

Student name: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) *Elements* of a medical term are the:

- A) individual parts of the word.
- B) references to Greek or Roman origins.
- C) multiple syllables of the word.

- D) combining vowels of the word.
- E) indicators that the word is plural.

2) The *prefix* is:

- A) the core of the word.
- B) found at the end of the word.
- C) the beginning of some words.

- D) the combining of the word.
- E) rarely used in the medical language.

3) The *core element* of any term is its:

- A) spelling.
- B) root.

- C) ending.
- D) usage.
- E) beginning.

4) Which of the following elements is the root for the word *microcyte*?

- A) mic-
- B) -crocyte

- C) micro-
- D) -cyte
- E) -rocyte

5) Which of the following is the root for the medical term *respiratory*?

- A) respir-
- B) -atory

- C) -priatory
- D) res-
- E) spira-

6) The word element *cardi-* is an example of a:

- A) prefix.
- B) root.
- C) suffix.

- D) main word.
- E) combining vowel.

7) The word element *-logy* is an example:

- A) of a prefix.
- B) of a root.
- C) of a suffix.

- D) that is not a word element.
- E) of a combining vowel.

8) The word element *-ive* is an example:

- A) of a prefix.
- B) of a root.
- C) of a suffix.

- D) that is not a word element.
- E) of a combining vowel.

9) The plural form of the word for *armpit* is:

- A) axilla.
- B) axillas.

- C) axillary.
- D) axillae.
- E) axillaes.

- A) corpus.
- B) septum.

- C) corpora.
- D) septa.
- E) corpa.

11) The plural of the word *diagnosis* is:

- A) diagnostic.
- B) diagnoses.

- C) diagnoses.
- D) diagnose.
- E) diagnos.

12) *My/o* is an example of:

- A) the prefix at the beginning of some words.
- B) the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
- C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix.

- D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel.
- E) the ending of some words.

13) Which suffix refers to a doctor with a *specialty* practice?

- A) -ist
- B) -logy

- C) -itis
- D) -est
- E) -esty

14) In the term *gastric*, what is the suffix and what does the suffix mean?

- A) The suffix is *gast-* and it means a vapor.
- B) The suffix is *gas-* and it means stomach.
- C) The suffix is *-tric* and it means a joke.
- D) The suffix is *-stric* and it mean pain.

- E) The suffix is *-ic* and it means pertaining to.

15) In the term *hypotension*, what is the prefix and what does the prefix mean?

- A) The prefix is tension and it means stress.
- B) The prefix is hypo and it means stress.
- C) The prefix is hypo and it means less than normal.
- D) The prefix is tension and it means less than

normal.

E) The prefix is hypo and it means more than normal.

16) In the term *bilateral*, what is the root and what does the root mean?

- A) The root is later and it means before.
- B) The root is bi and it means side.
- C) The root is bi and means one.

D) The root is later and it means side.

E) The root is ater and it means before.

17) Choose the suffix that means *disease*.

- A) -logy
- B) -pathy

- C) -itis
- D) -gram
- E) -plasty

18) Which of the following suffixes means *pertaining to*?

- A) -logy
- B) -um

- C) -ary
- D) -osa
- E) -ia

19) Choose the suffix that means *the study of*.

- A) -ist

- B) -ary
- C) -ous

D) -logy

E) -um

20) Choose the term that means the structure *around the heart*.

- A) pericardium
- B) endocardium
- C) myocardium

- D) electrocardiogram
- E) cardiologist

21) Choose the term that means *pertaining to after birth*.

- A) postnatal
- B) prenatal

- C) natal
- D) premature
- E) postmature

22) Choose the term that means *condition of higher than normal blood pressure*.

- A) hypotension
- B) microcytic

- C) hypogastric
- D) endocardium
- E) hypertension

23) Which of the following is the correct form of the root for the word *pneumonia*?

- A) pne-
- B) pneum-

- C) pneumn-
- D) pneumon-
- E) pneumnon-

24) Which of the following words means *pertaining to above the stomach*?

- A) Epigastric
- B) Hypergastric

- C) Endogastric
- D) Hypogastric
- E) Perigastric

25) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Hypetension
- B) Cardimyopathy
- C) Pneumonothorax

- D) Biolateral
- E) Ilia

26) Choose the statement that is true of the *root* of a word.

- A) The elements "-ic" and "-um" are this type of element.
- B) Every medical term has at least one root.
- C) The root cannot be used to link two elements.
- D) The root is usually "a" and "o."

E) A root will never appear at the beginning or the end of a term.

27) As relates to the term *suffix*, which of the following is true?

- A) A suffix never appears at the end of a term.
- B) Suffixes that are different can never have the same meaning.
- C) A suffix is a group of letters attached to the end of a root or combining form.
- D) If the suffix begins with a vowel, a combining

vowel must be used.

E) Suffixes are sometimes used at the beginning of a word.

28) The correct version of the combining form for *heart* is:

- A) *card/o*.

- B) *my/o*.
- C) *gastr/o*.

D) *cardi/o*.

E) *gastr/i*.

29) Which two prefixes are *opposites*?

A) an- and con-

B) anti- and bi-

C) hyper- and hypo-

D) epi- and endo-

E) pre- and pro-

30) Which of the following statements is true about the *root* of a medical term?

A) A medical term has only one root.

B) Adding a prefix at the end of the word modifies the root of the word to give it new meaning.

C) A root plus a combining vowel make a combining form.

D) The root is derived from the Chinese language.

E) A medical term does not have a suffix attached to the root.

31) Which of the following statements is NOT true of *combining vowels*?

A) A combining vowel can join a root to another root.

B) Examples of combining vowels are "o" and "a."

C) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own.

D) A combining vowel makes a word easier to

pronounce.

E) The most commonly used combining vowel is "u" followed by "i."

32) Which of the following words has a prefix that means *around*?

A) Endocardium

B) Hypogastric

C) Pericardium

D) Epigastric

E) Hypertension

33) Which of the following suffixes means *record*?

- A) -um
- B) -al

- C) -gram
- D) -ion
- E) -tic

34) An example of a word with two *combining forms* is:

- A) gastroenterology.
- B) cardiology.

- C) arthroplasty.
- D) dermatology.
- E) respiratory.

35) Which of the following words has a suffix that means *the study of*?

- A) Gynecologist
- B) Respiratory

- C) Dermatology
- D) Arthritis
- E) Arthroplasty

36) Which of the following suffixes means *condition*?

- A) -ic
- B) -tens

- C) -ia
- D) -de
- E) -logy

37) Which of the following terms has a suffix that indicates *action*?

- A) Myocardium
- B) Ischemia

- C) Infarct
- D) Cardiology
- E) Infarction

38) An example of the use of a *prefix* in a medical term is:

- A) gastrectomy.
- B) endocarditis.
- C) gastroenterologist.
- D) neurologist.
- E) arthroplasty.

39) Which of the following statements is true?

- A) When you change a medical term from singular to plural, just add an "s" to any term.
- B) Pronunciation of terms is best learned by reading the term repeatedly.
- C) The suffix -ion means pertaining to.
- D) The last step in analysis of a medical term is to identify the suffix.
- E) Recognizing word elements helps in the process of dissecting the term.

40) Which of the following terms means *air in the space that surrounds the lungs* in the chest?

- A) Pulmonary
- B) Pneumonia
- C) Thoracic
- D) Pneumothorax
- E) Pleural

41) Which of the following is a root that means *to breathe*?

- A) epi-
- B) micro-
- C) respir-
- D) endo-
- E) pneum-

42) In the term *bronchitis*, the root word means

- A) lung.

- B) breathe.
- C) inflammation.

- D) bronchus.
- E) condition of.

43) Which of the following statements is true regarding a *prefix*?

- A) A prefix precedes a root to change its meaning.
- B) Prefixes cannot have more than one meaning.
- C) Prefixes never appear at the beginning of a term.
- D) Every medical term has a prefix.

E) A prefix can sometimes be at the end of the word.

44) Which of the following is true regarding a *root*?

- A) A combining form is the exact same as a root of a word.
- B) Medical terms can contain only one root.
- C) A root cannot end a term and may become a suffix.

D) A suffix is the same as the root.

E) A root can start a term and does not become a prefix.

45) Which of the following terms has a prefix that means *below*?

- A) Perigastri
- B) Endogastric

- C) Anagastric
- D) Epigastric
- E) Hypogastric

46) A specialist who would treat a patient with pneumonia is a(n):

- A) bronchitis.
- B) respiration.
- C) pulmonologist.

- D) urology.
- E) neurologist.

47) Which of the following statements is true?

- A) The prefix post- means before.
- B) The prefix epi- means above.
- C) The prefix micro- means large.

D) The prefix peri- means before.

E) The prefix pre- means after.

48) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Moture
- B) Mycrocytic

C) Perinatal

D) Unilaterol

E) Gastrec

49) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Hipogastric
- B) Cotrices

C) Lumin

D) Appendices

E) Carcinomias

50) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Thoraces
- B) Lumins

C) Diagnosos

D) Axila

E) Arteriea

51) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Ganglias
- B) Corpuses

C) Ovaries

D) Calyxes

E) Villies

52) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Calyxes
- B) Ischemec
- C) Infarcte

- D) Cardiomyopathy
- E) Myocardeal

53) Which of the following definitions is correct?

- A) Ischemia is a blood condition, a blockage.
- B) Myocardium is a structure of the stomach.
- C) The axilla is the knee.
- D) An electrocardiogram is a recording the brain.

- E) Reflux is a forward flow.

54) The root of axillary is from the Latin word for

- A) skin.
- B) armpit.

- C) toe.
- D) bone.
- E) knee.

55) The combining form ur/o must have the following suffix added to mean the study of the urinary tract?

- A) -logist
- B) -ial

- C) -ic
- D) -logy
- E) -ous

56) Which of the following can be used as a combining vowel?

- A) a, o, u, e, m
- B) a, e, i, o

- C) u, n, o, i
- D) a, e, u, i, c
- E) a, e, i, o, u

57) In the term *diagnosis*, what is the prefix and what does the prefix mean?

- A) The prefix is di- and it means heat.
- B) The prefix is diag- and it means electricity.
- C) The prefix is dia- and it means complete.

D) The prefix is diag- and it means skin.

E) There is no prefix in this word.

58) Which of the following statements is true?

A) To analyze a medical term, reread the term and practice pronunciation in syllables.

B) Breaking a medical term down into basic elements or forms is called defining the term.

C) Every medical term will not have all the word elements (prefix, root, suffix).

D) The term endocarditis has two word elements.

E) The documentation that you write in a patient's record is for reference only. It is not a legal document.

59) Which of the following statements is accurate concerning the term *neurologist*?

A) "nyu" is where the pronunciation is stressed.

B) -logist is the study of.

C) Neuro- is the prefix.

D) -logist is one who studies and is a specialist in.

E) A neurologist is one who studies the heart.

60) Which of the following statements is true?

A) A suffix is found in the middle of a word.

B) A combining form can never be followed by another root or combining form.

C) The combining form cannot precede a suffix.

D) In this text, the root is separated from the

combining vowel by /.

E) The prefix can be found after a root.

61) The medical term *pneumothorax* means

- A) the study of the skin.
- B) fixation of a joint.
- C) air in the chest.

- D) difficulty swallowing.
- E) study of the lung.

62) The medical term *pulmonology* means:

- A) the study of the lungs.
- B) inflammation of the skin.
- C) visual examination of the eye.

- D) pertaining to the lungs.
- E) professional in the study of the lungs.

63) The medical term *prenatal* means

- A) pertaining to around the time of birth.
- B) after the birth.
- C) pertaining to birth.

- D) pertaining to before the birth.
- E) during the birth.

64) The medical term *prognosis* means:

- A) pertaining to or establishing a diagnosis.
- B) pertaining to heart muscle.
- C) to make a diagnosis.
- D) disease of the heart muscle.

- E) a forecast of the probable course and outcome of a disease.

65) The medical term *intravenous* means

- A) the study of the heart.

- B) pertaining to the inside a vein.

- C) pertaining to the outside a vein.
- D) lower part of the vein.
- E) one of the bones of the spinal column.

66) Which two word elements both mean the same thing?

- A) Pulmon and respir
- B) Pneum and pulmon
- C) Cardi and pulmon

- D) Respir and thorax
- E) Ia and logy

67) Choose the term that correctly finishes the following sentence. "The patient is suffering from cardiomyopathy, so

he needs to be referred to a _____."

- A) neurologist
- B) pathologist

- C) urologist
- D) cardiologist
- E) dermatologist

68) Which prefix is needed to create the term *small cell*?

- A) pre-
- B) nat-

- C) -cyte
- D) -ic
- E) micro-

69) Which is the correct medical term that means "pertaining to the axilla"?

- A) Axilial
- B) Axillary

- C) Axillae
- D) Axelial
- E) Axillas

70) The correct pronunciation for ischemic is:

- A) ISK- key-mic.
- B) ish - KEY- mic.
- C) isk - key- MIC.

- D) ISH - key - mik.
- E) is - KEY - mik.

71) The definition for the medical term *ileum*:

- A) large wing-shaped bone at the upper and posterior part of the pelvis.
- B) a thin wall separating two cavities or two tissue masses.
- C) sticky secretion of cells in mucous membranes.

- D) pertaining to the armpit.
- E) third portion of the small intestine.

72) The medical term *unilateral* means

- A) pertaining to one side of the body only.
- B) pertaining to both sides of the body.
- C) pertaining to both organs.

- D) pertaining to half of the organ.
- E) pertaining to the entire organ.

73) A baby born after 42 weeks of gestation is considered to be

- A) prenatal.
- B) postnatal.
- C) natal.
- D) premature.
- E) postmature.

74) The medical term *hypertension* means

- A) the area below the stomach.
- B) an abnormally high body temperature or fever.
- C) a decreased flow of blood.
- D) elevated sugar content in the blood.
- E) elevated blood pressure.

75) The medical term *macrocyte* means

- A) large cell.
- B) small cell.
- C) after full development.

- D) before full development.
- E) lack of cells.

76) A *prefix* is the

- A) beginning of some words.
- B) foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
- C) vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix.

- D) combination of a root and a combining vowel.
- E) ending of some words.

77) The *root* is the word element that is

- A) the beginning of some words.
- B) the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
- C) the ending of some words.
- D) always followed by a combining vowel.

- E) used to determine if the word is a noun or adjective.

78) The *suffix* is the word element that

- A) is the beginning of some words.
- B) is the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
- C) will only appear at the end of the word.

- D) must be a part of every term.
- E) is found before the combining vowel.

79) The word element *-logy* is an example of

- A) the beginning of some words.
- B) the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
- C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix.

D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel.

E) the ending of some words.

80) *Pre-* is an example of:

- A) the beginning of some words.
- B) the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
- C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix.

D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel.

E) the ending of some words.

81) *Gastr/o* is an example of:

- A) a prefix that appears at the beginning of a term.
- B) an element from the cardiovascular system.
- C) a suffix.
- D) the combination of a root and a combining

vowel.

E) the ending of some words.

82) Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the term *electrocardiogram*?

- A) Electro is the prefix and gram is the suffix.
- B) The term relates to a chest x-ray.
- C) The term contains a prefix, root, and suffix.
- D) The term contains a prefix, root, combining form,

and a suffix.

E) The term contains no prefix, two combining forms, and a suffix.

83) Pick the pair that is the correct plural spelling and definition:

- A) axillae - armpit.
- B) septum - nose.
- C) ganglia - swelling.

- D) appendices - pelvic bone.
- E) diagnosis - cause of disease.

84) The element known as the *combining form*

- A) can never begin a word.
- B) is the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
- C) can only appear once in a term.

- D) is the combination of two roots and a combining vowel.
- E) is the ending of some words.

85) The medical term *dementia* means

- A) condition of the skin.
- B) joint disease.
- C) irreversible hearing loss.
- D) visualization of the inside of the heart.

- E) chronic, progressive, irreversible loss of intellectual and mental functions.

86) Which of these terms can be applied to two different sites on the body?

- A) Prostate
- B) Urethra

- C) Cervical
- D) Gastric
- E) Natal

87) If you wanted to document the abdominal region above the stomach, you would use the term

- A) bilateral.
- B) perinatal.

- C) hypogastric.
- D) lateral.
- E) epigastric.

88) When deconstructing a medical term, the first element you should identify is the

- A) root.
- B) prefix.
- C) combining form.

- D) suffix.
- E) combining vowel.

89) The meaning of the medical term *transfusion* is

- A) inflammation of a joint.
- B) transfer of blood or a blood component from a donor to a recipient.
- C) one of the bones of the spinal column.

- D) inside a vein.
- E) inflammation of the colon.

90) The medical term *infusion* means

- A) transfer of blood or a blood component from a donor to a recipient.
- B) inside a vein.
- C) intravenous introduction of a substance other than

- blood.
- D) persistent low arterial blood pressure.
- E) persistent high blood pressure.

91) The elements in the term "cardiomyopathy" in order are

- A) a prefix, a root, and a suffix.
- B) a root, a combining form, and a suffix.
- C) a combining form, a root, and no suffix.
- D) a combining form, a combining form, and a

- suffix.
- E) a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

- A) DE-ment-ia.
- B) DE-men-sheah.
- C) de-MENT-ia.

- D) dee-MEN-she-ah.
- E) de-men-SHE-ah.

93) *Heart disease* would be treated by which specialty?

- A) Cardiology
- B) Dermatology
- C) Gynecology

- D) Neurology
- E) Gastroenterology

94) An involuntary response to stimulus is a/an

- A) reflex.
- B) intravenous.
- C) reflux.

- D) pneumothorax.
- E) infarction.

95) Ischemia would best be described as

- A) disease of the heart muscle.
- B) record of the heart's electrical signals.
- C) sudden blockage of an artery.

- D) lack of blood supply to tissue.
- E) a fluid-filled cyst.

96) A *myocardial infarct* would be evaluated by a

- A) neurologist.
- B) dermatologist.
- C) gynecologist.

- D) cardiologist.
- E) gastroenterologist.

97) Pneumonia has the same meaning as

- A) pleurisy.
- B) pneumonitis.
- C) pulmonary.

- D) pneumothorax.
- E) pneumococcus.

98) Which of the following suffixes have the same meaning as *al*?

- A) ic and ary
- B) itis and otomy

- C) ule and ia
- D) ation and um
- E) itis and emia

99) Which statement is true about the term "pneumothorax"?

- A) It has one suffix and one prefix.
- B) It lacks a combining vowel.
- C) Thorax is a combining form.

- D) This term has one root and one combining form.

100) Which one of these terms is a diagnostic test?

- A) Cardiomyopathy
- B) Cardiology
- C) Electrocardiogram

- D) Myocardium
- E) Cardiologist

101) Choose the answer that correctly spells the word indicated by the pronunciation key **MACK**-roh-**SIT**-ik.

- A) macrositic
- B) mackrositic

- C) mackrocyt
- D) maacrohcyte
- E) macrocytic

102) Which of the following terms means sticky secretion?

- A) Mucus
- B) Mucous

- C) Prostate
- D) Prostrate

103) Which of the following terms means pertaining to the mucosa?

- A) Mucus
- B) Mucous

- C) Prostate
- D) Prostrate

104) Which of the following terms means organ surrounding the urethra at the base of the male urinary bladder?

- A) Mucus
- B) Mucous

- C) Prostate
- D) Prostrate

105) Which of the following terms means to lay flat or to be overcome by physical weakness or exhaustion?

- A) Mucus
- B) Mucous

- C) Prostate
- D) Prostrate

106) Which of the following terms means backward flow?

- A) Reflux
- B) Reflex

- C) Ilium
- D) Ileum

107) Which of the following terms means involuntary response to a stimuli?

- A) Reflux
- B) Reflex

- C) Ilium
- D) Ileum

108) Which of the following terms means pelvic bone?

- A) Reflux
- B) Reflex

- C) Ilium
- D) Ileum

109) Which of the following terms means area of the small intestine?

- A) Reflux
- B) Reflex

- C) Ilium
- D) Ileum

110) Which of the following terms means to determine the cause of a disease?

- A) Diagnose
- B) Ischemia

- C) Prognosis
- D) Infarct

111) Which of the following terms means lack of blood supply to a tissue?

- A) Diagnose
- B) Ischemia

- C) Prognosis
- D) Infarct

112) Which of the following terms means to make a prediction on the probable outcome of a disease?

- A) Diagnose

- B) Ischemia

- C) Prognosis
- D) Infarct

113) Which of the following terms means an area of cell death resulting from blocked blood supply?

- A) Diagnose
- B) Ischemia

- C) Prognosis
- D) Infarct

FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

describing, **IN**-trah-**VEE**-nus.

114) Write the word that the pronunciation key is

115) The singular form of the word *ganglia*.

116) The plural form of the name of the bones of the spinal column.

117) The plural form of the medical term *phalanx*.

118) The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder.

119) Write the word that the pronunciation key is describing, **HIGH**-po-**TEN**-siv.

Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 01 Test Bank

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) B
- 4) D
- 5) A
- 6) B
- 7) C
- 8) C
- 9) D
- 10) B
- 11) C
- 12) D
- 13) A
- 14) E
- 15) C
- 16) D
- 17) B
- 18) C
- 19) D

20) A

21) A

22) E

23) D

24) A

25) E

26) B

27) C

28) D

29) C

30) C

31) E

32) C

33) C

34) A

35) C

36) C

37) E

38) B

39) E

40) D

41) C

42) D

43) A

44) E

45) E

46) C

47) B

48) C

49) D

50) A

51) C

52) D

53) A

54) B

55) D

56) E

57) C

58) C

59) D

60) D

61) C

62) A

63) D

64) E

65) B

66) B

67) D

68) E

69) B

70) E

71) E

72) A

73) E

74) E

75) A

76) A

77) B

78) C

79) E

80) A

81) D

82) E

83) D

84) B

85) E

86) C

87) E

88) D

89) B

90) C

91) D

92) D

93) A

94) A

95) D

96) D

97) B

98) A

99) D

100) C

101) E

102) A

103) B

- 104) C
- 105) D
- 106) A
- 107) B
- 108) C
- 109) D
- 110) A
- 111) B
- 112) C
- 113) D
- 114) intravenous
- 115) ganglion
- 116) vertebrae
- 117) phalanges
- 118) ureter
- 119) hypotensive