

Chapter 01-1: Introduction

Shiland: Mastering Healthcare Terminology, 6th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Alzheimer disease is an example of a(n):
- prefix.
 - word root.
 - eponym.
 - decodable term.

ANS: C REF: 4
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms

2. *Arthr/o* is an example of a:
- prefix.
 - word root.
 - suffix.
 - combining form.

ANS: D REF: 6
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

3. In the term *hypodermic*, the prefix is:
- hypo.
 - derm.
 - dermo.
 - ic.

ANS: A REF: 10
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

4. In the term *neonatology*, the suffix is:
- neo.
 - nat.
 - nato.
 - logy.

ANS: D REF: 15
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

5. A word root for “bone” is:
- osis
 - oste.
 - ophthalm.
 - opsy.

ANS: B REF: 22
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

6. The word component that refers to the stomach is:

- a. gastr/o.
- b. col/o.
- c. enter/o.
- d. path/o.

ANS: A REF: 6
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

7. The prefix *anti-* means:

- a. before.
- b. after, behind.
- c. near.
- d. against.

ANS: D REF: 16
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

8. If a patient is being treated for hypothermia, he/she has abnormally:

- a. high body temperature.
- b. low body temperature.
- c. high blood pressure.
- d. low blood pressure.

ANS: B REF: 10 | 14 | 17
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

9. A patient who has a prenatal visit sees her practitioner:

- a. after the birth of her child.
- b. before the birth of her child.
- c. the time surrounding the birth of her child.
- d. at the time of delivery.

ANS: B REF: 18
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

10. A patient has a surgical procedure described as an *arthrotomy*. You know that the joint:

- a. was incised.
- b. was removed.
- c. had a new opening made.
- d. was visually examined.

ANS: A REF: 13
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

11. A notation is made about an instrument to be ordered for the hospital. It makes a record of the electrical activity of the heart. The instrument is called an:

- a. electrocardioscope.
- b. electrocardiogram.
- c. electrocardiograph.
- d. electrocardiography.

ANS: C REF: 13

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. You are checking a report for errors and find that one of the procedures listed is misspelled. Which one is it?
- a. Esophagogastrroduodenoscopy
 - b. Colostomy
 - c. Ileotomy
 - d. Ostetomy

ANS: D

REF: 13

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

13. Neurology is a discipline that would most likely treat patients with disorders of the:
- a. nerves.
 - b. teeth.
 - c. stomach.
 - d. joints.

ANS: A

REF: 22

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

14. An instrument used to cut bone is an:
- a. osteotome.
 - b. osteoscope.
 - c. osteotripter.
 - d. osteometer.

ANS: A

REF: 14

OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

15. A surgical repair of the external ear may be termed:
- a. otoplasty.
 - b. oculoplasty.
 - c. tympanoplasty.
 - d. trophoplasty.

ANS: A

REF: 7

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

16. The study of disease is:
- a. pathology.
 - b. neonatology.
 - c. obstetrics.
 - d. biology.

ANS: A

REF: 6 | 22

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Disciplines & Specialties

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

17. An enlargement of the heart is:
- a. cardialgia.
 - b. cardiopathy.
 - c. cardiorrhesis.

d. cardiomegaly.

ANS: D

REF: 11

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

18. A new opening of the small intestines is a(n):

a. colostomy.

b. colotomy.

c. enterostomy.

d. enterotomy.

ANS: C

REF: 13

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

19. A dermatosis would be a(n):

a. abnormal condition of the skin.

b. examination of the skin.

c. discharge or flow from the skin.

d. instrument for cutting the skin.

ANS: A

REF: 11 | 22

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

20. A patient has a hypertrophied scar. You recognize that this means the scar is:

a. inflamed.

b. bleeding.

c. overdeveloped.

d. underdeveloped.

ANS: C

REF: 9 | 17

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

21. As part of the operative procedure, the surgeon performs an enteroplasty. You know that she has ____ part of the intestines.

a. enlarged

b. sutured

c. drained

d. repaired

ANS: D

REF: 6

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

22. In the term “periosteum,” you know that the suffix refers to:

a. a structure.

b. surrounding.

c. bone.

d. through.

ANS: A

REF: 9

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

23. A biopsy is a(n) ____ of living tissue.

- a. disease process
- b. inflammation
- c. removal and microscopic viewing
- d. bursting forth

ANS: C

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

24. A patient with muscular dystrophy has ____ of the muscles.
- a. abnormal development
 - b. an incision
 - c. a visual examination
 - d. a new development

ANS: A

REF: 17

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

25. Patients with food caught in their interdental spaces have pieces of food:
- a. within their teeth.
 - b. between their teeth.
 - c. under their teeth.
 - d. above their teeth.

ANS: B

REF: 17

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

26. Examining the term epidermis, you would expect that the word part *epi-* refers to a structure ____ the dermis.
- a. below
 - b. around
 - c. within
 - d. above

ANS: D

REF: 17

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

27. If you are told that “cutaneo” is a combining form for the skin, then *percutaneous* would refer to a term that describes something that is ____ the skin.
- a. under
 - b. through
 - c. surrounding
 - d. before

ANS: B

REF: 17

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

28. You have just heard a word that begins with an “n” sound, but you cannot find it in the dictionary under the letter “N.” What other letter combinations could you try?
- a. sn
 - b. tn
 - c. pn

d. an

ANS: C

REF: 21

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

29. One of your professors is using a term that sounds like it starts with a “z,” but you have read every Z term in your dictionary, and it’s not there. You should try looking under the letter:
- Y.
 - X.
 - W.
 - S.

ANS: B

REF: 21

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

30. The professor dictated the terms that would be included on the next examination, but you didn’t recognize the one that started with a “t” sound. Later when reviewing your notes, you realize that it could have started with a(n):
- p.
 - s.
 - g.
 - n.

ANS: A

REF: 21

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

31. You are sure that you heard an “f” sound at the beginning of the term meaning a bone of the fingers or toes. After exhausting your possibilities in the F section of the dictionary, you realize that you could also try which letter combination?
- sh
 - ph
 - th
 - pt

ANS: B

REF: 21

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

32. The rules for combining a word root and a suffix that starts with a vowel dictate that you should:
- add a combining vowel before the suffix.
 - directly connect the word root and suffix.
 - reverse the suffix and word root so the suffix comes first.
 - add another word root to join the suffix and initial word root.

ANS: B

REF: 3

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

33. The rule for the order of joining word roots at the beginning of a term is:
- put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels, regardless of whether the initial letter is a consonant or a vowel.
 - put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels only if the initial letter is a vowel.

- c. put them in order of the directionality of the body system and add combining vowels between each word root, regardless of whether the initial letter starts with a consonant or a vowel.
- d. put them in order of the directionality of the body system and add combining vowels between the word roots only if the initial letter is a consonant.

ANS: C REF: 8 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

34. Most medical terms are from which two languages?
- a. Spanish, English
 - b. English, Latin
 - c. English, Greek
 - d. Greek, Latin

ANS: D REF: 2 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

35. Which is spelled correctly?
- a. gastrotomy
 - b. gastroectomy
 - c. gastrescopy
 - d. gastroistis

ANS: A REF: 7 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

36. The plural of vertebra is:
- a. vertebri.
 - b. vertebrae.
 - c. vertebrius.
 - d. vertebrae.

ANS: D REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

37. The plural of diagnosis is:
- a. diagnoses.
 - b. diagnosi.
 - c. diagnosises.
 - d. diagnosae.

ANS: A REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

38. The plural of phalanx is:
- a. phalangi.
 - b. phalanxae.
 - c. phalanges.
 - d. phalangus.

ANS: C REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

39. What is the singular of thrombi?
- a. thromba
 - b. thrombus
 - c. thrombis
 - d. thromba

ANS: B REF: 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

40. What is the singular of septa?
- a. septus
 - b. septi
 - c. septae
 - d. septum

ANS: D REF: 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

41. What is the singular of prognoses?
- a. prognosum
 - b. prognosis
 - c. prognosa
 - d. prognose

ANS: B REF: 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

42. What is the singular of larynges?
- a. larynx
 - b. larynge
 - c. larynis
 - d. laryna

ANS: A REF: 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

43. What is the plural of digitus?
- a. digites
 - b. digities
 - c. digitusi
 - d. digiti

ANS: D REF: 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

44. Which is a diagnostic sign?
- a. fever
 - b. pain
 - c. dizziness
 - d. itching

ANS: A REF: 3

OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

45. What type of diagnosis begins abruptly and severely?
- a. sign
 - b. symptom
 - c. acute
 - d. chronic

ANS: C

REF: 3

OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

46. A patient is treated for kidney stones with a machine called a *lithotripter*. Its function is to _____ stones.
- a. crush
 - b. incise
 - c. view
 - d. record

ANS: A

REF: 14

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

47. The study and treatment of the eye is:
- a. ophthalmology.
 - b. oncology.
 - c. otology.
 - d. odontology.

ANS: A

REF: 6 | 7

OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

48. One of the terms used to describe a patient's healthy condition starts with a "u" sound. You can't find it in the U listings, so you check under which spelling?
- a. ou
 - b. au
 - c. eu
 - d. yu

ANS: C

REF: 21

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

49. Which of the following disorders is an inflammation?
- a. cardiomegaly
 - b. enteritis
 - c. ophthalmology
 - d. yu

ANS: B

REF: 10

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

50. An antibacterial agent:
- a. produces bacteria.
 - b. is against bacteria.
 - c. surrounds bacteria.

d. is without bacteria.

ANS: B

REF: 16

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

51. A patient with an enteropathy has a(n) ____ of the intestines.

- a. disease
- b. surgical repair
- c. suture
- d. enlargement

ANS: A

REF: 11

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

52. The *o* in the term *thermometer* is a:

- a. prefix.
- b. word root.
- c. combining form.
- d. combining vowel.

ANS: D

REF: 3

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

53. Which of the following is an eponym?

- a. ng
- b. Alzheimer disease
- c. cataract
- d. +

ANS: B

REF: 4

OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

54. Which of the following is an acronym?

- a. IM
- b. C2
- c. ng
- d. TURP

ANS: D

REF: 4

OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms

TOP: Abbreviations

55. A patient reports, “I can’t sleep, my throat is sore, my muscles ache, and my fever is 102.4° F.” Which is considered a sign?

- a. “can’t sleep”
- b. sore throat
- c. muscle aches
- d. 102.4° F fever

ANS: D

REF: 3

OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Nondecodable Terms

56. The patient reports that her breathing difficulties of the last few years have been getting progressively worse. After testing, her disease is diagnosed as one that she will most likely have for the next several years. Her disease is considered to be:
- a. acute.
 - b. chronic.
 - c. therapeutic.
 - d. CABG.

ANS: B REF: 3
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

57. “Intra-” has a similar meaning to:
- a. infra-.
 - b. inter-.
 - c. peri-.
 - d. endo-.

ANS: D REF: 17
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

58. The opposite of “hyper-” is:
- a. anti-.
 - b. hypo-.
 - c. epi-.
 - d. pre-.

ANS: B REF: 17
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

59. Which of the following means below or deficient?
- a. dys-
 - b. hypo-
 - c. trans-
 - d. post-

ANS: B REF: 17
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

60. The plural of pleura is:
- a. pleurae.
 - b. pleuri.
 - c. pleurus.
 - d. pleures.

ANS: A REF: 20
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

61. Which of the following suffixes indicates a therapeutic intervention?
- a. -megaly
 - b. -rrhea
 - c. -tripsy
 - d. -itis

ANS: C REF: 13
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

62. The basketball player was back for yet another visual examination of his knee joint. He was there for an:
- a. arthrotomy.
 - b. arthroscopy.
 - c. arthrotome.
 - d. arthroscope.

ANS: B REF: 6 | 12
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

63. A patient scheduled for a gastrectomy was having a(n) ____ of his stomach.
- a. visual examination
 - b. incision
 - c. excision
 - d. enlargement

ANS: C REF: 13
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

64. A patient scheduled for a procedure to visualize the interior of a body cavity is having a(n):
- a. endoscopy.
 - b. biopsy.
 - c. pathology.
 - d. CABG.

ANS: A REF: 12
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

65. An esophagogastroduodenoscopy is a procedure to ____ organs.
- a. remove
 - b. view
 - c. join
 - d. incise

ANS: B REF: 8
TOP: Abbreviations

OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary

66. Which of the following is misspelled?
- a. hematology
 - b. ophthalmology
 - c. otorhinolaryngology
 - d. neurology

ANS: B REF: 6
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties

67. A patient with rhinitis has an inflammation of his:
- a. nose.
 - b. ear.
 - c. throat.

d. voice box.

ANS: A

REF: 21

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

68. The branch of medicine that deals with the study of the heart is:

- a. oncology.
- b. hematology.
- c. cardiology.
- d. pathology.

ANS: C

REF: 7 | 9

OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

69. A patient with a heart disorder would most likely be treated by a(n):

- a. hematologist.
- b. geriatrician.
- c. anesthesiologist.
- d. cardiologist.

ANS: D

REF: 14

OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

70. The singular of bacteria is:

- a. bacterius.
- b. bacterus.
- c. bacterium.
- d. bacteri.

ANS: C

REF: 20

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

71. The plural of psychotherapy is:

- a. pyschotherapies.
- b. psychotherapys.
- c. psychotherapyes.
- d. psychotherapies.

ANS: D

REF: 20

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Pronounce/Spell

72. A patient whose muscles have atrophied shows:

- a. excessive muscle development.
- b. abnormal muscle development.
- c. a lack of muscle development.
- d. painful muscle development.

ANS: C

REF: 9

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

73. An intraaortic balloon pump is placed ____ the aorta.

- a. within
- b. outside

- c. surrounding
- d. below

ANS: A REF: 17
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

74. A child has otorrhea. Knowing that *-rrhea* means a discharge, you know that he has a:
- a. discharge from his eye.
 - b. discharge from his nose.
 - c. discharge from his ear.
 - d. tumor of his eye.

ANS: C REF: 11
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

75. *Epi-*, *endo-*, and *pre-* are examples of:
- a. prefixes.
 - b. word roots.
 - c. combining forms.
 - d. suffixes.

ANS: A REF: 17-18
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

76. An incision into the stomach is called a:
- a. gastroscopy.
 - b. gastrotomy.
 - c. gastrectomy.
 - d. gastrotome.

ANS: B REF: 7
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce

77. The study of a newborn baby is:
- a. obstetrics.
 - b. neonatology.
 - c. fetology.
 - d. gynecology.

ANS: B REF: 15
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties

78. The branch of medicine that deals with treatment of the mind is:
- a. geriatrics.
 - b. psychiatry.
 - c. immunology.
 - d. anesthesiology.

ANS: B REF: 15
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties