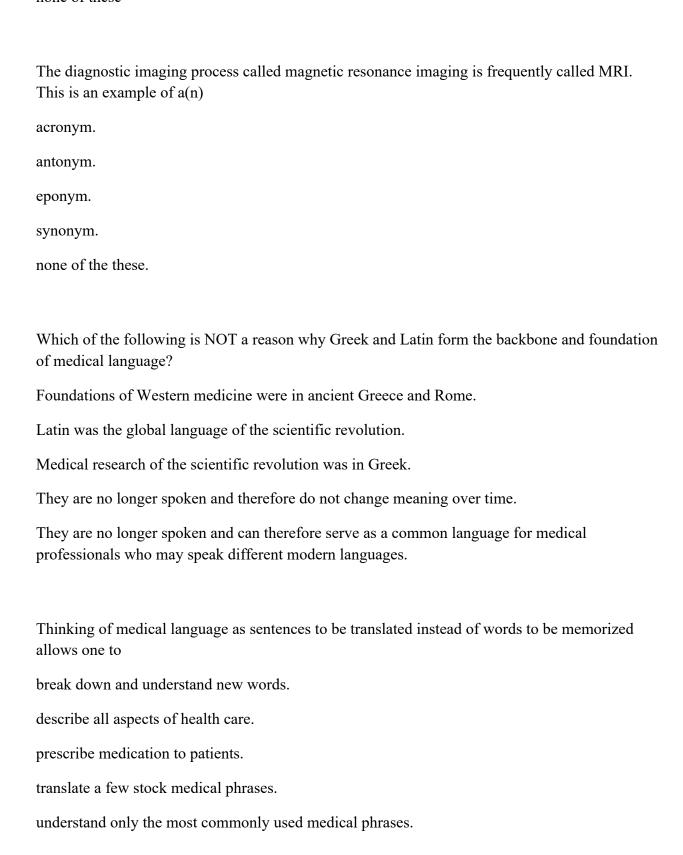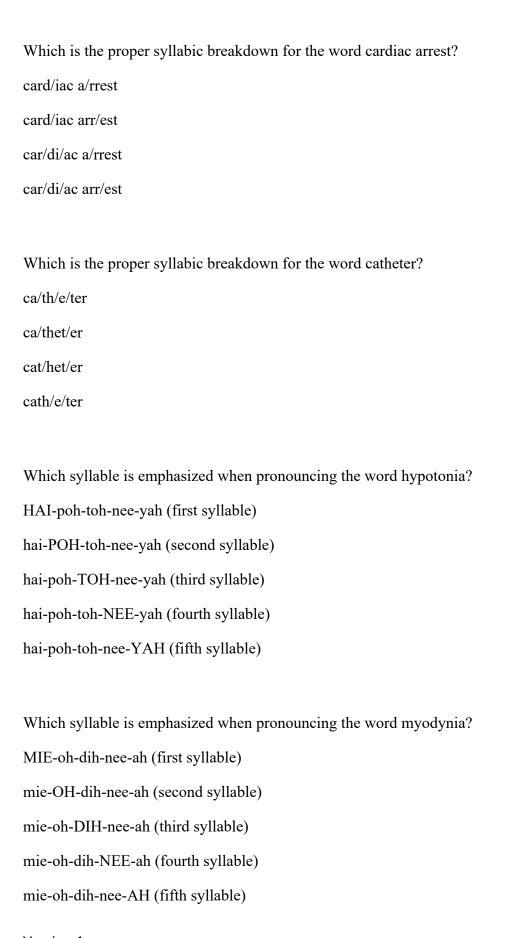Student name:_____

Medical language is necessary and useful because

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

Greek and Latin

Greek and Old English

Greek and Hebrew

Hebrew and Latin

Hebrew and Old English

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

acronym

antonym

eponym

synonym

none of these

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

acronym.

antonym.

eponym.

synonym.

none of the these.

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

Foundations of Western medicine were in ancient Greece and Rome.

Latin was the global language of the scientific revolution.

Medical research of the scientific revolution was in Greek.

They are no longer spoken and therefore do not change meaning over time.

They are no longer spoken and can therefore serve as a common language for medical professionals who may speak different modern languages.

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

break down and understand new words.

describe all aspects of health care.

prescribe medication to patients.

translate a few stock medical phrases.

understand only the most commonly used medical phrases.

What is the basic rule for emphasizing syllables?

In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the first syllable.

In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the last syllable.

In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the second-to-last syllable.

In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable.

There is no basic rule for pronunciation.

Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in cardiovascular.

kar

sar

Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in cyanosis.

kai

sai

Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in gamophobia.

gam

jam

Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in pharynx.

fair

pair

Which is the proper syllabic breakdown for the word cardiac arrest?

card/iac a/rrest

card/iac arr/est

car/di/ac a/rrest

car/di/ac arr/est

Which is the proper syllabic breakdown for the word catheter?

ca/th/e/ter

ca/thet/er

cat/het/er

cath/e/ter

Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word hypotonia?

HAI-poh-toh-nee-yah (first syllable)

hai-POH-toh-nee-yah (second syllable)

hai-poh-TOH-nee-yah (third syllable)

hai-poh-toh-NEE-yah (fourth syllable)

hai-poh-toh-nee-YAH (fifth syllable)

Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word myodynia?

MIE-oh-dih-nee-ah (first syllable)

mie-OH-dih-nee-ah (second syllable)

mie-oh-DIH-nee-ah (third syllable)

mie-oh-dih-NEE-ah (fourth syllable)

mie-oh-dih-nee-AH (fifth syllable)

Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word arthroscope?

AR-throh-skohp (first syllable)

ar-THROH-skohp (second syllable)

ar-throh-SKOHP (last syllable)

In medical terminology, what is a root?

a beginning that gives essential meaning to the term

an ending that gives essential meaning to the term

the foundation or subject of the term

the part of the word added to the beginning of a term when needed to further modify the foundation of the term

None of these.

What is NOT a difference between a suffix and a prefix?

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

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

A prefix is used to further modify the root.

A suffix often gives essential meaning to the term.

Prefixes can be added to a suffix to create a complete suffix.

Which of the following is NOT a root meaning "skin"?

cutane/o

dermat/o

derm/o

my/o

The root enter/o means

large intestine.

liver.

nerve.

small intestine.

stomach.

Which combining form would be used in medical terms pertaining to blood?

arthr/o

hemat/o

hepat/o

pulmon/o

xen/o

Which combining form would be used in medical terms pertaining to suffering or disease?

gen/o

morph/o

path/o

troph/o

xer/o

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

-ac

-al

-algia

-ar

-ary

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

-ic

-icle

-ole

-ule

-ula

Which of the following roots mean the same thing?

arthr/o and angi/o

cardi/o and vascul/o

enter/o and gastr/o

hem/o and vas/o

my/o and muscul/o

Which of the following prefixes are opposites?

anti-, contra-

brady-, tachy-

circum-, peri-

mono-, uni-

poly-, multi-

Which of the following prefixes are opposites?

ab-, de-

exo-, extra-

hyper-, hypo-

pre-, pro-

sym-, syn-

What is the root in the term tachycardia?

a

car

cardi

ta

tachy

What is the root in the term polyneuropathy?

neuro

path

pathy

poly

ropathy

Translate the root hepat/o.

fungus

liver

lung

heart

small intestine

Translate the root pneumon/o.

fungus

liver

lung

muscle

small intestine

Translate the root myc/o.

fungus

liver

lung

muscle

small intestine

Translate the root sten/o.

fungus

lung

muscle

narrowing

suffering

Translate the root morph/o.

cause

change

eat

straight

suffering, disease

What is the meaning of the root hydr/o?

air

blood

formation

generation, cause

water

What is the meaning of the root troph/o?

change

eat

foreign

generation, cause

nourishment, development

What is the meaning of the root xen/o?

dry

foreign

hard

soft

water

Identify and define the root in the term arthroscope.

arthr/o- joint

arthr/o- vessel

scop/e - instrument used to look

scop/e- vessel

thosc/o - chest

Identify and define the root in the term subcutaneous.

ane/o– stomach

cut/o– skin

cutane/o– skin

eous– pertaining to

sub– beneath

Identify and define the root in the term necrosis.

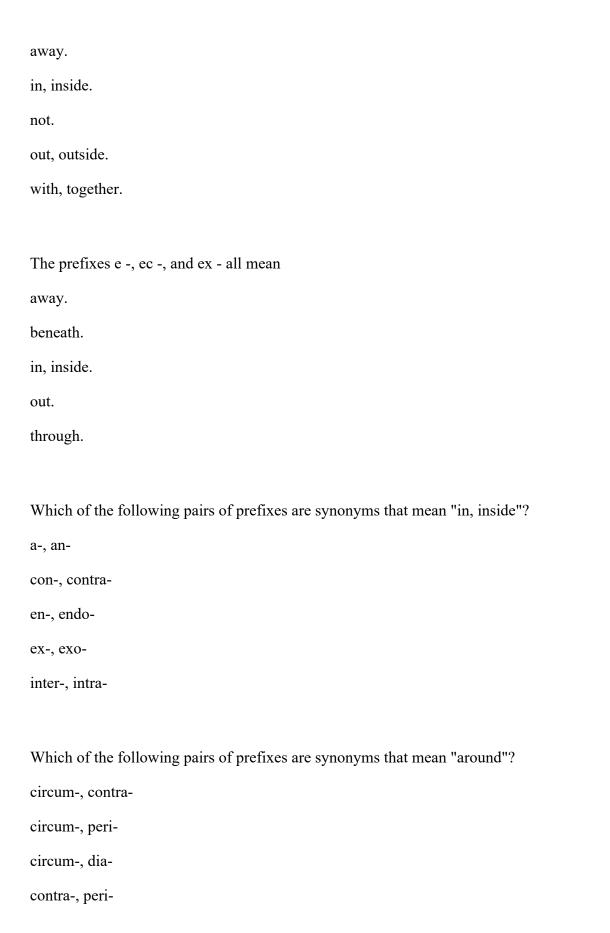*is*– small

necr/o– death

necr/o– kidney

osis– condition

osis– presence of

Identify and define the root in the term pyemia.

emia– blood condition

emia– pertaining to

ia– condition

py– eat

py– pus

Translate the prefix ante-.

after

again

before

fast

slow

Translate the prefix oligo-.

all

few

large

many

small

The prefixes a- and an- both mean

away.

in, inside.

not.

out, outside.

with, together.

The prefixes e -, ec -, and ex - all mean

away.

beneath.

in, inside.

out.

through.

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

a-, an-

con-, contra-

en-, endo-

ex-, exo-

inter-, intra-

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

circum-, contra-

circum-, peri-

circum-, dia-

contra-, peri-

dia-, peri-

What is the meaning of the prefix contra-?

against

bad

down

good

with

What is the meaning of the prefix poly-?

few

half

many

no, none

one

What is the meaning of the prefix syn-?

against

before, on behalf of

between

through

with, together

Identify and define the prefix in the term antigen.

anti – across

anti– against

anti– along

gen– creation, cause

gen– suffering, disease

Identify and define the prefix in the term eugenic.

eu– bad

eu– good

gen– generation, cause

ic– cause

ic– pertaining to

Identify and define the prefix in the term transdermal.

al– through

al– pertaining to

derm– skin

trans– through

trans– pertaining to

Identify and define the prefix in the term heminephrectomy.

hemi– half

hemi– out

nephr– kidney

tomy– incision

y– condition, procedure

Identify and define the prefix in the term hypertrophic.

hyper– over

hyper– under

ic– condition

ic– pertaining to

troph– nourishment, development

The suffixes - algia and - dynia both mean

abnormal softening.

inflammation.

pain.

presence of.

resembling.

Translate the suffix - logy.

medical science

specialist in medicine of

specialist

specialist in the study of

study of

Translate the suffix - graph.

instrument used to look

instrument used to produce a record

process of measuring

process of recording

written record

Translate the suffix - emia.

blood condition

flow

hernia

rupture

tissue, structure

What is the meaning of the suffix -oid?

involuntary contraction

resembling

rupture

suture

tumor

What is the meaning of the suffix -oma?

involuntary contraction

resembling

rupture

suture

tumor

What is the meaning of the suffix -rrhaphy?

involuntary contraction

resembling

rupture

suture

tumor

What is the meaning of the suffix -rrhexis?

involuntary contraction

resembling

rupture

suture

tumor

What is the meaning of the suffix -spasm?

involuntary contraction

resembling

rupture

suture

contraction

Identify and define the suffix in the term craniostomy.

crani– bone

crani– skull

osto– bone

stomy– creation of an opening

stomy– removal

Identify and define the suffix in the term cardiomalacia.

cardio– heart

cardio– lung

ia– deficiency

malacia– abnormal hardening

malacia– abnormal softening

Identify and define the suffix in the term costochondritis.

chondr– cartilage

chondr– persistent

costo– rib

itis– inflammation

itis– persistent

Identify and define the suffix in the term dysmenorrhea.

dys– bad

dys– not

meno– muscle

rrhea– flow

rrhea– rupture

Which is the correct plural form of the word diagnosis?

diagnosa

diagnosae

diagnoses

diagnosi

diagnosies

Which is the correct plural form of the word nucleus?

nucleae

nuclei

nuclemata

nucles

nuclices

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.

to join two roots together even when the second root begins with a vowel.
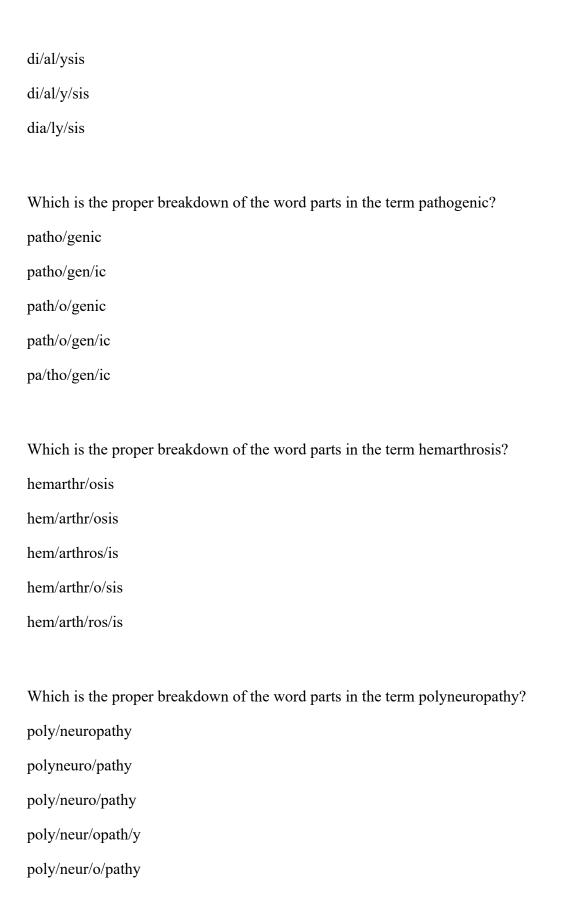
all of these.

none of these.

When putting medical terms together, do NOT use a combining vowel

to join a root to a suffix that begins with a vowel.

to join a root to any suffix beginning with a consonant.

to join two roots together.

to join two roots together even when a second root begins with a vowel.

all of these.

Which of the following terms includes a combining vowel?

bradycardia

endocardium

gastric

gastritis

neuropathy

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

gastric

gastreic

gastroc

gastroic

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

vascospasm

vasculospasm

vasospasm

vaspasm

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

hypglycemia

hypoglycemia

hypoglycoemia

hypoglycomia

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

cardimyopathy

cardiomyopathy

cardimypathy

cardiomypathy

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

interpreting the prefix first, then the root or roots, and finally the suffix.

interpreting the roots first, then the prefix, and finally the suffix.

interpreting the roots first, then the suffix, and finally the prefix.

interpreting the suffix first, then the prefix, and finally the root or roots.

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

dia/lysis

dia/lys/is

di/al/ysis

di/al/y/sis

dia/ly/sis

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

patho/genic

patho/gen/ic

path/o/genic

path/o/gen/ic

pa/tho/gen/ic

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

hemarthr/osis

hem/arthr/osis

hem/arthros/is

hem/arthr/o/sis

hem/arth/ros/is

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

poly/neuropathy

polyneuro/pathy

poly/neuro/pathy

poly/neur/opath/y

poly/neur/o/pathy

Which is the proper translation of subdural?

condition above the dura

condition beneath the dura

pertaining to above the dura

pertaining to around the dura

pertaining to beneath the dura

Which is the proper translation of gastritis?

disease of the heart

disease of the stomach

inflammation of the heart

inflammation of the muscles

inflammation of the stomach

Which is the proper translation of cardiomegaly?

abnormal hardening of the heart

abnormal softening of the heart

deficiency of the heart

enlargement of the heart
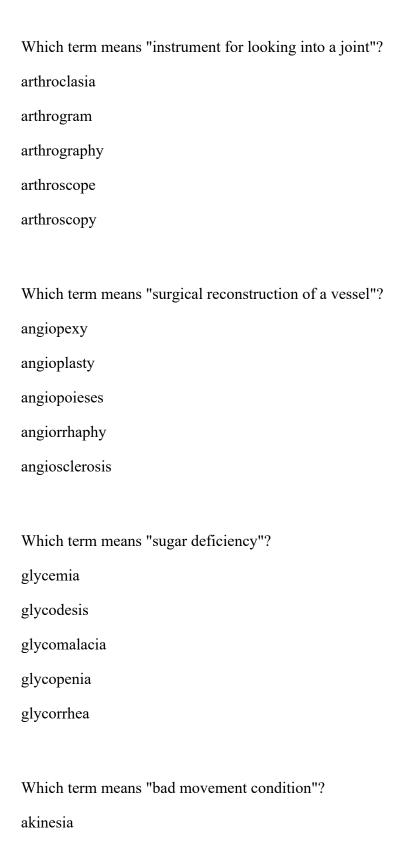
inflammation of the heart

Which is the proper translation of angiogram?

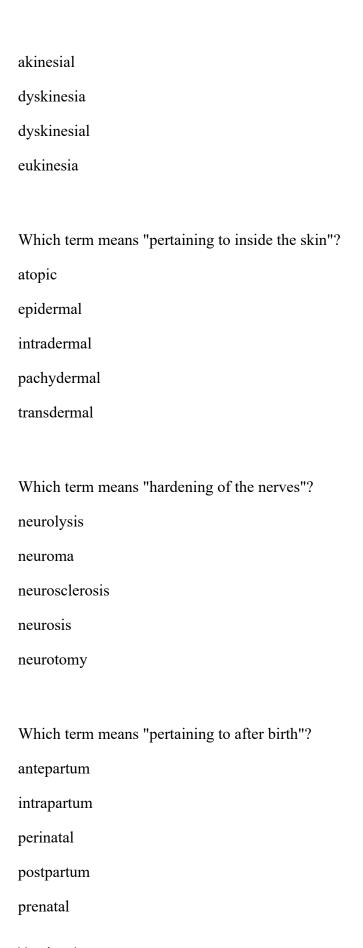instrument used to produce a record of the blood vessels

instrument used to produce a record of the heart

record of the blood

record of the blood vessels

record of the heart

Which is the proper translation of polyneuropathy?

condition affecting one nerve

deficiency of the brain

disease affecting many nerves

involuntary contraction of the nerves in the brain

structure of many brain cells

Which is the proper translation of cardiomyotomy?

incision into the heart

incision into the heart muscle

reconstruction of the heart

removal of the heart muscle

surgical fixation of the heart

Which is the proper translation of mycodermatitis?

condition of the skin muscle

condition of the skin caused by fungus

inflammation of the skin caused by fungus

inflammation of the skin muscle

pertaining to the muscle of the skin

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

arthroclasia

arthrogram

arthrography

arthroscope

arthroscopy

Which term means "surgical reconstruction of a vessel"?

angiopexy

angioplasty

angiopoieses

angiorrhaphy

angiosclerosis

Which term means "sugar deficiency"?

glycemia

glycodesis

glycomalacia

glycopenia

glycorrhea

Which term means "bad movement condition"?

akinesia

akinesial

dyskinesia

dyskinesial

eukinesia

Which term means "pertaining to inside the skin"?

atopic

epidermal

intradermal

pachydermal

transdermal

Which term means "hardening of the nerves"?

neurolysis

neuroma

neurosclerosis

neurosis

neurotomy

Which term means "pertaining to after birth"?

antepartum

intrapartum

perinatal

postpartum

prenatal

Answer Key

Test name: Ch1_Acquiring Medical Language_3e

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