

Acquiring Medical Language, 2e (Jones)

Chapter 1 Introduction to Medical Language

1) Medical language is necessary and useful because:

A) medical professionals can communicate clearly and quickly with each other using a common language.

B) medical professionals can easily communicate with patients in words they understand.

C) patients can be comforted and assured that the medical professional understands their symptoms and is in control of the diagnosis and treatment process.

D) medical professionals can communicate clearly and quickly with each other using a common language, and medical professionals can easily communicate with patients in words they understand.

E) medical professionals can communicate clearly and quickly with each other using a common language, and patients can be comforted and assured that the medical professional understands their symptoms and is in control of the diagnosis and treatment process.

Answer: E

Explanation: Medical language enables health care professionals to communicate quickly and easily no matter what their specific specialty or native language. Using medical language reassures patients that the health care professionals know what is going on and are in control.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Purpose of Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.01

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

2) Medical language is made up primarily (but not exclusively) of words taken from which two ancient languages?

A) Greek and Latin

B) Greek and Old English

C) Greek and Hebrew

D) Hebrew and Latin

E) Hebrew and Old English

Answer: A

Explanation: Medical language is made up primarily (but not exclusively) of words taken from Greek and Latin.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Origins of Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

3) A (n) _____ is a word formed by including the name of the person who discovered or invented what is being described.

- A) acronym
- B) antonym
- C) eponym
- D) synonym
- E) none of these

Answer: C

Explanation: An eponym is a word formed by including the name of the person who discovered or invented what is being described. It can also describe the disease's first or most noteworthy diagnosed victim.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Origins of Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.02

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

4) The diagnostic imaging process called *magnetic resonance imaging* is frequently called MRI. This is an example of a(n):

- A) acronym.
- B) antonym.
- C) eponym.
- D) synonym.
- E) none of the above.

Answer: A

Explanation: An acronym is a word made up of the first letters of each of the words that make up a phrase.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Origins of Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.02

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

5) Which of the following is NOT a reason why Greek and Latin form the backbone and foundation of medical language?

- A) Foundations of Western medicine were in ancient Greece and Rome.
- B) Latin was the global language of the scientific revolution.
- C) Medical research of the scientific revolution was in Greek.
- D) They are no longer spoken and therefore do not change meaning over time.
- E) They are no longer spoken and can therefore serve as a common language for medical professionals who may speak different modern languages.

Answer: C

Explanation: Latin was the language of scholarly discussion during the scientific revolution.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Origins of Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.02

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

6) Thinking of medical language as sentences to be translated instead of words to be memorized allows one to:

- A) break down and understand new words.
- B) describe all aspects of health care.
- C) prescribe medication to patients.
- D) translate a few stock medical phrases.
- E) understand only the most commonly used medical phrases.

Answer: A

Explanation: If you understand the way the language works, you will be able not only to know the meaning of a few individual words, but also to break down and understand words you have never seen before.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Principles of Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.03

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

- 7) What is the basic rule for emphasizing syllables?
- A) in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the first syllable.
 - B) in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the last syllable.
 - C) in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the second-to-last syllable.
 - D) in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable.
 - E) there is no basic rule for pronunciation.

Answer: D

Explanation: When it comes to emphasizing the right syllable, the basic rule is: in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

- 8) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in cardiovascular.
- A) kar
 - B) sar

Answer: A

Explanation: C is hard (/k/) before a, o, or u.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

- 9) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in cyanosis.
- A) kai
 - B) sai

Answer: B

Explanation: C is soft (/s/) before e, i, or y.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

10) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in gamophobia.

- A) gam
- B) jam

Answer: A

Explanation: G is hard (/g/) before a, o, or u.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

11) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in glycogen.

- A) gen
- B) jen

Answer: B

Explanation: G is soft (/j/) before e, i, or y.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

12) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in pharynx.

- A) fair
- B) pair

Answer: A

Explanation: "Ph" is pronounced /f/.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

13) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in pneumothorax.

- A) noo
- B) puh-noo

Answer: A

Explanation: "Pneu" is pronounced /n/.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

14) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in pterygium.

- A) puh-te
- B) tuh

Answer: B

Explanation: "Pt" is pronounced /t/.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

15) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllables in steatorrhea.

- A) oh-ree-uh
- B) oh-ruh-hee-ai
- C) or-hee-ay
- D) or-hay

Answer: A

Explanation: "Rrh" is pronounced /r/.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

16) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllables in xiphoid process.

- A) eks-foid
- B) eks-poid
- C) zih-foid
- D) zih-poid

Answer: C

Explanation: An initial "x" is pronounced /z/; "ph" is pronounced /f/.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

17) Which is the proper syllabic breakdown for the word *cardiac arrest*?

- A) card/iac a/rrest
- B) card/iac arr/est
- C) car/di/ac a/rrest
- D) car/di/ac arr/est

Answer: C

Explanation: car/di/ac a/rrest

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

18) Which is the proper syllabic breakdown for the word *catheter*?

- A) ca/th/e/ter
- B) ca/thet/er
- C) cat/het/er
- D) cath/e/ter

Answer: D

Explanation: cath/e/ter

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

19) Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word *hypotonia*?

- A) HAI-poh-toh-nee-yah (first syllable)
- B) hai-POH-toh-nee-yah (second syllable)
- C) hai-poh-TOH-nee-yah (third syllable)
- D) hai-poh-toh-NEE-yah (fourth syllable)
- E) hai-poh-toh-nee-YAH (fifth syllable)

Answer: C

Explanation: hai-poh-TOH-nee-yah. In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

20) Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word *myodynia*?

- A) MIE-oh-dih-nee-ah (first syllable)
- B) mie-OH-dih-nee-ah (second syllable)
- C) mie-oh-DIH-nee-ah (third syllable)
- D) mie-oh-dih-NEE-ah (fourth syllable)
- E) mie-oh-dih-nee-AH (fifth syllable)

Answer: C

Explanation: mie-oh-DIH-nee-ah. In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

21) Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word *arthroscope*?

- A) AR-throh-skohp (first syllable)
- B) ar-THROH-skohp (second syllable)
- C) ar-throh-SKOHHP (last syllable)

Answer: A

Explanation: AR-throh-skohp. In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable, except for when a word remains unchanged but by a few letters. Count backwards three syllables from the end of the word to figure out which syllable gets emphasized.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.04

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

22) In medical terminology, what is a *root*?

- A) A beginning that gives essential meaning to the term
- B) An ending that gives essential meaning to the term
- C) The foundation or subject of the term
- D) The part of the word added to the beginning of a term when needed to further modify the foundation of the term
- E) None of these.

Answer: C

Explanation: A root is the foundation or subject of the term.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

- 23) What is NOT a difference between a *suffix* and a *prefix*?
- A) A prefix is at the beginning of the term and a suffix is at the end of the term.
 - B) A suffix is at the beginning of the term and a prefix is at the end of a term.
 - C) A prefix is used to further modify the root.
 - D) A suffix often gives essential meaning to the term.
 - E) Prefixes can be added to a suffix to create a complete suffix.

Answer: B

Explanation: A prefix is at the beginning of the term and a suffix is at the end of the term.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

- 24) Which of the following is NOT a root meaning "skin"?
- A) cutane/o
 - B) dermat/o
 - C) derm/o
 - D) my/o

Answer: D

Explanation: Cutane/o, dermat/o, and derm/o all mean "skin."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

25) The root *enter/o* means:

- A) large intestine.
- B) liver.
- C) nerve.
- D) small intestine.
- E) stomach.

Answer: D

Explanation: The root *enter/o* means small intestine.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

26) Which root would be used in medical terms pertaining to blood?

- A) arthr/o
- B) hemat/o
- C) hepat/o
- D) pulmon/o
- E) xen/o

Answer: B

Explanation: The root *hemat/o* means blood.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

27) Which root would be used in medical terms pertaining to suffering or disease?

- A) gen/o
- B) morph/o
- C) path/o
- D) troph/o
- E) xer/o

Answer: C

Explanation: The root *path/o* means suffering or disease.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

28) Which is NOT a suffix used to mean "pertaining to"?

- A) -ac
- B) -al
- C) -algia
- D) -ar
- E) -ary

Answer: C

Explanation: *-algia* is a suffix that means pain.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

29) Which is NOT a suffix used to mean "small"?

- A) -ic
- B) -icle
- C) -ole
- D) -ule
- E) -ula

Answer: A

Explanation: *-ic* is a suffix that means "pertaining to."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

30) Which of the following roots mean the same thing?

- A) arthr/o and angi/o
- B) cardi/o and vascul/o
- C) enter/o and gastr/o
- D) hem/o and vas/o
- E) my/o and muscul/o

Answer: E

Explanation: *My/o* and *muscul/o* both mean muscle.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

31) Which of the following prefixes are opposites?

- A) anti-, contra-
- B) brady-, tachy-
- C) circum-, peri-
- D) mono-, uni-
- E) poly-, multi-

Answer: B

Explanation: *Brady-* means "slow"; *tachy* means "fast."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

32) Which of the following prefixes are opposites?

- A) ab-, de-
- B) exo-, extra-
- C) hyper-, hypo-
- D) pre-, pro-
- E) sym-, syn-

Answer: C

Explanation: *Hyper-* means "over"; *hypo* means "under."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

33) What is the root in the term *tachycardia*?

- A) a
- B) car
- C) cardi
- D) ta
- E) tachy

Answer: C

Explanation: *Cardi/o* is a root meaning "heart."

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

34) What is the root in the term *polyneuropathy*?

- A) neuro
- B) path
- C) pathy
- D) poly
- E) ropathy

Answer: A

Explanation: *Neur/o* is a root meaning "nerve."

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

35) Translate the root *hepat/o*.

- A) Fungus
- B) Liver
- C) Lung
- D) Heart
- E) Small intestine

Answer: B

Explanation: *Hepat/o* is the root meaning "liver."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

36) Translate the root *pneumon/o*.

- A) Fungus
- B) Liver
- C) Lung
- D) Muscle
- E) Small intestine

Answer: C

Explanation: *Pneumon/o* is the root meaning "lung."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

37) Translate the root *myc/o*.

- A) Fungus
- B) Liver
- C) Lung
- D) Muscle
- E) Small intestine

Answer: A

Explanation: *Myc/o* is the root meaning "fungus."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

38) Translate the root *sten/o*.

- A) Fungus
- B) Lung
- C) Muscle
- D) Narrowing
- E) Suffering

Answer: D

Explanation: *Sten/o* is the root meaning "narrowing."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

39) Translate the root *morph/o*.

- A) Cause
- B) Change
- C) Eat
- D) Straight
- E) Suffering, disease

Answer: B

Explanation: *Morph/o* is the root meaning "change."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

40) What is the meaning of the root *hydr/o*?

- A) Air
- B) Blood
- C) Formation
- D) Generation, cause
- E) Water

Answer: E

Explanation: The root *hydr/o* means "water."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

41) What is the meaning of the root *troph/o*?

- A) Change
- B) Eat
- C) Foreign
- D) Generation, cause
- E) Nourishment, development

Answer: E

Explanation: The root *troph/o* means "nourishment, development."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

42) What is the meaning of the root *xen/o*?

- A) Dry
- B) Foreign
- C) Hard
- D) Soft
- E) Water

Answer: B

Explanation: The root *xen/o* means "foreign."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

43) Identify and define the root in the term *arthroscope*.

- A) *arthr/o*- joint
- B) *arthr/o*- vessel
- C) *scop/e* - instrument used to look
- D) *scop/e*- vessel
- E) *thosc/o* - chest

Answer: A

Explanation: *Arthroscopy* breaks down into *arthr/o* (joint) + *scope* (instrument used to look). *Arthr/o* is the root; *scope* is the suffix.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

44) Identify and define the root in the term *subcutaneous*.

- A) *ane/o*– stomach
- B) *cut/o*– skin
- C) *cutane/o*– skin
- D) *eous*– pertaining to
- E) *sub*– beneath

Answer: C

Explanation: *Subcutaneous* breaks down into *sub* (beneath) + *cutane* (skin) + *ous* (pertaining to). *Sub* is the prefix; *cutane/o* is the root; *ous* is the suffix.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

45) Identify and define the root in the term *necrosis*.

- A) *is*– small
- B) *necr/o*– death
- C) *necr/o*– kidney
- D) *osis*– condition
- E) *osis*– presence of

Answer: B

Explanation: *Necrosis* breaks down into *necr* (death) + *osis* (condition). *Necr/o* is the root; *osis* is the suffix.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

46) Identify and define the root in the term *pyemia*.

- A) *emia*– blood condition
- B) *emia*– pertaining to
- C) *ia*– condition
- D) *py*– eat
- E) *py*– pus

Answer: E

Explanation: *Pyemia* breaks down into *py* (pus) + *emia* (blood condition). *Py/o* is the root; *emia* is the suffix.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

47) Translate the prefix *ante-*.

- A) After
- B) Again
- C) Before
- D) Fast
- E) Slow

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix *ante-* means "before."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

48) Translate the prefix *oligo-*.

- A) All
- B) Few
- C) Large
- D) Many
- E) Small

Answer: B

Explanation: The prefix *oligo-* means "few."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

49) The prefixes *a-* and *an-* both mean:

- A) away.
- B) in, inside.
- C) not.
- D) out, outside.
- E) with, together.

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefixes *a-* and *an-* both mean "not."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

50) The prefixes *e-*, *ec-*, and *ex-* all mean:

- A) away.
- B) beneath.
- C) in, inside.
- D) out.
- E) through.

Answer: D

Explanation: The prefixes *e-*, *ec-*, and *ex-* all mean "out."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

51) Which of the following pairs of prefixes are synonyms that mean "in, inside"?

- A) a-, an-
- B) con-, contra-
- C) en-, endo-
- D) ex-, exo-
- E) inter-, intra-

Answer: C

Explanation: *En-* and *endo-* both mean "in, inside."

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

52) Which of the following pairs of prefixes are synonyms that mean "around"?

- A) circum-, contra-
- B) circum-, peri-
- C) circum-, dia-
- D) contra-, peri-
- E) dia-, peri-

Answer: B

Explanation: *Circum-* and *peri-* both mean "around."

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

53) What is the meaning of the prefix *contra-*?

- A) Against
- B) Bad
- C) Down
- D) Good
- E) With

Answer: A

Explanation: The prefix *contra-* means "against."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

54) What is the meaning of the prefix *poly*-?

- A) Few
- B) Half
- C) Many
- D) No, none
- E) One

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix *poly*- means "many."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

55) What is the meaning of the prefix *syn*-?

- A) Against
- B) Before, on behalf of
- C) Between
- D) Through
- E) With, together

Answer: E

Explanation: The prefix *syn*- means "with, together."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

56) Identify and define the prefix in the term *antigen*.

- A) *anti* – across
- B) *anti*– against
- C) *anti*– along
- D) *gen*– creation, cause
- E) *gen*– suffering, disease

Answer: B

Explanation: *Antigen* breaks down into prefix: *anti* (against) + root: *gen* (generation, cause).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

57) Identify and define the prefix in the term *eugenic*.

- A) *eu*– bad
- B) *eu*– good
- C) *gen*– generation, cause
- D) *ic*– cause
- E) *ic*– pertaining to

Answer: B

Explanation: *Eugenic* breaks down into prefix: *eu* (good) + root: *gen* (generation, cause) + suffix: *ic* (pertaining to).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

58) Identify and define the prefix in the term *transdermal*.

- A) *al*– across
- B) *al*– pertaining to
- C) *derm*– skin
- D) *trans*– across
- E) *trans*– pertaining to

Answer: D

Explanation: *Transdermal* breaks down into prefix: *trans* (across) + root: *derm* (skin) + suffix: *al* (pertaining to).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

59) Identify and define the prefix in the term *heminephrectomy*.

- A) *hemi*– half
- B) *hemi*– out
- C) *nephr*– kidney
- D) *tomy*– incision
- E) *y*– condition, procedure

Answer: A

Explanation: *Heminephrectomy* breaks down into prefix: *hemi* (half) + root: *nephr* (kidney) + suffix: *ectomy* (removal of).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

60) Identify and define the prefix in the term *hypertrophic*.

- A) *hyper*– over
- B) *hyper*– under
- C) *ic*– condition
- D) *ic*– pertaining to
- E) *troph*– nourishment, development

Answer: A

Explanation: *Hypertrophic* breaks down into prefix: *hyper* (over) + root: *troph* (nourishment, development) + suffix: *ic* (pertaining).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

61) The suffixes *-algia* and *-dynia* both mean:

- A) abnormal softening.
- B) inflammation.
- C) pain.
- D) presence of.
- E) resembling.

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffixes *-algia* and *-dynia* both mean "pain."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

62) Translate the suffix *-logy*.

- A) Medical science
- B) Specialist in medicine of
- C) Specialist
- D) Specialist in the study of
- E) Study of

Answer: E

Explanation: The suffix *-logy* means "the study of."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

63) Translate the suffix *-graph*.

- A) Instrument used to look
- B) Instrument used to produce a record
- C) Process of measuring
- D) Process of recording
- E) Written record

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix *-graph* means "instrument used to produce a record."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

64) Translate the suffix *-emia*.

- A) Blood condition
- B) Flow
- C) Hernia
- D) Rupture
- E) Tissue, structure

Answer: A

Explanation: The suffix *-emia* means "blood condition."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

65) What is the meaning of the suffix *-oid*?

- A) Involuntary contraction
- B) Resembling
- C) Rupture
- D) Suture
- E) Tumor

Answer: B

Explanation: The root *-oid* means "resembling."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

66) What is the meaning of the suffix *-oma*?

- A) Involuntary contraction
- B) Resembling
- C) Rupture
- D) Suture
- E) Tumor

Answer: E

Explanation: The root *-oma* means "tumor."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

67) What is the meaning of the suffix *-rrhaphy*?

- A) Involuntary contraction
- B) Resembling
- C) Rupture
- D) Suture
- E) Tumor

Answer: D

Explanation: The root *-rrhaphy* means "suture."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

68) What is the meaning of the suffix *-rrhexis*?

- A) Involuntary contraction
- B) Resembling
- C) Rupture
- D) Suture
- E) Tumor

Answer: C

Explanation: The root *-rrhexis* means "rupture."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

69) What is the meaning of the suffix *-spasm*?

- A) Involuntary contraction
- B) Resembling
- C) Rupture
- D) Suture
- E) Contraction

Answer: A

Explanation: The root *-spasm* means "involuntary contraction."

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

70) Identify and define the suffix in the term *craniostomy*.

- A) *crani*– bone
- B) *crani*– skull
- C) *osto*– bone
- D) *stomy*– creation of an opening
- E) *stomy*– removal

Answer: D

Explanation: *Craniostomy* breaks down into root: *cranio* (skull) + suffix: *stomy* (creation of an opening).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

71) Identify and define the suffix in the term *cardiomalacia*.

- A) *cardio*– heart
- B) *cardio*– lung
- C) *ia*– deficiency
- D) *malacia*– abnormal hardening
- E) *malacia*– abnormal softening

Answer: E

Explanation: *Cardiomalacia* breaks down into root: *cardio* (heart) + suffix: *malacia* (abnormal softening).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

72) Identify and define the suffix in the term *costochondritis*.

- A) *chondr*– cartilage
- B) *chondr*– persistent
- C) *costo*– rib
- D) *itis*– inflammation
- E) *itis*– persistent

Answer: D

Explanation: *Costochondritis* breaks down into *costo* (rib) + *chondr* (cartilage) + *itis* (inflammation); *costo* and *chondr* are roots; *-itis* is a suffix.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

73) Identify and define the suffix in the term *dysmenorrhea*.

- A) *dys*– bad
- B) *dys*– not
- C) *meno*– muscle
- D) *rrhea*– flow
- E) *rrhea*– rupture

Answer: D

Explanation: *Dysmenorrhea* breaks down into prefix: *dys* (bad) + *meno*(menstruation) + *rrhea* (flow).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

74) Which is the correct plural form of the word *diagnosis*?

- A) Diagnosa
- B) Diagnosae
- C) Diagnoses
- D) Diagnosi
- E) Diagnosies

Answer: C

Explanation: The plural form of the suffix *-is* is *-es*.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

75) Which is the correct plural form of the word *nucleus*?

- A) Nucleae
- B) Nuclei
- C) Nuclemata
- D) Nucleus
- E) Nuclices

Answer: B

Explanation: The plural form of the suffix *-us* is *-i*.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.05

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

- 76) When putting medical terms together, use a combining vowel:
- A) to join a root to any suffix beginning with a consonant.
 - B) to join two roots together.
 - C) to join two roots together even when the second root begins with a vowel.
 - D) all of these.
 - E) none of these.

Answer: D

Explanation: When putting medical terms together, use a combining vowel to join a root to any suffix beginning with a consonant, to join two roots together, and to join two roots together even when the second root begins with a vowel.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Put Together Medical Terms

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

- 77) When putting medical terms together, do NOT use a combining vowel:
- A) to join a root to a suffix that begins with a vowel.
 - B) to join a root to any suffix beginning with a consonant.
 - C) to join two roots together.
 - D) to join two roots together even when a second root begins with a vowel.
 - E) all of these.

Answer: A

Explanation: When putting medical terms together, do not use a combining vowel to join a root to a suffix that begins with a vowel.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How to Put Together Medical Terms

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

78) Which of the following terms includes a combining vowel?

- A) Bradycardia
- B) Endocardium
- C) Gastric
- D) Gastritis
- E) Neuropathy

Answer: E

Explanation: Use a combining vowel to join a root to any suffix with a consonant: *neur/o* + *pathy*.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Put Together Medical Terms

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

79) Which of these correctly represents a medical term built with the following root and suffix: *gastr/o* + *ic*?

- A) Gastric
- B) Gastreic
- C) Gastroc
- D) Gastroic

Answer: A

Explanation: Do not use a combining vowel to join a suffix that begins with a vowel.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Put Together Medical Terms

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

80) Which of these correctly represents a medical term built with the following root and suffix:
vas/o + spasm?

- A) Vascospasm
- B) Vasculospasm
- C) Vasospasm
- D) Vaspasm

Answer: C

Explanation: Use a combining vowel to join a root to any suffix that begins with a consonant:
vasospasm.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Put Together Medical Terms

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

81) Which of these correctly represents a medical term built with the following parts: *hypo + glyc/o + emia?*

- A) Hypglycemia
- B) Hypoglycemia
- C) Hypoglycoemia
- D) Hypoglycomia

Answer: B

Explanation: Do not use a combining vowel to join a suffix that begins with a vowel:
hypoglycemia.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Put Together Medical Terms

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

82) Which of these correctly represents a medical term built with the following roots and suffix:
cardi/o + my/o + pathy?

- A) Cardimyopathy
- B) Cardiomyopathy
- C) Cardimypathy
- D) Cardiomyopathy

Answer: B

Explanation: Use a combining vowel to join two roots together and to join any suffix beginning with a consonant.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How to Put Together Medical Terms

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.06

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

83) When translating a medical term, one can usually figure out the definition by:

- A) interpreting the prefix first, then the root or roots, and finally the suffix.
- B) interpreting the roots first, then the prefix, and finally the suffix.
- C) interpreting the roots first, then the suffix, and finally the prefix.
- D) interpreting the suffix first, then the prefix, and finally the root or roots.

Answer: D

Explanation: When translating a medical term, one can usually figure out the definition by interpreting the suffix first, then the prefix, and finally the root or roots.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

84) Which is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *dialysis*?

- A) dia/lysis
- B) dia/lys/is
- C) di/al/ysis
- D) di/al/y/sis
- E) dia/ly/sis

Answer: A

Explanation: *dia* (through) + *lysis* (loosen, break down)

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

85) Which is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *pathogenic*?

- A) patho/genic
- B) patho/gen/ic
- C) path/o/genic
- D) path/o/gen/ic
- E) pa/tho/gen/ic

Answer: B

Explanation: *path/o* (suffering, disease) + *gen* (generation, cause) + *ic* (pertaining to)

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

86) Which is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *hemarthrosis*?

- A) hemarthr/osis
- B) hem/arthr/osis
- C) hem/arthros/is
- D) hem/arthr/o/sis
- E) hem/arth/ros/is

Answer: B

Explanation: *hem* (blood) + *arthr* (joint) + *osis* (condition)

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

87) Which is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *polyneuropathy*?

- A) poly/neuropathy
- B) polyneuro/pathy
- C) poly/neuro/pathy
- D) poly/neur/opath/y
- E) poly/neur/o/pathy

Answer: C

Explanation: *poly* (many) + *neuro* (nerve) + *pathy* (disease)

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Apply

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

88) Which is the proper translation of *subdural*?

- A) Condition above the dura
- B) Condition beneath the dura
- C) Pertaining to above the dura
- D) Pertaining to around the dura
- E) Pertaining to beneath the dura

Answer: E

Explanation: *sub* (beneath) + *dur* (dura) + *al* (pertaining to)

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

89) Which is the proper translation of *gastritis*?

- A) Disease of the heart
- B) Disease of the stomach
- C) Inflammation of the heart
- D) Inflammation of the muscles
- E) Inflammation of the stomach

Answer: E

Explanation: *gastr/o* (stomach) + *itis* (inflammation) = inflammation of the stomach

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

90) Which is the proper translation of *cardiomegaly*?

- A) Abnormal hardening of the heart
- B) Abnormal softening of the heart
- C) Deficiency of the heart
- D) Enlargement of the heart
- E) Inflammation of the heart

Answer: D

Explanation: *cardi/o* (heart) + *megaly* (enlargement) = enlargement of the heart

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

91) Which is the proper translation of *angiogram*?

- A) Instrument used to produce a record of the blood vessels
- B) Instrument used to produce a record of the heart
- C) Record of the blood
- D) Record of the blood vessels
- E) Record of the heart

Answer: D

Explanation: *angi/o* (vessel) + *gram* (written record) = record of the blood vessels

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

92) Which is the proper translation of *polyneuropathy*?

- A) Condition affecting one nerve
- B) Deficiency of the brain
- C) Disease affecting many nerves
- D) Involuntary contraction of the nerves in the brain
- E) Structure of many brain cells

Answer: C

Explanation: *poly* (many) + *neur/o* (nerve) + *pathy* (disease) = disease affecting many nerves

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

93) Which is the proper translation of *cardiomyotomy*?

- A) Incision into the heart
- B) Incision into the heart muscle
- C) Reconstruction of the heart
- D) Removal of the heart muscle
- E) Surgical fixation of the heart

Answer: B

Explanation: *cardi/o* (heart) + *my/o* (muscle) + *tomy* (incision) = incision into the heart muscle

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

94) Which is the proper translation of *mycodermatitis*?

- A) Condition of the skin muscle
- B) Condition of the skin caused by fungus
- C) Inflammation of the skin caused by fungus
- D) Inflammation of the skin muscle
- E) Pertaining to the muscle of the skin

Answer: C

Explanation: *myc/o* (fungus) + *dermat/o* (skin) + *itis* (inflammation) = inflammation of the skin caused by fungus

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Analyze

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

95) Which term means "instrument for looking into a joint"?

- A) Arthroclasia
- B) Arthrogram
- C) Arthrography
- D) Arthroscope
- E) Arthroscopy

Answer: D

Explanation: *arthr/o* (joint) + *scope* (instrument for looking) = *arthroscope*

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Create

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

96) Which term means "surgical reconstruction of a vessel"?

- A) Angiopexy
- B) Angioplasty
- C) Angiopoieses
- D) Angiorrhaphy
- E) Angiosclerosis

Answer: B

Explanation: *angi/o* (vessel) + *plasty* (surgical reconstruction) = *angioplasty*

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Create

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

97) Which term means "sugar deficiency"?

- A) Glycemia
- B) Glycodesis
- C) Glycomalacia
- D) Glycopenia
- E) Glycorrhea

Answer: D

Explanation: *glyco* (sugar) + *penia* (deficiency) = *glycopenia*

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Create

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

98) Which term means "bad movement condition"?

- A) Akinesia
- B) Akinesial
- C) Dyskinesia
- D) Dyskinesial
- E) Eukinesia

Answer: C

Explanation: *dys* (bad) + *kines* (movement) + *ia* (condition) = *dyskinesia*

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Create

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

99) Which term means "pertaining to inside the skin"?

- A) Atopic
- B) Epidermal
- C) Intradermal
- D) Pachydermal
- E) Transdermal

Answer: C

Explanation: *intra* (inside) + *derm* (skin) + *al* (pertaining to) = *intradermal*

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Create

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

100) Which term means "hardening of the nerves"?

- A) Neurolysis
- B) Neuroma
- C) Neurosclerosis
- D) Neurosis
- E) Neurotomy

Answer: C

Explanation: *neur/o* (nerve) + *scler/o* (hardening) + *osis* (condition) = *neurosclerosis*

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Create

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute

101) Which term means "pertaining to after birth"?

- A) Antepartum
- B) Intrapartum
- C) Perinatal
- D) Postpartum
- E) Prenatal

Answer: D

Explanation: *post* (after) + *partum* (pertaining to birth) = *postpartum*

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: How Medical Terms Are Translated

Bloom's: Create

Learning Outcome: 01.07

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Est Time: 0-1 minute