

Chapter 1: Introduction to Programmed Learning and Medical Word Building

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which suffix means *decrease, deficiency*?
- A. *-rrhea*
 - B. *-rrhage*
 - C. *-rrhexis*
 - D. *-penia*
 - E. *-iasis*
- _____ 2. What is the meaning of *gastr/o*?
- A. mouth
 - B. intestine
 - C. stomach
 - D. liver
 - E. bladder
- _____ 3. To build a medical word, use a combining form (CF) to link a suffix that begins with a(n):
- A. "a."
 - B. "o."
 - C. vowel.
 - D. consonant.
 - E. "e."
- _____ 4. Which word element is a word root?
- A. *hepat-*
 - B. *hepato-*
 - C. *hepatom-*
 - D. *-megaly*
 - E. *hepatomegaly*
- _____ 5. A CF is a word root plus a:
- A. prefix.
 - B. vowel.
 - C. suffix.
 - D. word root.
 - E. consonant.
- _____ 6. Which word element is an adjective suffix?
- A. *-oma*
 - B. *-penia*
 - C. *-itis*
 - D. *-ic*
 - E. *-ia*
- _____ 7. Which element is always located at the beginning of a medical word?

- A. word root
- B. suffix
- C. combining vowel
- D. prefix
- E. combining form

- _____ 8. What does the word root usually indicate?
- A. position
 - B. number
 - C. condition
 - D. body part
 - E. procedure
- _____ 9. What does the prefix in post-mortem mean?
- A. before
 - B. after
 - C. death
 - D. life
 - E. beyond
- _____ 10. Arthr/o/centesis is a surgical puncture of a joint. In this word, *arthr/o* is a:
- A. prefix.
 - B. suffix.
 - C. word root.
 - D. combining vowel.
 - E. combining form.
- _____ 11. A therm/o/meter is an instrument for measuring temperature. In this word, *-meter* is a(n):
- A. adjective.
 - B. verb.
 - C. combining form.
 - D. compound word.
 - E. suffix.
- _____ 12. Which word is an example of a combining vowel used to link one root to another root?
- A. gastr/itis
 - B. gastr/o/dynia
 - C. gastr/o/esophag/itis
 - D. gastr/o/megaly
 - E. gastr/oma
- _____ 13. Which word is built correctly?
- A. my/algia
 - B. nephrr/dynia
 - C. aden/o/oid
 - D. gastr/plasty
 - E. py/rrhea
- _____ 14. The suffix *-itis* means:

- A. pain.
- B. blood.
- C. excision.
- D. rupture.
- E. inflammation.

- _____ 15. Which word contains a prefix?
- A. hyperthermia
 - B. gastric
 - C. thermometer
 - D. nephritis
 - E. cardiac
- _____ 16. The *i* in the term *pelv/i/metry* is called a:
- A. word root.
 - B. combining form.
 - C. suffix.
 - D. combining vowel.
 - E. consonant.
- _____ 17. Vowels marked with a macron (̄) indicate a:
- A. short sound.
 - B. stress.
 - C. silent letter.
 - D. long sound.
 - E. diphthong.
- _____ 18. *Oste/o/chondr/itis* is an example of a:
- A. suffix that begins with a consonant.
 - B. simple word.
 - C. compound word.
 - D. medical word containing a prefix.
 - E. word with only one word element.
- _____ 19. The *oe* in *roentgen* is pronounced:
- A. e.
 - B. oy.
 - C. u.
 - D. o.
 - E. a.
- _____ 20. In medical terms, *ch* (as in *cholera*) is pronounced:
- A. “chal.”
 - B. “cha.”
 - C. “k.”
 - D. “aitch.”
 - E. “cee.”
- _____ 21. To make words ending in *y* plural:

- A. retain the *y* and add *es*.
- B. drop the *y* and add *es*.
- C. drop the *y* and add *i*.
- D. retain the *y* and add *s*.
- E. drop the *y* and add *ies*.

- _____ 22. The plural form of diagnosis is:
- A. diagnose.
 - B. diagnostic.
 - C. diagnosia.
 - D. diagnoses.
 - E. diagnosticians.
- _____ 23. What does the suffix *-ior* mean?
- A. small
 - B. specialist
 - C. condition
 - D. pertaining to
 - E. treatment
- _____ 24. What is the plural form of appendix?
- A. appendamata
 - B. appendises
 - C. appendices
 - D. appendae
 - E. appendia
- _____ 25. What is the adjective form of axilla?
- A. axillar
 - B. axillary
 - C. axilliac
 - D. axillae
 - E. axillic
- _____ 26. What is the plural form of radius?
- A. radii
 - B. radium
 - C. radiae
 - D. radious
 - E. radial
- _____ 27. What is the plural form of nucleus?
- A. nuclear
 - B. nucleolus
 - C. nuclei
 - D. nucleic
 - E. nucleii
- _____ 28. Which word means *surgical fracture of a bone*?

- A. oste/o/malacia
- B. oste/o/blast
- C. oste/o/clasis
- D. oste/o/gen
- E. oste/o/metry

_____ 29. Which word means *rupture of an artery*?

- A. arthritis
- B. arthrodynia
- C. arteriorrhexis
- D. arthrodesis
- E. arthralgia

_____ 30. Which word means *instrument for measuring the pelvis*?

- A. pelviscope
- B. pelvimetry
- C. pelvitomer
- D. pelvimeter
- E. pelvometer

_____ 31. In the term chol/e/lith/iasis, the element *lith* is a:

- A. combining form.
- B. suffix.
- C. prefix.
- D. combining vowel.
- E. word root.

_____ 32. Which term means *pain in a nerve*?

- A. neuroblast
- B. neuralgia
- C. neuroclonic
- D. neuroglia
- E. neurogenic

_____ 33. What does the suffix *-edema* mean?

- A. vomiting
- B. softening
- C. condition
- D. swelling
- E. tumor

_____ 34. Which suffix means *pain*?

- A. *-algia*
- B. *-emesis*
- C. *-plasia*
- D. *-ectasis*
- E. *-poiesis*

_____ 35. What does the term gastritis mean?

- A. excision of the stomach
- B. pain in the stomach
- C. hemorrhage of the stomach
- D. inflammation of the stomach
- E. incision of the stomach

- _____ 36. Which word means *double vision*?
- A. bivisual
 - B. divisual
 - C. monopia
 - D. diplopia
 - E. bilateral
- _____ 37. Which prefix means *around*?
- A. *trans-*
 - B. *dia-*
 - C. *supra-*
 - D. *circum-*
 - E. *esto-*
- _____ 38. The prefix *dia-* means:
- A. away from.
 - B. within.
 - C. wide.
 - D. against.
 - E. through, across.
- _____ 39. What is the term that means *without a breast*?
- A. amastia
 - B. dysmastia
 - C. eumastia
 - D. hemimastia
 - E. supermastia
- _____ 40. The prefix *hypo-* means:
- A. excessive.
 - B. below.
 - C. slow.
 - D. between.
 - E. above.
- _____ 41. Which term means *first pregnancy*?
- A. multigravida
 - B. primigravida
 - C. polygravida
 - D. agravida
 - E. homogravida
- _____ 42. The prefix *homo-* means:

- A. against.
- B. good.
- C. all.
- D. same.
- E. union.

- _____ 43. Which word refers to *transplantation of healthy tissue from one part of the body to another part of the body in the same person*?
- A. xen/o/graft
 - B. allo/graft
 - C. homo/graft
 - D. auto/graft
 - E. heter/o/graft
- _____ 44. What is the word element at the beginning of the terms intra/muscul/ar, post/nat/al, and macro/cyte?
- A. combining form
 - B. word root
 - C. compound element
 - D. suffix
 - E. prefix
- _____ 45. Which term is an adjective?
- A. cardiac
 - B. bile
 - C. lung
 - D. tooth
 - E. kidney
- _____ 46. The plural form of calcaneum is:
- A. calcaniae.
 - B. calcaneus.
 - C. calcaneal.
 - D. calcanea.
 - E. calcania.
- _____ 47. To make words ending in *is* plural:
- A. drop *is* and add *es*.
 - B. drop *is* and add *ex*.
 - C. drop *is* and add *ices*.
 - D. drop *is* and add *a*.
 - E. retain *is* and add *es*.
- _____ 48. Which term means *enlargement of the liver*?
- A. hepatorrhexis
 - B. hepatitis
 - C. hepatoma
 - D. hepatomegaly
 - E. hepatomalacia

- ____ 49. What is the plural form of bacterium?
- A. bacteria
 - B. bacteries
 - C. bacteriae
 - D. bacterion
 - E. bacteriae
- ____ 50. Which terms is an adjective?
- A. ganglia
 - B. lumina
 - C. pleural
 - D. appendix
 - E. colon
- ____ 51. A *herniation or swelling of the liver* is called:
- A. hepatomegaly.
 - B. hepatodynia.
 - C. hepatomalacia.
 - D. hepatosis.
 - E. hepatocele.
- ____ 52. The word mucous is a(n):
- A. adjective.
 - B. adverb.
 - C. noun.
 - D. plural form.
 - E. singular form.
- ____ 53. The plural form of lumen is:
- A. lumena.
 - B. lumenae.
 - C. luminata.
 - D. lumina.
 - E. luminal.
- ____ 54. The plural form of bursa is:
- A. bursi.
 - B. bursium.
 - C. bursices.
 - D. bursae.
 - E. bursal.
- ____ 55. Which term is a noun?
- A. cutaneous
 - B. acoustic
 - C. hypodermic
 - D. pulmonary
 - E. rectum

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 56. Compound words may consist of two or more word roots.
- ___ 57. A word root + *o* results in a combining form.
- ___ 58. The plural form of *thrombus* is *thrombi*.
- ___ 59. The suffixes *-ary*, *-ical*, *-ic*, and *-eal* mean *pertaining to*.
- ___ 60. The prefix *diplo-* means *three*.
- ___ 61. The term proximal refers to *farthest from the point of attachment*.
- ___ 62. The eyes are *inferior* to the nose.
- ___ 63. The legs are *inferior* to the waist.
- ___ 64. The term gastrodynia means *excision of the stomach*.
- ___ 65. The terms *anterior* and *ventral* both refer to the front of the body.

Matching

Match the word elements with their meanings.

- A. -algia
- B. -cele
- C. -centesis
- D. -clasis
- E. -edema
- F. -ectomy
- G. -emesis
- H. -emia
- I. -graph
- J. -itis
- K. -osis
- L. -pathy
- M. -scope
- N. circum-, peri-
- O. dys-
- P. macro-
- Q. pre-, pro-
- R. primi-
- S. retro-

T. super-

- ___ 66. excision, removal
- ___ 67. vomiting
- ___ 68. inflammation
- ___ 69. instrument for examining
- ___ 70. surgical puncture
- ___ 71. disease
- ___ 72. swelling
- ___ 73. abnormal condition; increase (used primarily with blood cells)
- ___ 74. blood
- ___ 75. hernia, swelling
- ___ 76. instrument for recording
- ___ 77. to break; surgical fracture
- ___ 78. pain
- ___ 79. around
- ___ 80. before, in front
- ___ 81. backward, behind
- ___ 82. first
- ___ 83. upper, above
- ___ 84. large
- ___ 85. bad, painful, difficult

Match the medical terms with their definitions.

- A. appendectomy
- B. arteriostenosis
- C. arthrocentesis
- D. cardiomegaly
- E. chondromalacia
- F. electrocardiogram
- G. gastritis
- H. gastroscope
- I. hemiplegia
- J. hemorrhage
- K. hemophobia
- L. hyperemesis

- M. lithotripsy
- N. lymphedema
- O. mastopexy
- P. myopathy
- Q. neuroma
- R. osteotome
- S. rhinoplasty
- T. tracheostomy

- ___ 86. fixation of the breast
- ___ 87. crushing a stone or calculus
- ___ 88. forming an opening (mouth) into the trachea
- ___ 89. narrowing or stricture of an artery
- ___ 90. enlargement of the heart
- ___ 91. excision of the appendix
- ___ 92. softening of cartilage
- ___ 93. surgical puncture of a joint
- ___ 94. disease of muscle
- ___ 95. tumor composed of nerve cells
- ___ 96. fear of blood
- ___ 97. inflammation of the stomach
- ___ 98. instrument to examine the stomach
- ___ 99. instrument to cut bone
- ___ 100. record of electrical activity of the heart
- ___ 101. bursting forth of blood
- ___ 102. excessive or above-normal vomiting
- ___ 103. swelling of lymph tissue
- ___ 104. paralysis of one side of the body
- ___ 105. surgical repair of the nose

Match the medical terms with their definitions.

- A. anesthesia
- B. cyanosis
- C. diarrhea
- D. diplopia
- E. dystrophy

- F. endocrine
- G. homograft
- H. hypodermic
- I. macrocyte
- J. microscope
- K. neuralgia
- L. pelvimeter
- M. periodontal
- N. postnatal
- O. prenatal
- P. primigravida
- Q. retroversion
- R. superior
- S. thrombolysis
- T. transvaginal

- ___ 106. Discharge or flow of fecal matter from the bowel
- ___ 107. Bad development or nourishment
- ___ 108. Pain of a nerve
- ___ 109. Transplantation of same (tissue from one person to another person)
- ___ 110. Abnormally large cell (usually erythrocyte)
- ___ 111. Instrument for measuring the pelvis
- ___ 112. Separation, destruction, or loosening of a blood clot
- ___ 113. Abnormal condition of blue
- ___ 114. Under the skin
- ___ 115. Around a tooth
- ___ 116. Period after birth
- ___ 117. Secrete within
- ___ 118. Woman during her first pregnancy
- ___ 119. Instrument for examining minute objects
- ___ 120. Without feeling
- ___ 121. Pertaining to across the vagina
- ___ 122. Pertaining to upper or above (toward the upper portion of) a structure
- ___ 123. Turning backward (tipping back of an organ) from its normal position
- ___ 124. Period before birth
- ___ 125. Double vision

Completion

Complete each statement.

126. Use cyt/o (*cell*) to build a word that means *study of cells*.

127. Use chondr/o (*cartilage*) to build a word that means *tumor of cartilage*.

128. Use cephal/o (*head*) to build a word that means *toward the head*.

129. Use gastr/o (*stomach*) to build a word that means *inflammation of the stomach*.

130. Use thorac/o (*chest*) to build a word that means *pertaining to the chest*.

131. Use gastr/o (*stomach*) to build a word that means *tumor of the stomach*.

132. Use pelv/i (*pelvis*) to build a word that means *instrument to measure the pelvis*.

133. Use hemat/o (*blood*) to build a word that means *fear of blood*.

134. Use radi/o (*radiation, x-ray, radius*) to build a word that means *process of recording an x-ray*.

135. Use thorac/o (*chest*) to build a word that means *incision of the chest*.

Chapter 1: Introduction to Programmed Learning and Medical Word Building

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 11. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 12. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 13. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 14. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 15. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 16. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 17. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 18. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 19. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 20. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 21. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 22. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 23. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 24. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 25. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 26. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 27. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 28. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 29. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 30. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 31. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 32. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 33. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 34. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 35. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 36. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 37. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 38. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 39. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 40. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 41. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 42. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 43. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 44. | ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 45. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 46. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 47. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 48. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 49. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 50. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 51. | ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 52. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 53. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 54. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 55. | ANS: E | PTS: 1 |

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 56. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 57. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 58. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 59. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 60. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 61. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 62. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 63. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 64. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 65. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 |

MATCHING

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 66. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 67. | ANS: G | PTS: 1 |
| 68. | ANS: J | PTS: 1 |
| 69. | ANS: M | PTS: 1 |
| 70. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 71. | ANS: L | PTS: 1 |
| 72. | ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 73. | ANS: K | PTS: 1 |
| 74. | ANS: H | PTS: 1 |
| 75. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 76. | ANS: I | PTS: 1 |
| 77. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 78. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 79. | ANS: N | PTS: 1 |
| 80. | ANS: Q | PTS: 1 |

81.	ANS: S	PTS: 1
82.	ANS: R	PTS: 1
83.	ANS: T	PTS: 1
84.	ANS: P	PTS: 1
85.	ANS: O	PTS: 1
86.	ANS: O	PTS: 1
87.	ANS: M	PTS: 1
88.	ANS: T	PTS: 1
89.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
90.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
91.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
92.	ANS: E	PTS: 1
93.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
94.	ANS: P	PTS: 1
95.	ANS: Q	PTS: 1
96.	ANS: K	PTS: 1
97.	ANS: G	PTS: 1
98.	ANS: H	PTS: 1
99.	ANS: R	PTS: 1
100.	ANS: F	PTS: 1
101.	ANS: J	PTS: 1
102.	ANS: L	PTS: 1
103.	ANS: N	PTS: 1
104.	ANS: I	PTS: 1
105.	ANS: S	PTS: 1
106.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
107.	ANS: E	PTS: 1
108.	ANS: K	PTS: 1
109.	ANS: G	PTS: 1
110.	ANS: I	PTS: 1
111.	ANS: L	PTS: 1
112.	ANS: S	PTS: 1
113.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
114.	ANS: H	PTS: 1
115.	ANS: M	PTS: 1
116.	ANS: N	PTS: 1
117.	ANS: F	PTS: 1
118.	ANS: P	PTS: 1
119.	ANS: J	PTS: 1
120.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
121.	ANS: T	PTS: 1
122.	ANS: R	PTS: 1
123.	ANS: Q	PTS: 1
124.	ANS: O	PTS: 1
125.	ANS: D	PTS: 1

COMPLETION

126. ANS: cytology

PTS: 1

127. ANS: chondroma

PTS: 1

128. ANS: cephalad

PTS: 1

129. ANS: gastritis

PTS: 1

130. ANS: thoracic

PTS: 1

131. ANS: gastroma

PTS: 1

132. ANS: pelvimeter

PTS: 1

133. ANS: hematophobia

PTS: 1

134. ANS: radiography

PTS: 1

135. ANS: thoracotomy

PTS: 1