a medical word, you must first find the meaning of the suffix, followed by the meaning of the prefix, and finally the meaning of the combining form.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: By putting the meanings of the word parts in this order, you get the definition of the medical word.
Page Ref: 16
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

9) The patient's medical record is considered a legal document.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: The medical record is a medicolegal document.
Page Ref: 21
Learning Outcome: 1.8
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Records

10) The suffixes *-ac*, *-al*, and *-ar* mean "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Many suffixes mean "pertaining to."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

11) All medical and anatomical words have their origin in the Greek and Latin languages.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Some medical words originated in English, Dutch, French, and other languages.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Origins

12) The suffix *-scopy* means "process of recording."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix *-graphy* means "process of recording."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

13) A neuroma is a tumor of a nerve.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: *Neur/o-* means "nerve" and *-oma* means "tumor."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

14) Hypothyroidism is a disease caused by more-than-normal functioning of the thyroid gland.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: In hypothyroidism, the amount of thyroid hormone is below normal or deficient.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

15) The combining vowel gives meaning to the medical word.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form is the foundation of the medical word and gives meaning to the medical word. The combining vowel helps the combining form connect to another combining form or a suffix.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

16) A medical word always has a prefix, combining form, and suffix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: A medical word usually has a combining form and a suffix, but a prefix is an optional word part.
Page Ref: 7, 8, 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

17) The combining form *append/o-* means "appendix; small structure hanging from a larger structure."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

18) The combining form *arthr/o-* means "joint."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

19) The combining form *cardi/o-* means "heart."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

20) The combining form *communicat/o-* means "listen and speak."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: *Communicat/o-* means "impart; transmit."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

21) The combining form *cutane/o-* means "medicine."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: *Cutane/o-* means "skin."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

22) The combining form *esthes/o-* means "feeling; sensation."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

23) The combining form *gastr/o-* means "nerve."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: *Gastr/o-* means "stomach."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

24) The combining form *enter/o-* means "blood vessel."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: *Enter/o-* means "intestine."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

25) The combining form *hepat/o-* means "liver."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

26) The combining form *laryng/o-* means "larynx; voice box."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

27) The combining form *mamm/o-* means "liver."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form *mamm/o-* means "breast."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

28) The combining form *medic/o-* means "medicine; physician."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

29) The combining form *enter/o-* means "intestine."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

30) The combining form *neur/o-* means "nerve."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

31) The combining form *pneumon/o-* means "breath."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form *pneumon/o-* means "air; lung."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

32) The combining form *psych/o-* means "mind."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

33) The combining form *thyroid/o-* means "thyroid gland."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

34) The combining form *tonsill/o-* means "tonsil."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

35) The combining form *trache/o-* means "trachea; windpipe."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

36) The combining form *urin/o-* has only one definition, which is "urine."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: It means "urine; urinary system."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

37) The combining form *ven/o-* means "venous."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form *ven/o-* means "vein."
Page Ref: 13
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

38) Communication in any language consists of three language skills.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Communication consists of five language skills.
Page Ref: 3
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Communication

39) There are three different kinds of word parts.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

40) The suffix is the foundation of a medical word.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form is the foundation of a medical word.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

41) A suffix allows the combining form to join with other word parts.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: This is the job of the combining vowel, not the suffix.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

42) A medical word can only contain one combining form.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: A medical word can contain more than one combining form.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

43) Combining forms modify the meaning of the prefixes or suffixes.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of combining forms.
Page Ref: 8, 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

44) If present, a suffix is found at the beginning of the medical word.
Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A suffix is always found at the end of a medical word.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

45) A suffix can be a single letter.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

46) The suffix *-ac* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

47) The suffix *-al* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

48) The suffix *-ary* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

49) The suffix *-ation* means "pertaining to."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix *-ation* means "being; having; process."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

50) The suffix *-ic* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

51) The suffix *-ous* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

52) The suffix *-ism* means "disease from a specific cause; process."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

53) The suffix *-itis* means "infection of; inflammation of."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

54) The suffix *-megaly* means "disease."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix *-megaly* means "enlargement."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

55) The suffix *-oma* means "cancer."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix *-oma* means "mass; tumor."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

56) The suffix *-osis* means "condition; process."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

57) The suffix *-pathy* means "disease."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

58) The suffix *-ectomy* means "to cut into."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix *-ectomy* means "surgical removal. "
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

59) The suffix *-graphy* means "procedure."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix *-graphy* means "process of recording."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

60) The suffix *-iatry* means "surgical removal."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix *-iatry* means "medical treatment."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

61) The suffix *-logy* means "study of."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

62) The suffix -*scopy* means "process of cutting; process of making an incision."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix -*scopy* means "process of using an instrument to examine."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

63) The suffix -*stomy* means "surgically created opening."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

64) All medical words contain a prefix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Some medical words, such as *nurse*, do not contain any word parts.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

65) A prefix can be a single letter.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

66) A medical word can only contain one prefix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Occasionally, a medical word has two prefixes, one right after the other.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

67) If present, a prefix can be found either at the beginning or ending of a medical word.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: If present, a prefix is always at the beginning of a medical word.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

68) A prefix modifies the meaning of the suffix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: A prefix modifies the meaning of a combining form.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

69) The prefix *endo-* means "above; more than normal."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *endo-* means "innermost; within."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

70) The prefix *intra-* means "between."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *intra-* means "within."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

71) The prefix *peri-* means "around."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

72) The prefix *sub-* means "below; underneath."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

73) The prefix *hyper-* means "below; deficient."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *hyper-* means "above; more than normal."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

74) The prefix *hypo-* means "above; more than normal."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *hypo-* means "below; deficient."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

75) The prefix *poly-* means "five."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *poly-* means "many; much."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

76) The prefix *brady-* means "fast."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *brady-* means "slow."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

77) The prefix *pre-* means "after; behind."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *pre-* means "before; in front of."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

78) The prefix *post-* means "before; in front of."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *post-* means "after; behind."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

79) The prefix *tachy-* means "slow."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *tachy-* means "fast."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

80) When you combine word parts to build medical words, if the suffix begins with a vowel,

delete the combining vowel on the combining form.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 17
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

81) To define a medical word that contains a combining form and a suffix, you put the meaning of the suffix first, followed by the meaning of the combining form.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

82) To define a medical word that contains a prefix, combining form, and suffix; you put the word part meanings in this order: the meaning of the prefix, the meaning of the suffix, the meaning of the combining form.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You put the word part meanings in this order: suffix, prefix, combining form.
Page Ref: 16
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

83) Etymology is the study of word origins.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Origins

84) To change a singular Latin noun that ends in *-a* into its plural form, you change the *-a* to *-ae*.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

85) To change a singular Latin noun that ends in *-us* into its plural form, you change the *-us* to *-is*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You change the *-us* to *-i.*
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

86) To change a singular Latin noun that ends in *-um* into its plural form, you change the *-um* to *-us*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You change the *-um* to *-a.*
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

87) To change a singular Latin noun (example: *diagnosis*) that ends in *-is* into its plural form, you change the *-is* to *-es*.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 5
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

88) To change a singular Greek noun that ends in *-nx* into its plural form, you change the *-nx* to *-a*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You change the *-nx* to *-nges.*
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

89) To change a singular Greek noun that ends in *-on* into its plural form, you change the *-on* to *-nges*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You change the *-on* to *-a.*
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Word Building

90) One of the disadvantages related to a paper medical record is that only one healthcare professional can access it at a time.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 20
Learning Outcome: 1.8
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Records

91) The primary accented syllable in the word psychosis (sy-koh-sis) is *KOH*.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Spelling and Pronouncing

92) The primary accented syllable in the word arthropathy (ar-thraw-pah-thee) is *THEE*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The primary accented syllable is *THRAW*.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Spelling and Pronouncing

1.4   Essay Questions

1) Describe the process that is used to define a medical word.
Answer: First, identify each word part and then give its meaning. Then put the meanings of the word parts in order beginning with the suffix, followed by the prefix, and then the combining form. Finally, add small connecting words to make a correct and complete definition.
Page Ref: 15—16
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Building

2) Why are so many medical words derived from Latin or Greek?
Answer: Both the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations advanced the study and the practice of medicine, and these Latin and Greek words remain a part of medical language today.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Word Origins

3) List the five separate language skills that are critical to communicate in medical language.

Answer: (1) reading, (2) listening, (3) thinking/analyzing/understanding, (4) writing/typing/spelling, and (5) speaking/pronouncing.

Page Ref: 3—4

Learning Outcome: 1.1

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Communication

4) Briefly explain the origins of medical words.

Answer: Many medical words are derived from ancient Latin and Greek words. Sometimes the words are very similar to the original Latin and Greek words. Some medical words are also derived from other languages, such as English, Dutch, and French.

Page Ref: 4

Learning Outcome: 1.2

LOD: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Origins

5) List three characteristics of a combining form.

Answer: (Only required to give three of the five listed here.)

· A combining form is a word part that is the foundation of a word.

· A combining form gives the word its main medical meaning.

· A combining form has a root, a forward slash, a combining vowel, and a final hyphen.

· Most medical words contain a combining form.

· Sometimes a medical word contains two or more combining forms.

Page Ref: 7

Learning Outcome: 1.4

LOD: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building