

Medical Language, 3e (Turley)

Chapter 1 The Structure of Medical Language

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Select the abbreviation that would *not* appear in a history and physical examination report.

- A) ROS
- B) CC
- C) HIPAA
- D) HPI

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) ROS does appear in a history and physical examination report.
- B) CC does appear in a history and physical examination report.
- C) Correct!
- D) HPI does appear in a history and physical examination report.

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Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Abbreviations

2) Anesthesia is defined as:

- A) a state of unawareness.
- B) being unconscious.
- C) a condition of not feeling.
- D) being without pain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
- B) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
- C) Correct!
- D) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.

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Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

3) With bradycardia, there is a:

- A) fast heart rate.
- B) reversal of an abnormal heart rate.
- C) process of recording the heart rate.
- D) condition of a slow heart rate.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This does not describe bradycardia.
- B) This does not describe bradycardia.
- C) This does not describe bradycardia.

D) Correct!

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Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

4) Which suffix means the process of using an instrument to examine?

A) -scopy

B) -gram

C) -oma

D) -graphy

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

B) The suffix -gram means a record or picture.

C) The suffix -oma means tumor; mass.

D) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

5) The prefix that means after or behind is:

A) poly-.

B) post-.

C) pre-.

D) peri-.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) Poly means many; much.

B) Correct!

C) Pre- means before; in front of.

D) Peri- means around.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

6) Which word means inflammation of the lungs?

A) neuritis

B) hepatitis

C) pneumonitis

D) laryngitis

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) Neuritis is inflammation of a nerve.

- B) Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver.
C) Correct!
D) Laryngitis is inflammation of the larynx.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

7) Vertebrae means:

- A) one bone of the spine.
B) more than one bone of the spine.
C) pertaining to the spine.
D) in the direction of the spine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Vertebrae is the plural form of vertebra.
B) Correct!
C) Vertebrae is a noun, not an adjective.
D) Vertebrae does not mean in the direction of the spine.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

8) Which is the plural form of apex?

- A) apexs
B) apices
C) apis
D) apae

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This is not the plural of apex.
B) Correct!
C) This is not the plural of apex.
D) This is not the plural of apex.

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Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

9) In the word intrahepatic, the prefix intra- means _____ the liver.

- A) between
B) below
C) beside
D) within

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Intra- does not mean between.
- B) Intra- does not mean below.
- C) Intra- does not mean beside.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

10) The surgeon performed a laryngectomy on the:

- A) skin.
- B) lungs.
- C) voice box.
- D) nose.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Laryng/o- does not mean skin.
- B) Laryng/o- does not mean lungs.
- C) Correct! Laryng/o- means larynx or voice box.
- D) Laryng/o- does not mean nose.

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Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

11) Pericardial means pertaining to _____ the heart.

- A) within
- B) below
- C) around
- D) in front of

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix peri- does not mean within.
- B) The prefix peri- does not mean below.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix peri- does not mean in front of.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

12) The plural of the Latin word bronchus is:

- A) bronchi.
- B) bronchae.
- C) bronchus.
- D) broncha.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

B) This is not the plural of bronchus.

C) This is not the plural of bronchus.

D) This is not the plural of bronchus.

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Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

13) A gastroscopy is the process of:

A) examining the stomach with an instrument.

B) recording the activity of the stomach.

C) creating an image of the stomach using x-ray.

D) removing a part of the stomach.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

B) This is not the meaning of gastroscopy.

C) This is not the meaning of gastroscopy.

D) This is not the meaning of gastroscopy.

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Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

14) The definition of tachycardia is a condition:

A) behind the heart.

B) of a painful heart.

C) within the heart.

D) of a fast heart.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) This is not the definition of tachycardia.

B) This is not the definition of tachycardia.

C) This is not the definition of tachycardia.

D) Correct!

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Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

15) HIPAA assures the patient that his/her medical information is:

A) legible.

B) accurate.

C) documented in a certain format.

D) secure.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) HIPAA says nothing about medical information being legible.

B) HIPAA says nothing about medical information being accurate.

C) HIPAA says nothing about medical information being documented in a certain format.

D) Correct!

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Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

16) The word part sub- is a:

A) root.

B) suffix.

C) prefix.

D) combining form.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) Sub- is not a root.

B) Sub- is not a suffix.

C) Correct!

D) Sub- is not a combining form.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

17) The physician describes the purpose of the surgery to the patient and informs the patient of the _____.

A) risks

B) alternatives

C) possible complications

D) all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.

B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.

C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.

D) Correct!

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Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

18) Five separate language skills are critical to communication. Which skill involves the processing of medical language?

- A) thinking and analyzing
- B) reading
- C) listening
- D) speaking

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This skill involves receiving information.
- C) This skill involves receiving information.
- D) This skill involves relaying information.

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Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Communication

19) Which of the following is the skill that involves relaying the medical language?

- A) thinking and analyzing
- B) reading
- C) writing
- D) listening

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This skill involves processing information.
- B) This skill involves receiving information.
- C) Correct!
- D) This skill involves receiving information.

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Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Communication

20) The study of word origins is:

- A) etymology.
- B) medicology.
- C) logistics.
- D) greekology.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) There is no such word.
- C) This does not pertain to word origins.
- D) There is no such word.

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Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word origins

21) Which is the foundation of a medical word?

- A) prefix
- B) combining vowel
- C) suffix
- D) combining form

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix is not the foundation.
- B) The combining vowel is not the foundation.
- C) The suffix is not the foundation.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

22) All of the following is *true* about a medical record *except*:

- A) it is a medicolegal record.
- B) it contains medical documents.
- C) it has more extensive documentation in the physician's office than in the hospital.
- D) it can be used in a court of law.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is a true statement.
- B) This is a true statement.
- C) Correct! Hospitals use more extensive documentation than physician's offices.
- D) This is a true statement.

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Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

23) The combining form mamm/o- means:

- A) nose.
- B) retina.
- C) face.
- D) breast.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Mamm/o- does not mean nose.
- B) Mamm/o- does not mean retina.
- C) Mamm/o- does not mean face.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

24) The combining form hepat/o- means:

- A) blood.
- B) liver.
- C) kidney.
- D) urine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Hepat/o- does not mean blood.
- B) Correct!
- C) Hepat/o- does not mean kidney.
- D) Hepat/o- does not mean urine.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

25) The suffix -oma means:

- A) tumor, mass.
- B) enlargement.
- C) cancer.
- D) disease.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- C) The suffix -oma does not mean cancer.
- D) The suffix -oma does not mean disease.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

26) If a physician wanted to put the plural form of the Latin word vertebra in a patient's medical record, he/she would write:

- A) vertebrices.
- B) vertebrax.
- C) vertebraes.
- D) vertebrae.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is not the plural form.
- B) This is not the plural form.
- C) This is not the plural form.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

27) Which is the plural form for the Latin word testis?

- A) testes
- B) testium
- C) testises
- D) testices

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is not the plural form.
- C) This is not the plural form.
- D) This is not the plural form.

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Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

28) The abbreviation CPR means:

- A) computerized patient record.
- B) computerized patient report.
- C) computerized paper record.
- D) central paper repository.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) CPR does not mean this.
- C) CPR does not mean this.
- D) CPR does not mean this.

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Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Abbreviations

29) The abbreviation HIPAA means:

- A) Health Improvement for Pediatric and Adults Act.
- B) Healthcare Improvement for Performance, Accountability, and Assessment.
- C) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.
- D) Health Insurance Performance and Accuracy Act.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation HIPAA.
- B) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation HIPAA.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation HIPAA.

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Objective: 8
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Abbreviations

30) The abbreviation CC means:

- A) clinical copy.
- B) central complaint.
- C) chief complaint.
- D) computerized copy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation CC.
- B) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation CC.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation CC.

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Objective: 8
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Abbreviations

31) The plural form for the word phalanx is:

- A) phalanxs.
- B) phalanices.
- C) phalanges.
- D) phalanx.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the plural form.
- B) This is not the plural form.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the plural form.

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Objective: 3
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

32) The combining form ven/o- means:

- A) vein.
- B) artery.
- C) blood vessel.
- D) leg.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The combining form for artery is arteri/o-.
- C) The combining form ven/o- does not mean blood vessel.
- D) There is no combining form for leg.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

33) The suffix -gram means:

- A) process of recording.
- B) a record or picture.
- C) x-ray.
- D) instrument used to examine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -gram does not mean x-ray.
- D) The suffix -scope means instrument used to examine.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

34) Which word means enlargement of the liver?

- A) hepatomegaly
- B) cardiomegaly
- C) intestinomegaly
- D) mammomegaly

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Cardiomegaly means enlargement of the heart.
- C) There is no such medical word.
- D) There is no such medical word.

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Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

35) The word endotracheal means pertaining to within the:

- A) stomach.
- B) trachea.
- C) vein.
- D) blood vessel.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Trache/o- does not mean stomach.
- B) Correct!
- C) Trache/o- does not mean vein.
- D) Trache/o- does not mean blood vessel.

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Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Anatomy and Physiology

36) The prefix brady- means:

- A) enlargement.
- B) fast.
- C) many.
- D) slow.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- B) The prefix tachy- means fast.
- C) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

37) The prefix dys- means:

- A) bad.
- B) good or normal.
- C) painful, difficult, or abnormal.
- D) new.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Dys- does not mean bad.
- B) Dys- does not mean good.
- C) Correct!
- D) Dys- does not mean new.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

38) Which basic rule is *correct* for building medical words?

- A) Join the prefix to the beginning of the combining form.
- B) Join the prefix to the end of the combining form.
- C) Join the suffix to the beginning of the combining form.
- D) Always add a hyphen along with the prefix.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is not a rule for building a medical word.
- C) This is not a rule for building a medical word.
- D) This is not a rule for building a medical word.

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

39) The origin of medical language is in:

- A) Latin.
- B) Greek.
- C) Latin and Greek.
- D) many languages, including Latin and Greek.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true but it is not the only language.
- B) This is true but it is not the only language.
- C) These are not the only languages.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word origins

40) The medical word part that gives a medical word its meaning is the:

- A) prefix.
- B) suffix.
- C) hyphen.
- D) combining form.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix does not give the word its meaning.
- B) The suffix does not give the word its meaning.
- C) The hyphen is in the word part but not in the medical word.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

41) The combining form in the word pneumonia means:

- A) mind.
- B) lung or air.
- C) condition; state; thing.
- D) infection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The combining form pneumon/o- does not mean mind.
- B) Correct!
- C) Condition; state; thing is the meaning of the suffix –ia, not the combining form.
- D) The combining form pneumon/o- does not mean infection.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

42) Knowledge and use of medical language includes:

- A) spelling medical words.
- B) analyzing medical words.
- C) pronouncing medical words.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

43) The parts of a combining form include the:

- A) root and a suffix.
- B) prefix and a hyphen.
- C) root and the combining vowel.
- D) suffix and a combining vowel.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) A suffix is a word part itself and not part of a combining form.
- B) A prefix is a word part itself and not part of a combining form.
- C) Correct!
- D) A suffix is a word part itself and not part of a combining form.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

44) Which of the following is an example of a combining form?

- A) intra-
- B) -ectomy
- C) ven/o-
- D) poly-

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Intra- is a prefix, not a combining form.
- B) This is a suffix, not a combining form.
- C) Correct!
- D) Poly- is a prefix, not a combining form.

Page: 11

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

45) Which of the following is an example of a suffix?

- A) -ia
- B) post-
- C) dys-
- D) nas/o-

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix post- is not a suffix.
- C) The prefix dys- is not a suffix.
- D) The combining form nas/o- is not a suffix.

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

46) Suffixes such as -iatry, -ist, and -logy are related to:

- A) medical specialties or specialists.
- B) procedures or instruments.
- C) diseases.
- D) colors.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) These suffixes are not related to procedures or instruments.
- C) These suffixes are not related to diseases.
- D) These suffixes are not related to colors.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

47) Prefixes such as hypo- and poly- indicate:

- A) time or speed.
- B) a characteristic.
- C) amount or number.
- D) weight.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) These prefixes do not indicate time or speed.
- B) These prefixes do not indicate a characteristic.
- C) Correct!
- D) These prefixes do not indicate a weight.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

48) The prefixes anti- and dys- belong to a category that describes:

- A) degree or quality.
- B) amount or size.
- C) time or speed.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) These prefixes do not describe amount or size.
- C) These prefixes do not describe time or speed.
- D) These prefixes only belong to one of the categories above.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

49) Which suffix means process of recording?

- A) -pathy
- B) -graphy
- C) -ation
- D) -iatry

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This suffix means disease.
- B) Correct!
- C) This suffix means a process; being or having.
- D) This suffix means medical treatment.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

50) Medical words are defined by analyzing them, beginning with the meaning of the:

- A) prefix.
- B) combining form.
- C) suffix.
- D) Latin singular.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Analysis does not begin with the prefix.
- B) Analysis does not begin with the combining form.
- C) Correct!
- D) The Latin singular is not related to analyzing and defining a medical word.

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

51) Medical words are derived from ancient or older versions of languages such as:

- A) Greek and Latin.
- B) English.
- C) French and Dutch.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These are not the only languages.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only language.
- C) These are not the only languages.
- D) Correct!

Page: 7

Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

52) Which word is an example of a Latin singular noun?

- A) diagnoses
- B) phalanx
- C) carcinoma
- D) nucleus

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is a Latin plural noun.
- B) This is a Greek singular noun.
- C) This is a Greek singular noun.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

53) Which word is an example of a Greek singular noun?

- A) ganglion
- B) atrium
- C) bronchi
- D) testis

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is a Latin singular noun.
- C) This is a Latin plural noun.
- D) This is a Latin singular noun.

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Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

54) The medical word diverticulum is a Latin noun. You would make the plural form by changing the word ending -um to:

- A) -a.
- B) -ices.
- C) -us.
- D) -ae.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is not the correct plural ending for this Latin noun.
- C) This is a singular, not a plural, ending.
- D) This is not the correct plural ending for this Latin noun.

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

55) Which of the following is a disadvantage of the paper medical record?

- A) Only one person at a time can access information from it.
- B) It can become lost.
- C) It can take time to retrieve it, if it is stored in an off-site location.
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true, but it is not the only disadvantage.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only disadvantage.
- C) This is true, but it is not the only disadvantage.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

56) Which abbreviation stands for the federal regulation that says that health information must be kept secure?

- A) CPR
- B) HIPAA
- C) EHR
- D) HPI

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) CPR (computerized patient record) is not a federal regulation.
- B) Correct!
- C) EHR (electronic health record) is not a federal regulation.
- D) HPI (history of present illness) is a heading in a medical record.

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Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

57) The combining form append/o- means:

- A) surgical removal.
- B) appendix.
- C) hanging.
- D) intestine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ectomy means surgical removal.
- B) Correct!
- C) Append/o- does not mean hanging.
- D) Append/o- does not mean intestine.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

58) The combining form arthr/o- means:

- A) artery.
- B) abdomen.
- C) bone.
- D) joint.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Arthr/o- does not mean artery.
- B) Arthr/o- does not mean abdomen.
- C) Arthr/o- does not mean bone.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

59) The combining form cardi/o- means:

- A) chest.
- B) heart.
- C) lungs.
- D) rib.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Cardi/o- does not mean chest.
- B) Correct!
- C) Cardi/o- does not mean lungs.
- D) Cardi/o- does not mean rib.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

60) The combining form communicat/o- means:

- A) communication.
- B) impart; transmit.
- C) listening; hearing.
- D) speech.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Communicat/o- does not mean communication.
- B) Correct!
- C) Communicat/o- does not mean listening; hearing.

D) Communicat/o- does not mean speech.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

61) The combining form cutane/o- means:

A) connective tissue.

B) medicine.

C) skin.

D) underneath.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) Cutane/o- does not mean connective tissue.

B) Cutane/o- does not mean medicine.

C) Correct!

D) The prefix sub- means underneath.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

62) The combining form esthes/o- means:

A) medicine; drug.

B) sensation; feeling.

C) surgery.

D) touch.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) Esthes/o- does not mean medicine; drug.

B) Correct!

C) Esthes/o- does not mean surgery.

D) Esthes/o- does not mean touch.

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

63) The combining form gastr/o- means:

A) abdomen.

B) gas.

C) nerve.

D) stomach.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) Gastr/o- does not mean abdomen.

B) Gastr/o- does not mean gas.

C) Gastr/o- does not mean nerve.

D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

64) The combining form for uterus is:

A) lapar/o-.

B) cholecyst/o-.

C) hyster/o-.

D) muscul/o-.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) Lapar/o- does not mean uterus.

B) Cholecyst/o- does not mean uterus.

C) Correct!

D) Muscul/o- does not mean uterus.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

65) The combining form laryng/o- means:

A) breast.

B) larynx (voice box).

C) abdomen.

D) digestion.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) Laryng/o- does not mean breast.

B) Correct!

C) Laryng/o- does not mean abdomen.

D) Laryng/o- does not mean digestion.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

66) The combining form medic/o- means:

- A) nourishment.
- B) drug; prescription.
- C) health.
- D) physician; medicine.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Nutrit/o- means nourishment.
- B) Medic/o- does not mean drug; prescription.
- C) Medic/o- does not mean health.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

67) The combining form neur/o- means:

- A) nerve.
- B) sensation; feeling.
- C) pressure.
- D) pain.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Esthes/o- means sensation; feeling.
- C) Tens/o- means pressure.
- D) Neur/o- does not mean pain.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

68) The combining form pneumon/o- means:

- A) breathe.
- B) eating; swallowing.
- C) paralysis.
- D) lung; air.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Spir/o- means breathe.
- B) Phag/o- means eating; swallowing.
- C) Pleg/o- means paralysis.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

69) The combining form psych/o- means:

- A) brain.
- B) head.
- C) mind.
- D) thinking.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Psych/o- does not mean brain.
- B) Psych/o- does not mean head.
- C) Correct!
- D) Psych/o- does not mean thinking.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

70) The combining form thyroid/o- means:

- A) thyroid gland.
- B) joint.
- C) gallbladder.
- D) therapy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Arthr/o- means joint.
- C) Cholecyst/o- means gallbladder.
- D) Thyroid/o- does not mean therapy.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

71) The combining form tonsill/o- means:

- A) infection.
- B) mouth.
- C) throat.
- D) tonsil.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Tonsill/o- does not mean infection.
- B) Tonsill/o- does not mean mouth.
- C) Tonsill/o- does not mean throat.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

72) The combining form urin/o- means:

- A) urinary system.
- B) urine.
- C) urine; urinary system.
- D) kidney.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) Correct!
- D) Urin/o- does not mean kidney.

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

73) A healthcare facility can release a patient's medical record information only to:

- A) an authorized healthcare provider.
- B) the patient's insurance company.
- C) a healthcare quality monitoring organization.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

74) Communication in any language consists of:

- A) two language skills.
- B) three language skills.
- C) four language skills.
- D) five language skills.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is not correct.
- B) This is not correct.
- C) This is not correct.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Communication

75) Which of the following is *not* a medical word part?

- A) combining form
- B) plural
- C) prefix
- D) suffix

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) A combining form is a word part.
- B) Correct!
- C) A prefix is a word part.
- D) A suffix is a word part.

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

76) If a medical word has a suffix, the suffix is found:

- A) at the beginning of the medical word.
- B) at the ending of the medical word.
- C) in the middle of the medical word.
- D) anywhere in the medical word.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) A suffix is not at the beginning of the medical word.
- B) Correct!
- C) A suffix is not in the middle of the medical word.
- D) A suffix cannot be just anywhere in the medical word.

Page: 12

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

77) Combining forms:

- A) modify the meaning of the prefix and the suffix.
- B) modify the meaning of the prefix.
- C) modify the meaning of the suffix.
- D) provide the medical meaning of the word.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
- B) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
- C) Suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

78) A suffix:

- A) can be a single letter or a group of letters.
- B) can be placed anywhere in the medical word.
- C) must be a single letter.
- D) modifies the meaning of the prefix in the word.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) A suffix is only found at the end of a medical word.
- C) A suffix can be a single letter or a group of letters.
- D) A suffix does not modify the meaning of the prefix.

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

79) The suffix -ac means:

- A) condition.
- B) disease.
- C) pertaining to.
- D) process.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ac does not mean condition.
- B) The suffix -ac does not mean disease.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -ac does not mean process.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

80) The suffix -al means:

- A) enlargement.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) state of.
- D) surgical removal.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -al does not mean state of.
- D) The suffix -ectomy means surgical removal.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

81) The suffix -ary means:

- A) pertaining to.
- B) one who specializes in.
- C) many; much.
- D) process of.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -ist means one who specializes in.
- C) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- D) The suffix -ary does not mean process of.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

82) The suffix -ation means:

- A) a process; being or having.
- B) disease; suffering.
- C) inflammation of; infection of.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -pathy means disease.
- C) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.
- D) The suffix -ation does not mean pertaining to.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

83) The suffix -ic means:

- A) instrument used to examine.
- B) knowledge.
- C) pertaining to.
- D) process of cutting or making an incision.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -scope means instrument used to examine.
- B) The suffix -ic does not mean knowledge.
- C) Correct!

D) The suffix -tomy means process of cutting or making an incision.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

84) The suffix -ous means:

A) within.

B) breathe.

C) action; condition.

D) pertaining to.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) The prefix intra- means within.

B) The combining form spir/o- means breathe.

C) The suffix -ion means action; condition.

D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

85) The suffix -ia means:

A) medical treatment.

B) condition; state; thing.

C) a process; being or having.

D) a record or picture.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) The suffix -iatry means medical treatment.

B) Correct!

C) The suffix -ation means a process; being or having.

D) The suffix -gram means a record or picture.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

86) The suffix -ism means:

A) many; much.

B) one who specializes in.

C) process; disease from a specific cause.

D) the study of.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) The prefix poly- means many; much.

B) The suffix -ist means one who specializes in.

- C) Correct!
D) The suffix -logy means the study of.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

87) The suffix -itis means:

- A) inflammation of; infection of.
B) medical treatment.
C) disease; suffering.
D) swelling; inflammation of.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
B) The suffix -iatry means medical treatment.
C) The suffix -pathy means disease.
D) The suffix -itis does not mean swelling.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

88) The suffix -megaly means:

- A) inflammation of.
B) enlargement.
C) swelling.
D) process of recording.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.
B) Correct!
C) The suffix -megaly does not mean swelling.
D) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

89) Which of the following statements is *true*?

- A) Cost/o- and muscul/o- both mean muscle.
B) Lapar/o- and append/o- both mean appendix.
C) Gastr/o- and hepat/o- both mean stomach.
D) Enter/o- and intestin/o- both mean intestine.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Only muscul/o- means muscle.

- B) Only append/o- means appendix.
- C) Only gastr/o- means stomach.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

90) The suffix -osis means:

- A) condition; abnormal condition; process.
- B) enlargement.
- C) condition; state; thing.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix –megaly means enlargement.
- C) The suffix -ia means condition; state; thing.
- D) The suffix -osis does not mean pertaining to.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

91) The suffix -pathy means:

- A) many; much.
- B) disease.
- C) inflammation of; infection of.
- D) condition; abnormal condition; process.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.
- D) The suffix -osis means condition; abnormal condition; process.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

92) The suffix -ectomy means:

- A) instrument.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) operation.
- D) surgical removal.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ectomy does not mean instrument.
- B) The suffix -ectomy does not mean pertaining to.
- C) The suffix -ectomy does not mean operation.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

93) The suffix -graphy means:

- A) process of recording.
- B) medical treatment.
- C) process of measuring.
- D) action; condition.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -graphy does not mean medical treatment.
- C) The suffix -metry means process of measuring.
- D) The suffix -ion means action; condition.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

94) The suffix -iatry means:

- A) one who specializes in.
- B) surgically created opening.
- C) medical treatment.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ist means one who specializes in.
- B) The suffix -stomy means surgically created opening.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -iatry does not mean pertaining to.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

95) The suffix -logy means:

- A) knowledge.
- B) mind.
- C) process of measuring.
- D) the study of.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -logy does not mean knowledge.
- B) The combining form psych/o- means mind.
- C) The suffix -metry means process of measuring.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

96) The suffix -scopy means:

- A) process of using an instrument to examine.
- B) process of measuring.
- C) process of recording.
- D) instrument used to examine.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -metry means process of measuring.
- C) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.
- D) The suffix -scope means instrument used to examine.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

97) The suffix -stomy means:

- A) mouth.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) process of using an instrument to examine.
- D) surgically created opening.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -stomy does not mean mouth.
- B) The suffix -stomy does not mean pertaining to.
- C) The suffix -scopy means process of using an instrument to examine.
- D) Correct!

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

98) Which of the following statements regarding prefixes is *true*?

- A) All medical words must contain at least one prefix.
- B) A medical word cannot contain more than one prefix.
- C) Not every medical word contains a prefix; it is an optional medical word part.
- D) Prefixes are found at the end of a medical word.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Some medical words do not contain a prefix.
- B) Some medical words contain two prefixes.
- C) Correct!
- D) Suffixes are found at the end of a medical word.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

99) Which of the following statements concerning prefixes is *false*?

- A) All medical words must have a prefix.
- B) Prefixes are at the beginning of the medical word.
- C) Prefixes can be a single letter.
- D) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is a true statement.
- C) This is a true statement.
- D) This is a true statement.

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

100) Which of the following statements about prefixes is *true*?

- A) A prefix can be found anywhere in the medical word.
- B) A prefix can be found at the end of a medical word.
- C) A prefix can be found at the beginning of the medical word.
- D) A prefix can be found in the middle of the medical word.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This statement is not true.
- B) This statement is not true.
- C) Correct!
- D) This statement is not true.

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

101) A prefix:

- A) has its own meaning as the foundation of the medical word.
- B) modifies the meaning of the combining form.
- C) modifies the meaning of the second prefix, if two prefixes are present.

D) modifies the meaning of the suffix.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) A prefix is not the foundation of the medical word.

B) Correct!

C) A prefix modifies the combining form.

D) A prefix modifies the combining form.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

102) The prefix intra- means:

A) before; in front of.

B) pertaining to.

C) between.

D) within.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) The prefix pre- means before; in front of.

B) Only suffixes have a definition of pertaining to.

C) The prefix inter- means between.

D) Correct!

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

103) The prefix peri- means:

A) around.

B) away from; without.

C) within.

D) without; not.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

B) The prefix a- means away from; without.

C) The prefix intra- means within.

D) The prefix an- means without; not.

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

104) The prefix sub- means:

A) above; more than normal.

B) after; behind.

- C) below; underneath; less than.
- D) innermost; within.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix hyper- means above; more than normal.
- B) The prefix post- means after; behind.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix endo- means innermost; within.

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

105) The prefix an- means:

- A) away from; without.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) reversal of; without.
- D) without; not.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix a- means away from; without.
- B) Only suffixes have a definition of pertaining to.
- C) The prefix de- means reversal of; without.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

106) The prefix hyper- means:

- A) above; more than normal.
- B) after; behind.
- C) below; deficient.
- D) many; much.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix post- means after; behind.
- C) The prefix hypo- means below; deficient.
- D) The prefix poly- means many; much.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

107) The prefix hypo- means:

- A) bad; inadequate.

- B) after; behind.
- C) below; deficient.
- D) slow.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix mal- means bad; inadequate.
- B) The prefix post- means after; behind.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix brady- means slow.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

108) The prefix poly- means:

- A) four.
- B) painful; difficult; abnormal.
- C) three.
- D) many; much.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix quadri- means four.
- B) The prefix dys- means painful; difficult; abnormal.
- C) The prefix tri- means three.
- D) Correct!

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

109) All of the following combining forms are related to structures located in the head or neck *except*:

- A) laryng/o-.
- B) nas/o-.
- C) psych/o-.
- D) hyster/o-.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Laryng/o- means larynx (voice box), which is located in the neck.
- B) Nas/o- means nose which is located in the head.
- C) Psych/o- means mind, which is located in the head.
- D) Correct!

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Anatomy and Physiology

110) The prefix re- means:

- A) again and again.
- B) many; much.
- C) reversal of; without.
- D) across; through.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- C) The prefix de- means reversal of; without.
- D) The prefix trans- means across; through.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

111) The prefix post- means:

- A) after; behind.
- B) before; in front of.
- C) upon; above.
- D) against.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix pre- means before; in front of.
- C) The prefix epi- means upon; above.
- D) The prefix anti- means against.

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

112) The prefix tachy- means:

- A) fast.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) slow.
- D) three.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Only a suffix has a definition of pertaining to.
- C) The prefix brady- means slow.
- D) The prefix tri- means three.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

113) All of the following prefixes are related to a number *except*:

- A) quadri-.
- B) bi-.
- C) mono-.
- D) eu-.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix quadri- means four.
- B) The prefix bi- means two.
- C) The prefix mono- means one; single.
- D) Correct!

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

114) The prefix anti- means:

- A) against.
- B) between.
- C) around.
- D) across; through.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix inter- means between.
- C) The prefix peri- means around.
- D) The prefix trans- means across; through.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

115) Which of the following pairs of prefixes have an opposite meaning?

- A) sub-, post-
- B) bi-, intra-
- C) anti-, poly-
- D) brady-, tachy-

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- D) Correct!

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

116) Which of the following pairs of prefixes have an opposite meaning?

- A) eu-, mal-
- B) mono-, pre-
- C) anti-, dys-
- D) tachy-, tri-

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- D) These do not have an opposite meaning.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

117) Suffixes and their meanings can be grouped into all of these categories *except*:

- A) diseases and conditions.
- B) location or direction.
- C) medical specialties.
- D) diagnostic, medical, and surgical procedures.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This is a category of suffixes.
- B) Correct!
- C) This is a category of suffixes.
- D) This is a category of suffixes.

Pages: 12–13

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

118) Prefixes and their meanings can be grouped into all of these categories *except*:

- A) amount, number, or speed.
- B) location or direction.
- C) medical specialties.
- D) degree or quality.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is a category of prefixes.
- B) This is a category of prefixes.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is a category of prefixes.

Pages: 14–15

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

119) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means condition of a fast heart?

- A) -ion, brady-, intestin/o-
- B) -itis, poly-, arthr/o-
- C) -logy, dys-, muscul/o-
- D) -ia, tachy-, card/i-

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These word parts do not mean condition of a fast heart.
- B) These word parts do not mean condition of a fast heart.
- C) These word parts do not mean condition of a fast heart.
- D) Correct!

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Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

120) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means disease of the joint?

- A) -itis, append/o-
- B) -pathy, arthr/o-
- C) -scope, colon/o-
- D) -graphy, mamm/o-

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) These word parts do not mean disease of the joint.
- B) Correct!
- C) These word parts do not mean disease of the joint.
- D) These word parts do not mean disease of the joint.

Page: 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze
Question type: Word building

121) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen?

- A) -tomy, lapar/o-
- B) -ectomy, intestin/o-
- C) -scopy, gastr/o-
- D) -osis, spir/o-

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

B) These word parts do not mean process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen.

C) These word parts do not mean process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen.

D) These word parts do not mean process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen.

Page: 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

122) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means medical treatment for the mind?

- A) -ist, therap/o-
- B) -ia, de-, ment/o-
- C) -iatry, psych/o-
- D) -ia, an-, esthes/o-

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) These word parts do not mean medical treatment for the mind.

B) These word parts do not mean medical treatment for the mind.

C) Correct!

D) These word parts do not mean medical treatment for the mind.

Page: 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

123) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means surgical removal of the uterus?

- A) -ia, dys-, phag/o-
- B) -ectomy, cholecyst/o-
- C) -ation, urin/o-
- D) -ectomy, hyster/o-

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) These word parts mean condition of difficult eating.

B) These word parts mean surgical removal of the gallbladder.

C) These word parts mean a process of (producing) urine.

D) Correct!

Pages: 11, 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

124) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means tumor of the liver?

A) -itis, enter/o-

B) -oma, hepat/o-

C) -gram, mamm/o-

D) -ectomy, laryng/o-

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) These word parts do not mean tumor of the liver.

B) Correct!

C) These word parts do not mean tumor of the liver.

D) These word parts do not mean tumor of the liver.

Pages: 11, 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

125) Which word means pertaining to the heart?

A) cardive

B) cardious

C) cardiac

D) cardiary

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) This is misspelled.

B) This is misspelled.

C) Correct!

D) This is misspelled.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

126) Which word means pertaining to the muscle?

A) muscular

B) musculal

C) musculive

D) musculary

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

- B) This is misspelled.
- C) This is misspelled.
- D) This is misspelled.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

127) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the medical word urination?

- A) yoo
- B) rih
- C) nay
- D) shun

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the primary accented syllable.
- B) This is not the primary accented syllable.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the primary accented syllable.

Page: 12

Objective: 7

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Pronunciation

128) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the medical word arthropathy?

- A) ar
- B) thrawp
- C) ah
- D) thee

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This is not the primary accented syllable.
- B) Correct!
- C) This is not the primary accented syllable.
- D) This is not the primary accented syllable.

Page: 13

Objective: 7

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Pronunciation

129) Which combining form is related to a structure that might cause pain when you walk?

- A) hepat/o-
- B) arthr/o-
- C) enter/o-
- D) cost/o-

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The liver (hepat/o-) does not cause pain when you walk.
- B) Correct!
- C) The intestine (enter/o-) does not cause pain when you walk.
- D) The rib (cost/o-) does not cause pain when you walk.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

130) During an interview with a patient, the healthcare provider documents the abbreviation CC in the patient's medical record. The abbreviation CC here means:

- A) chief complaint.
- B) complete blood count.
- C) coronary concerns.
- D) cubic centimeter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The abbreviation CC does mean complete blood count.
- C) The abbreviation CC does not mean coronary concerns.
- D) While the abbreviation cc stands for cubic centimeter; in this context, the abbreviation CC stands for chief complaint.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

131) For a patient who is ready to be sent home from the hospital, the doctor dictates a DS. The abbreviation DS in this setting stands for:

- A) delirium seizures.
- B) dental surgery.
- C) dietary schedule.
- D) discharge summary.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of DS.
- B) This is not the meaning of DS.
- C) This is not the meaning of DS.
- D) Correct!

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

132) The abbreviation for diagnosis is:

- A) DG.
- B) DN.
- C) Ds.
- D) Dx.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is not the abbreviation for diagnosis.
- B) This is not the abbreviation for diagnosis.
- C) This is not the abbreviation for diagnosis.
- D) Correct!

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

133) The abbreviation H&P means:

- A) hemoglobin and hematocrit.
- B) herniated nucleus pulposus.
- C) history and physical.
- D) history of pain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The abbreviation H&P does not mean hemoglobin and hematocrit.
- B) The abbreviation H&P does not mean herniated nucleus pulposus.
- C) Correct!
- D) The abbreviation H&P does not mean history of pain.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

134) The abbreviation HPI, if seen on a patient's medical record, stands for:

- A) health patient inquiry.
- B) history and physical examination.
- C) history of present illness.
- D) human and pork insulin.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of HPI.
- B) This is not the meaning of HPI.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the meaning of HPI.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

135) The abbreviation for physical examination is:

- A) P&E.
- B) PA.
- C) PE.
- D) Px.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the abbreviation for physical examination.
- B) This is not the abbreviation for physical examination.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the abbreviation for physical examination.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

136) The abbreviation PMH might be seen in:

- A) an EHR.
- B) a paper medical record.
- C) a CPR.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Abbreviations

137) The abbreviation for review of systems is:

- A) R&S.
- B) ROS.
- C) RS.
- D) SR.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This is not the abbreviation for review of systems.
- B) Correct!
- C) This is not the abbreviation for review of systems.
- D) This is not the abbreviation for review of systems.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

138) If the abbreviation SH is found as a heading in a patient's medical record, it means:

- A) skilled health care.
- B) social history.
- C) subjective health.
- D) suicidal history.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The abbreviation SH does not stand for skilled health care.
- B) Correct!
- C) The abbreviation SH does not stand for subjective health.
- D) The abbreviation SH does not stand for suicidal history.

Pages: 24–25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

139) Which of the following pairs shows a *misspelled* plural noun?

- A) epididymis, epididymides
- B) carcinoma, carcinomata
- C) diagnosis, diagnoses
- D) patella, patellum

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
- B) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
- C) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
- D) Correct! This should be patella, patellae.

Page: 8

Objective: 7

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Spelling

140) Which of the following pairs shows a *misspelled* plural noun?

- A) bronchus, bronches
- B) sclera, sclerae
- C) ovum, ova
- D) testis, testes

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct! This should be bronchus, bronchi.
- B) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
- C) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
- D) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.

Page: 8

Objective: 7

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Spelling

141) The plural of the word bronchus is _____.

- A) bronchi
- B) bronchae
- C) bronchus
- D) broncha

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is not the plural of bronchus.
- C) This is not the plural of bronchus.
- D) This is not the plural of bronchus.

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Spelling

142) Which suffix indicates a surgical procedure?

- A) -osis
- B) tachy-
- C) -pathy
- D) -ectomy

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -osis does not mean surgical procedure.
- B) This is a prefix, not a suffix.
- C) The suffix -pathy does not mean surgical procedure.
- D) Correct!

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

143) The combining vowel is usually the letter _____.

- A) i
- B) a
- C) ae
- D) o

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) An “i” is sometimes, but not usually, a combining vowel.
- B) An “a” is sometimes, but not usually, a combining vowel.
- C) The letters “ae” are a Latin plural noun ending, not a combining vowel.
- D) Correct!

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

144) On the x-ray, Irene Rainer's spine shows several _____ that are misaligned.

- A) vertebra
- B) vertebrae
- C) vertebri
- D) vertebrae

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is the singular form; the sentence requires a plural form.
- B) This is not the plural form.
- C) This is not the plural form.
- D) Correct!

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

145) What two medical word parts combine to make a medical word that means the study of the mind?

- A) pneumon/o-, -itis
- B) psych/o-, -logy
- C) neur/o-, -pathy
- D) pre-, -graphy

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) These word parts make a medical word that means inflammation of the lung.
- B) Correct!
- C) These word parts make a medical word that means disease of the nerves.
- D) This prefix and suffix do not make a medical word.

Pages: 11, 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

146) Which prefix means the opposite of hypo-?

- A) pre-
- B) poly-
- C) hyper-
- D) sub-

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix pre- is not the opposite of hypo-.
- B) The prefix poly- is not the opposite of hypo-
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix sub- is not the opposite of hypo-.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

147) In what order should you put the meanings of the word parts in order to get the definition of the entire medical word?

- A) combining form, combining form, prefix
- B) suffix, combining form, prefix
- C) prefix, suffix, combining form
- D) suffix, prefix, combining form

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This order will not give you the correct definition of the medical word.
- B) This order will not give you the correct definition of the medical word.
- C) This order will not give you the correct definition of the medical word.
- D) Correct!

Page: 19

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

148) The medical word drug originated from the _____ language.

- A) French
- B) Latin
- C) Greek
- D) Dutch

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The word drug is not French in origin.
- B) The word drug is not Latin in origin.
- C) The word drug is not Greek in origin.
- D) Correct!

Page: 7

Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word origins

1.2 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) Dermatology is the _____ of the skin.

Answer: study

Page: 17

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

2) In the word intravenous, the prefix intra- means _____.

Answer: within

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

3) Cardiomegaly means _____ of the heart.

Answer: enlargement

Page: 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

4) The prefix that means slow is _____.

Answer: brady-

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

5) The plural of diagnosis is _____.

Answer: diagnoses

Page: 9

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

6) _____ is the study of word origins.

Answer: Etymology

Page: 7

Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word origins

7) The _____ of a medical word is the foundation of the word.

Answer: combining form

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

8) _____ is a combining form meaning lung or air.

Answer: Pneumon/o-

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

9) _____ is a combining form meaning heart.

Answer: Cardi/o-

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

10) The suffix _____ means process of recording.

Answer: -graphy

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

11) The prefix in the word bradycardia means _____.

Answer: slow

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

12) The paper or computerized or electronic _____ is where healthcare professionals document all care provided to a patient.

Answer: medical record

Pages: 23–24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

13) After the physician describes the purpose of the surgery, the patient signs a/an _____ to surgery form.

Answer: consent

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Medical records

14) The study of the heart is known as _____.

Answer: cardiology

Page: 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

15) A combining form contains two parts: a/an _____ and a combining vowel.

Answer: root

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

16) A/an _____ is always positioned at the end of a medical word.

Answer: suffix

Page: 12

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

17) The abbreviation Dx stands for _____.

Answer: diagnosis

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

18) The abbreviation PE stands for _____.

Answer: physical examination

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Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

19) The combining form _____ means stomach.

Answer: gastr/o-

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

20) The combining form _____ means mind.

Answer: psych/o-

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

21) The combining form append/o- means _____.
Answer: appendix

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

22) The combining form arthr/o- means _____.
Answer: joint

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

23) The combining form cutane/o- means _____.
Answer: skin

Page: 16
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

24) The combining form therap/o- means _____.
Answer: treatment

Page: 16
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

25) The combining form hepat/o- means _____.
Answer: liver

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

26) The combining form mamm/o- means _____.
Answer: breast

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

27) The combining form cost/o- means _____.

Answer: rib

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

28) The combining form neur/o- means _____.

Answer: nerve

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

29) The combining form uter/o- means uterus or _____.

Answer: womb

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

30) The combining form cholecyst/o- means _____.

Answer: gallbladder

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

31) The combining form _____ means living organisms.

Answer: bi/o-

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

32) The combining form enter/o- means _____.

Answer: intestine

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

33) The combining form pleg/o- means _____.

Answer: paralysis

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

34) The combining form ment/o- means _____.

Answer: mind

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

35) The combining form ven/o- means _____.

Answer: vein

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

36) The combining form later/o- means _____.

Answer: side

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

37) The combining form hyster/o- means _____.

Answer: uterus

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

38) There are three different kinds of word parts: prefixes, combining forms, and _____.

Answer: suffixes

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

39) The combining vowel allows the combining form to join with the _____.

Answer: suffix

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

40) A/an _____ is found at the end of a medical word.

Answer: suffix

Page: 12

Objective: 4
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

41) A/an _____, which is found at the end of a medical word, can be a single letter.

Answer: suffix

Page: 12

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

42) Occasionally, a medical word has two _____ at the beginning of the medical word, one right after the other.

Answer: prefixes

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

43) The prefix peri- means _____.

Answer: around

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

44) The prefix brady- means _____.

Answer: slow

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

45) The prefix _____ means before; in front of.

Answer: pre-

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

46) The prefix tachy- means _____.

Answer: fast

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

47) The prefix _____ means again and again.

Answer: re-

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

48) The prefix _____ means upon; above.

Answer: epi-

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

49) The prefix _____ means within.

Answer: intra-

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

50) The prefix anti- means _____.

Answer: against

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

51) When you combine word parts to build a medical word, if the _____ begins with a vowel, delete the combining vowel on the combining form.

Answer: suffix

Page: 20

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

52) To define a medical word that contains a combining form and a suffix, you start with the meaning of the _____ first.

Answer: suffix

Page: 19

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

53) To define a medical word that contains a prefix, combining form, and suffix, you start with the meaning of the _____ first.

Answer: suffix

Pages: 18–19
Objective: 4
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

54) To form the plural of a singular *Latin* noun that ends in *-is*, you change the *-is* to _____.

Answer: -es

Page: 9

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

55) To form the plural of a singular *Latin* noun that ends in *-a*, you change the *-a* to _____.

Answer: -ae

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

56) To form the plural of a singular *Greek* noun that ends in *-nx*, you change the *-nx* to _____.

Answer: -nges

Page: 9

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

57) One of the disadvantages related to a/an _____ medical record is that only one healthcare professional can access it at a time.

Answer: paper

Page: 23

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

58) Before patients can be treated in any type of a healthcare facility, they must sign a/an _____ form that gives physicians and other healthcare professionals the right to treat them.

Answer: consent

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

59) Treatment without consent could constitute _____.

Answer: battery

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Medical records

60) Under the federal regulation of _____ (use the abbreviation), all healthcare settings must provide patients with a statement verifying that their medical record information is secure and is only released to authorized healthcare providers, insurance companies, or healthcare quality monitoring organizations.

Answer: HIPAA

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

1.3 True False Questions

1) Medical words are derived from several languages, including Latin and Greek.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Many medical words are from Latin or Greek words or other languages such as Dutch, French, and English.

Page: 7

Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word origins

2) Not every medical word contains a combining form.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Some words, such as nurse, have no word parts.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

3) Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of a medical word.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Just like in regular English, prefixes and suffixes in medical words modify the meaning of the word.

Pages: 12, 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

4) Medical words only contain one combining form.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Medical words may contain one or more combining forms.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

5) Every medical word contains a suffix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Some words, such as nurse, have no word parts.

Pages: 10, 12

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

6) Every medical word contains a prefix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Not every medical word contains a prefix; it is an optional word part.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

7) A prefix can be as small as a single letter.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A- is a one-letter prefix meaning without.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

8) In order to define a medical word, you must first find the meaning of the suffix, followed by the prefix, and finally, the combining form.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: By putting the meanings of the word parts in this order, you get the definition of the medical word.

Page: 19

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

9) The patient's medical record is considered a legal document.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Not only does the patient's health or medical record contain medical information, it is also considered a legal document.

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

10) The suffixes -ac, -ar, and -al mean pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Many suffixes mean pertaining to. They are all used to create adjective forms.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

11) All medical and anatomical words have their origin in the Greek and Latin languages.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Some medical words originated in English, Dutch, French, and other languages.

Page: 7

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word origins

12) The suffix -scopy means the process of recording.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -graphy means the process of recording.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

13) A neuroma is a tumor of a nerve.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Neur/o- means nerve and -oma means tumor.

Page: 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

14) The condition hypothyroidism refers to a disease caused by above-normal functioning of the thyroid gland.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: In hypothyroidism, the amount of thyroid hormone is below normal or deficient.

Page: 15

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

15) Volunteering to help in a medical setting is a good substitute for actually studying medical language.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: There is no substitute for a thorough, working knowledge of medical language obtained through formal study.

Page: 5

Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Communication

16) Medical language is the key to a successful career in the healthcare field.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Success in the healthcare field comes from knowing medical language.

Page: 5

Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Communication

17) Healthcare professionals use medical language every day to communicate with patients, but *not* with other healthcare professionals.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Healthcare professionals use medical language to communicate both with patients and with other healthcare professionals such as doctors, technicians, and nurses.

Page: 6

Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Communication

18) The combining vowel gives meaning to the medical word.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form is the foundation of the medical word and gives meaning to the medical word. The combining vowel helps the combining form connect to another combining form or a suffix.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

19) A medical word always has a prefix, combining form, and a suffix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A medical word usually has a combining form and a suffix, but a prefix is an optional word part.

Page: 10, 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

20) The combining form append/o- means appendix.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

21) The combining form arthr/o- means joint.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

22) The combining form cardi/o- means heart.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

23) The combining form communicat/o- means to speak.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Communicat/o- means impart; transmit.

Page: 6

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

24) The combining form cutane/o- means medicine.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Cutane/o- means skin.

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

25) The combining form esthes/o- means sensation; feeling.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

26) The combining form gastr/o- means nerve.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Gastr/o- means stomach.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

27) The combining form enter/o- means blood vessel.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Enter/o- means intestine.

Page: 16
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

28) The combining form hepat/o- means liver.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

29) The combining form laryng/o- means larynx (voice box).

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

30) The combining form mamm/o- means liver.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form mamm/o- means breast. Hepat/o- means liver.

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

31) The combining form medic/o- means physician; medicine.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 6
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

32) The combining form enter/o- means intestine.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

33) The combining form neur/o- means nerve.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 16
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

34) The combining form pneumon/o- means breath.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form pneumon/o- means lung; air.

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

35) The combining form psych/o- means mind.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

36) The combining form thyroid/o- means thyroid gland.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

37) The combining form tonsill/o- means tonsil.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

38) The combining form trache/o- means trachea (windpipe).

Answer: TRUE

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

39) The combining form urin/o- has only one definition, urine.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: It means urine; urinary system.

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

40) The combining form ven/o- means venous.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form means vein. Venous is an adjective.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

41) Communication in any language consists of three language skills.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Communication consists of five language skills.

Page: 6

Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Communication

42) There are three different kinds of word parts.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

43) The suffix is the foundation of a medical word.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form is the foundation of a medical word.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

44) A suffix allows the combining form to join with other word parts.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: This is the job of the combining vowel, not the suffix.

Pages: 10, 12

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

45) A medical word can only contain one combining form.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A medical word can contain more than one combining form.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

46) Combining forms modify the meaning of the prefixes or suffixes.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of combining forms.

Pages: 12, 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

47) If present, a suffix is found at the beginning of the medical word.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A suffix is always found at the end of a medical word.

Page: 12

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

48) A suffix can be a single letter.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

49) The suffix -ac means pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

50) The suffix -al means pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

51) The suffix -ary means pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

52) The suffix -ation means pertaining to.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -ation means a process; being or having.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

53) The suffix -ic means pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

54) The suffix -ous means pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

55) The suffix -ism means process; disease from a specific cause.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

56) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

57) The suffix -megaly means disease; suffering.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -pathy means disease. The suffix -megaly means enlargement.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

58) The suffix -oma means cancer.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -oma means tumor; mass. Some are benign; some are cancerous.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

59) The suffix -osis means condition; abnormal condition; process.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

60) The suffix -pathy means disease.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

61) The suffix -ectomy means to cut into.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -ectomy means surgical removal.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

62) The suffix -graphy means procedure.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

63) The suffix -iatry means surgical removal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -ectomy means surgical removal; -iatry means medical treatment.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

64) The suffix -logy means the study of.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

65) The suffix -scopy means process of cutting or making an incision.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -tomy means process of cutting or making an incision; -scopy means process of using an instrument to examine.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

66) The suffix -stomy means surgically created opening.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

67) All medical words contain a prefix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Some medical words, such as nurse, do not contain any word parts.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

68) A prefix can be a single letter.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

69) A medical word can only contain one prefix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Occasionally, a medical word has two prefixes, one right after the other.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

70) If present, a prefix can be found either at the beginning or ending of a medical word.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: If present, a prefix is always at the beginning of a medical word.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

71) A prefix modifies the meaning of the suffix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A prefix modifies the meaning of a combining form.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

72) The prefix endo- means above; more than normal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix endo- means within; hyper- means above; more than normal.

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

73) The prefix intra- means between.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix intra- means within; inter- means between.

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

74) The prefix peri- means around.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

75) The prefix sub- means below; underneath; less than.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

76) The prefix hyper- means below; deficient.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix hyper- means above; more than normal; hypo- means below; deficient;

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

77) The prefix hypo- means above; more than normal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix hypo- means below; deficient; hyper- means above; more than normal.

Page: 15
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

78) The prefix poly- means five.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix poly- means many; much.

Page: 15
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

79) The prefix brady- means fast.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix brady- means slow; tachy- means fast.

Page: 15
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

80) The prefix pre- means after; behind.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix pre- means before; in front of; post- means after; behind.

Page: 14
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

81) The prefix post- means before; in front of.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix post- means after; behind; pre- means before; in front of.

Page: 14
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

82) The prefix tachy- means slow.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix tachy- means fast; brady- means slow.

Page: 15
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

83) When you combine word parts to build medical words, if the suffix begins with a vowel, delete the combining vowel on the combining form.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 20

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

84) If a prefix ends in a vowel, delete the vowel when combining it to the combining form.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: If a suffix ends in a vowel, this describes what you do.

Page: 20-21

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

85) To define a medical word that contains a combining form and a suffix, you put the meaning of the suffix first, followed by the meaning of the combining form.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 18

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

86) To define a medical word that contains a prefix, combining form, and suffix; you put the word part meanings in this order: the meaning of the prefix, the meaning of the suffix, the meaning of the combining form.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: You put the word part meanings in this order: suffix, prefix, combining form.

Pages: 18–19

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

87) Etymology is the study of word origins.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 7

Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word origins

88) To change a singular *Latin* noun that ends in *-a* into its plural form, you change the *-a* to *-ae*.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

89) To change a singular *Latin* noun that ends in *-us* into its plural form, you change the *-us* to

-is.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: You change the -us to -i.

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

90) To change a singular *Latin* noun that ends in -um into its plural form, you change the -um to -us.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: You change the -um to -a.

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

91) To change a singular *Latin* noun that ends in -is into its plural form, you change the -is to -es.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 9

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

92) To change a singular *Greek* noun that ends in -nx into its plural form, you change the -nx to -a.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: You change the -nx to -nges.

Page: 9

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

93) To change a singular *Greek* noun that ends in -on into its plural form, you change the -on to -nges.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: You change the -on to -a.

Page: 9

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

94) One of the disadvantages related to a paper medical record is that only one healthcare professional can access it at a time.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 23

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Medical records

95) Before patients can be treated at any type of a healthcare facility, they must sign a HIPAA form that gives physicians and other healthcare professionals the right to treat them.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: They must sign a consent to treatment form. HIPAA is a government law that healthcare settings must give the patient a statement that medical record information is secure.

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

1.4 Essay Questions

1) Describe the process of analysis that is used to define a medical word.

Answer: First, identify each word part and then give its meaning. Then put the meanings of the word parts in order beginning with the suffix, followed by the prefix, and then the combining form. Finally, add small connecting words to make a correct and complete definition.

Pages: 18–21

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

2) Why are so many medical words derived from Latin or Greek?

Answer: The great ancient Greek and Roman civilizations advanced the study and the practice of medicine. Their knowledge of anatomy, diseases, and treatments served as a foundation for modern medical knowledge and medical language represents this.

Page: 7

Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word origins

3) List the five separate language skills that are critical to communicate in medical language.

Answer: Reading, listening, thinking/analyzing/understanding, writing/typing/spelling, and speaking/pronouncing.

Page: 6

Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Communication

4) Briefly explain the origins of medical words.

Answer: Many medical words are derived from ancient Latin and Greek words. Sometimes the words are very similar to the original Latin and Greek words. Some medical words are also derived from other languages, such as English, Dutch, and French.

Page: 7

Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word origins

5) List three characteristics of a combining form.

Answer: Here are some (but not all) of the characteristics of combining forms:

- A combining form is a word part that is the foundation of a word.
- A combining form gives the word its main medical meaning.
- A combining form has a root, a forward slash, a combining vowel, and a final hyphen.
- Most medical words contain a combining form.
- Sometimes a medical word contains two or more combining forms.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

1.5 Quiz A

1) Select the abbreviation that would *not* appear in a history and physical examination report.

- A) ROS
- B) CC
- C) HIPAA
- D) HPI

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) ROS does appear in a history and physical examination report.
- B) CC does appear in a history and physical examination report.
- C) Correct!
- D) HPI does appear in a history and physical examination report.

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

2) The prefix that means after or behind is:

- A) poly-.
- B) post-.
- C) pre-.
- D) peri-.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Poly means many; much.
- B) Correct!
- C) Pre- means before; in front
- D) Peri- means around.

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

3) The surgeon performed a laryngectomy on the:

- A) skin.
- B) lungs.
- C) voice box.
- D) nose.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Laryng/o- does not mean skin.
- B) Laryng/o- does not mean lungs.
- C) Correct! Laryng/o- means larynx or voice box.
- D) Laryng/o- does not mean nose.

Page: 11

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

4) The word part sub- is a:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Sub- is not a root.
- B) Sub- is not a suffix.
- C) Correct!
- D) Sub- is not a combining form.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

5) The study of word origins is:

- A) etymology.
- B) medicology.
- C) logistics.
- D) greekology.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) There is no such word.
- C) This does not pertain to word origins.
- D) There is no such word.

Page: 7

Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word origins

6) The combining form hepat/o- means:

- A) blood.
- B) liver.
- C) kidney.
- D) urine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Hepat/o- does not mean blood.
- B) Correct!
- C) Hepat/o- does not mean kidney.
- D) Hepat/o- does not mean urine.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

7) The abbreviation CC means:

- A) clinical copy.
- B) central complaint.
- C) chief complaint.
- D) computerized copy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation CC.
- B) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation CC.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation CC.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

8) The word endotracheal means pertaining to within the:

- A) stomach.
- B) trachea.
- C) vein.
- D) blood vessel.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Trache/o- does not mean stomach.
- B) Correct!
- C) Trache/o- does not mean vein.
- D) Trache/o- does not mean blood vessel.

Page: 16

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

9) The medical word part that gives a medical word its meaning is the:

- A) prefix.
- B) suffix.
- C) hyphen.
- D) combining form.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix does not give the word its meaning.
- B) The suffix does not give the word its meaning.
- C) The hyphen is in the word part but not in the medical word.
- D) Correct!

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

10) Which of the following is an example of a combining form?

- A) intra-
- B) -ectomy
- C) ven/o-
- D) poly-

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Intra- is a prefix, not a combining form.
- B) This is a suffix, not a combining form.
- C) Correct!
- D) Poly- is a prefix, not a combining form.

Page: 11

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

11) All of the following combining forms are related to structures located in the head or neck *except*:

- A) laryng/o-.
- B) nas/o-.
- C) psych/o-.
- D) hyster/o-.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Laryng/o- means larynx (voice box), which is located in the neck.
- B) Nas/o- means nose which is located in the head.
- C) Psych/o- means mind, which is located in the head.

D) Correct!

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

12) The combining form cutane/o- means:

A) connective tissue.

B) medicine.

C) skin.

D) underneath.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) Cutane/o- does not mean connective tissue.

B) Cutane/o- does not mean medicine.

C) Correct!

D) The prefix sub- means underneath.

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

13) The combining form laryng/o- means:

A) breast.

B) larynx (voice box).

C) abdomen.

D) digestion.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) Laryng/o- does not mean breast.

B) Correct!

C) Laryng/o- does not mean abdomen.

D) Laryng/o- does not mean digestion.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

14) The combining form psych/o- means:

A) brain.

B) head.

C) mind.

D) thinking.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) Psych/o- does not mean brain.

B) Psych/o- does not mean head.

C) Correct!
D) Psych/o- does not mean thinking.
Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

15) A healthcare facility can release a patient's medical record information only to:
A) an authorized healthcare provider.
B) the patient's insurance company.
C) a healthcare quality monitoring organization.
D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
D) Correct!

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

16) A suffix:
A) can be a single letter or a group of letters.
B) can be placed anywhere in the medical word.
C) must be a single letter.
D) modifies the meaning of the prefix in the word.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!
B) A suffix is only found at the end of a medical word.
C) A suffix can be a single letter or a group of letters.
D) A suffix does not modify the meaning of the prefix.

Page: 12

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

17) The suffix -ation means:
A) a process; being or having.
B) disease; suffering.
C) inflammation of; infection of.
D) pertaining to.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

- B) The suffix -pathy means disease.
- C) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.
- D) The suffix -ation does not mean pertaining to.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

18) The suffix -ism means:

- A) many; much.
- B) one who specializes in.
- C) process; disease from a specific cause.
- D) the study of.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- B) The suffix -ist means one who specializes in.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -logy means the study of.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

19) The suffix -osis means:

- A) condition; abnormal condition; process.
- B) process of recording.
- C) condition; state; thing.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.
- C) The suffix -ia means condition; state; thing.
- D) The suffix -osis does not mean pertaining to.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

20) The suffix -iatry means:

- A) one who specializes in.
- B) surgically created opening.
- C) medical treatment.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ist means one who specializes in.
- B) The suffix -stomy means surgically created opening.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -iatry does not mean pertaining to.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

21) Which of the following statements regarding prefixes is *true*?

- A) All medical words must contain at least one prefix.
- B) A medical word cannot contain more than one prefix.
- C) Not every medical word contains a prefix; it is an optional medical word part.
- D) Prefixes are found at the end of a medical word.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Some medical words do not contain a prefix.
- B) Some medical words contain two prefixes.
- C) Correct!
- D) Suffixes are found at the end of a medical word.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

22) The prefix intra- means:

- A) before; in front of.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) between.
- D) within.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix pre- means before; in front of.
- B) Only suffixes have a definition of pertaining to.
- C) The prefix inter- means between.
- D) Correct!

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

23) The prefix hyper- means:

- A) above; more than normal.
- B) after; behind.
- C) below; deficient.
- D) many; much.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix post- means after; behind.
- C) The prefix hypo- means below; deficient.
- D) The prefix poly- means many; much.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

24) The prefix re- means:

- A) again and again.
- B) many; much.
- C) reversal of; without.
- D) across; through.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- C) The prefix de- means reversal of; without.
- D) The prefix trans- means across; through.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

25) Which of the following pairs of prefixes have an opposite meaning?

- A) sub-, post-
- B) bi-, intra-
- C) anti-, poly-
- D) brady-, tachy-

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
- D) Correct!

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

26) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen?

- A) -tomy, lapar/o-
- B) -ectomy, intestin/o-
- C) -scopy, gastr/o-

D) -osis, spir/o-

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

B) These word parts do not mean process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen.

C) These word parts do not mean process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen.

D) These word parts do not mean process of cutting or making an incision in the abdomen.

Pages: 16, 17

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

27) Which word means pertaining to the heart?

A) cardive

B) cardious

C) cardiac

D) cardiary

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) This is misspelled.

B) This is misspelled.

C) Correct!

D) This is misspelled.

Page: 16

Objective: 7

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Spelling

28) For a patient who is ready to be sent home from the hospital, the doctor dictates a DS. The abbreviation DS in this setting stands for:

A) delirium seizures.

B) dental surgery.

C) dietary schedule.

D) discharge summary.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) This is not the meaning of DS.

B) This is not the meaning of DS.

C) This is not the meaning of DS.

D) Correct!

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

29) The abbreviation for physical examination is:

A) P&E.

B) PA.

C) PE.

D) Px.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) This is not the abbreviation for physical examination.

B) This is not the abbreviation for physical examination.

C) Correct!

D) This is not the abbreviation for physical examination.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

30) Which suffix indicates a surgical procedure?

A) -osis

B) tachy-

C) -pathy

D) -ectomy

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) The suffix -osis does not mean surgical procedure.

B) This is a prefix, not a suffix.

C) The suffix -pathy does not mean surgical procedure.

D) Correct!

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

31) Dermatology is the _____ of the skin.

Answer: study

Page: 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

32) The plural of diagnosis is _____.

Answer: diagnoses

Page: 9

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

33) _____ is a combining form meaning heart.

Answer: Cardi/o-

Page: 11

Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Comprehension
Question type: Word building

34) The abbreviation Dx stands for _____.

Answer: diagnosis

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

35) The combining form append/o- means _____.

Answer: appendix

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

36) The combining form hepat/o- means _____.

Answer: liver

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

37) The combining form psych/o- means _____.

Answer: mind

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

38) The combining form pleg/o- means _____.

Answer: paralysis

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

39) The combining form hyster/o- means _____.

Answer: uterus

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

40) The prefix tachy- means _____.

Answer: fast
Page: 15
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

41) Medical words are derived from several languages, including Latin and Greek.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Many medical words are from Latin or Greek words or other languages such as Dutch, French, and English.
Page: 7
Objective: 2
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word origins

42) The patient's medical record is considered a legal document.

Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Not only does the patient's health or medical record contain medical information, it is also considered a legal document.
Page: 24
Objective: 8
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Medical records

43) A medical word always has a prefix, combining form, and a suffix.

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: A medical word usually has a combining form and a suffix, but a prefix is an optional word part.
Page: 14
Objective: 4
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

44) The combining form enter/o- means blood .

Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Enter/o- means intestine.
Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

45) The combining form psych/o- means mind.

Answer: TRUE
Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

46) A medical word can only contain one combining form.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A medical word can contain more than one combining form.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

47) The suffix -ic means pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

48) The suffix -ectomy means to cut into.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -ectomy means surgical removal.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

49) A medical word can only contain one prefix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Occasionally, a medical word has two prefixes, one right after the other.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

50) The prefix hypo- means above; more than normal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix hypo- means below; deficient; hyper- means above; more than normal.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

1.6 Quiz B

1) Anesthesia is defined as:

A) a state of unawareness.

B) being unconscious.

C) a condition of not feeling.

D) being without pain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
- B) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
- C) Correct!
- D) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.

Page: 15

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

2) Which word means inflammation of the lungs?

- A) neuritis
- B) hepatitis
- C) pneumonitis
- D) laryngitis

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Neuritis is inflammation of a nerve.
- B) Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver.
- C) Correct!
- D) Laryngitis is inflammation of the larynx.

Page: 16

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

3) Pericardial means pertaining to _____ the heart.

- A) within
- B) below
- C) around
- D) in front of

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix peri- does not mean within.
- B) The prefix peri- does not mean below.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix peri- does not mean in front of.

Page: 14

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

4) The physician describes the purpose of the surgery to the patient and informs the patient of the _____.

- A) risks
- B) alternatives

- C) possible complications
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

5) Which is the foundation of a medical word?

- A) prefix
- B) combining vowel
- C) suffix
- D) combining form

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix is not the foundation.
- B) The combining vowel is not the foundation.
- C) The suffix is not the foundation.
- D) Correct!

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

6) The suffix -oma means:

- A) tumor, mass.
- B) enlargement.
- C) cancer.
- D) disease.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- C) The suffix -oma does not mean cancer.
- D) The suffix -oma does not mean disease.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

7) A healthcare facility can release a patient's medical record information only to:

- A) an authorized healthcare provider.

- B) the patient's insurance company.
- C) a healthcare quality monitoring organization.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

8) The prefix brady- means:

- A) enlargement.
- B) fast.
- C) many.
- D) slow.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- B) The prefix tachy- means fast.
- C) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- D) Correct!

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

9) The combining form in the word pneumonia means:

- A) mind.
- B) lung or air.
- C) condition; state; thing.
- D) infection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The combining form pneumon/o- does not mean mind.
- B) Correct!
- C) Condition; state; thing is the meaning of the suffix -ia, not the combining form.
- D) The combining form pneumon/o- does not mean infection.

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

10) The prefixes anti- and dys- belong to a category that describes:

- A) degree or quality.
- B) amount or size.
- C) time or speed.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) These prefixes do not describe amount or size.
- C) These prefixes do not describe time or speed.
- D) These prefixes only belong to one of the categories above.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

11) The combining form arthr/o- means:

- A) artery.
- B) abdomen.
- C) bone.
- D) joint.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Arthr/o- does not mean artery.
- B) Arthr/o- does not mean abdomen.
- C) Arthr/o- does not mean bone.
- D) Correct!

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

12) The combining form esthes/o- means:

- A) medicine; drug.
- B) sensation; feeling.
- C) surgery.
- D) touch.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Esthes/o- does not mean medicine; drug.
- B) Correct!
- C) Esthes/o- does not mean surgery.
- D) Esthes/o- does not mean touch.

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

13) The combining form medic/o- means:

- A) nourishment.
- B) drug; prescription.
- C) health.
- D) physician; medicine.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Nutrit/o- means nourishment.
- B) Medic/o- does not mean drug; prescription.
- C) Medic/o- does not mean health.
- D) Correct!

Page: 6

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

14) The combining form thyroid/o- means:

- A) thyroid gland.
- B) joint.
- C) gallbladder.
- D) therapy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Arthr/o- means joint.
- C) Cholecyst/o- means gallbladder.
- D) Thyroid/o- does not mean therapy.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

15) Which of the following is *not* a medical word part?

- A) combining form
- B) plural
- C) prefix
- D) suffix

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) A combining form is a word part.
- B) Correct!
- C) A prefix is a word part.
- D) A suffix is a word part.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

16) The suffix -ac means:

- A) condition.
- B) disease.
- C) pertaining to.
- D) process.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -ac does not mean condition.
- B) The suffix -ac does not mean disease.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -ac does not mean process.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

17) The suffix -ic means:

- A) instrument used to examine.
- B) knowledge.
- C) pertaining to.
- D) process of cutting or making an incision.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -scope means instrument used to examine.
- B) The suffix -ic does not mean knowledge.
- C) Correct!
- D) The suffix -tomy means process of cutting or making an incision.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

18) The suffix -itis means:

- A) inflammation of; infection of.
- B) medical treatment.
- C) disease; suffering.
- D) swelling; inflammation of.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -iatry means medical treatment.
- C) The suffix -pathy means disease.
- D) The suffix -itis does not mean swelling.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

19) The suffix -pathy means:

- A) many; much.
- B) disease.
- C) inflammation of; infection of.
- D) condition; abnormal condition; process.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.
- D) The suffix -osis means condition; abnormal condition; process.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

20) The suffix -logy means:

- A) knowledge.
- B) mind.
- C) process of measuring.
- D) the study of.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -logy does not mean knowledge.
- B) The combining form psych/o- means mind.
- C) The suffix -metry means process of measuring.
- D) Correct!

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

21) Which of the following statements concerning prefixes is *false*?

- A) All medical words must have a prefix.
- B) Prefixes are at the beginning of the medical word.
- C) Prefixes can be a single letter.
- D) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is a true statement.
- C) This is a true statement.
- D) This is a true statement.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

22) The prefix peri- means:

- A) around.
- B) away from; without.
- C) within.
- D) without; not.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix a- means away from; without.
- C) The prefix intra- means within.
- D) The prefix an- means without; not.

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

23) The prefix hypo- means:

- A) bad; inadequate.
- B) after; behind.
- C) below; deficient.
- D) slow.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix mal- means bad; inadequate.
- B) The prefix post- means after; behind.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix brady- means slow.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

24) The prefix post- means:

- A) after; behind.
- B) before; in front of.
- C) upon; above.
- D) against.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix pre- means before; in front of.
- C) The prefix epi- means upon; above.
- D) The prefix anti- means against.

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

25) Which of the following pairs of prefixes have an opposite meaning?

A) eu-, mal-

B) mono-, pre-

C) anti-, dys-

D) tachy-, tri-

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

B) These do not have an opposite meaning.

C) These do not have an opposite meaning.

D) These do not have an opposite meaning.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

26) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means medical treatment for the mind?

A) -ist, therap/o-

B) -ia, de-, ment/o-

C) -iatry, psych/o-

D) -ia, an-, esthes/o-

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) These word parts do not mean medical treatment for the mind.

B) These word parts do not mean medical treatment for the mind.

C) Correct!

D) These word parts do not mean medical treatment for the mind.

Pages: 13, 11

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

27) Which word means pertaining to the muscle?

A) muscular

B) musculal

C) muscutive

D) musculary

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

B) This is misspelled.

C) This is misspelled.

D) This is misspelled.

Pages: 11, 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

28) The abbreviation for diagnosis is:

A) DG.

B) DN.

C) Ds.

D) Dx.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) This is not the abbreviation for diagnosis.

B) This is not the abbreviation for diagnosis.

C) This is not the abbreviation for diagnosis.

D) Correct!

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

29) The abbreviation PMH might be seen in:

A) an EHR.

B) a paper medical record.

C) a CPR.

D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.

B) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.

C) This is true, but it is not the only correct answer.

D) Correct!

Pages: 24–25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

30) On the x-ray, Irene Rainer's spine shows several _____ that are misaligned.

A) vertebra

B) vertebras

C) vertebri

D) vertebrae

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) This is the singular form; the sentence requires a plural form.

- B) This not the plural form.
C) This is not the plural form.
D) Correct!

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

31) The prefix that means slow is _____.

Answer: brady-

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

32) The suffix _____ means process of recording.

Answer: -graphy

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

33) The abbreviation PE stands for _____.

Answer: physical examination

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

34) The combining form arthr/o- means _____.

Answer: joint

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

35) The combining form mamm/o- means _____.

Answer: breast

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

36) The combining form cholecyst/o- means _____.

Answer: gallbladder

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

37) The combining form ment/o- means _____.

Answer: mind

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

38) The prefix peri- means _____.

Answer: around

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

39) The prefix _____ means again and again.

Answer: re-

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

40) To form the plural of a singular *Latin* noun that ends in *-is*, you change the *-is* to _____.

Answer: -es

Page: 9

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

41) Not every medical word contains a combining form.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Some words, such as nurse, have no word parts.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

42) The suffixes -ac, -ar, and -al, mean pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Many suffixes mean pertaining to. They are all used to create adjective forms.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

43) The combining form append/o- means appendix.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

44) The combining form hepat/o- means liver.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

45) The combining form thyroid/o- means thyroid gland.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

46) Combining forms modify the meaning of the prefixes or suffixes.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of combining forms.

Pages: 10, 12, 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

47) The suffix -ous means pertaining to.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

48) The suffix -graphy means procedure.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

49) If present, a prefix can be found either at the beginning or ending of a medical word.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: If present, a prefix is always at the beginning of a medical word.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

50) The prefix poly- means five.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix poly- means many; much.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

1.7 Quiz C

1) With bradycardia, there is a:

A) fast heart rate.

B) reversal of an abnormal heart rate.

C) process of recording the heart rate.

D) condition of a slow heart rate.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) This does not describe bradycardia.

B) This does not describe bradycardia.

C) This does not describe bradycardia.

D) Correct!

Page: 15

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Diseases

2) Vertebrae means:

A) one bone of the spine.

B) more than one bone of the spine.

C) pertaining to the spine.

D) in the direction of the spine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) Vertebrae is the plural form of vertebra.

B) Correct!

C) Vertebrae is a noun, not an adjective.

D) Vertebrae does not mean in the direction of the spine.

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

- 3) A gastroscopy is the process of:
- A) examining the stomach with an instrument.
 - B) recording the activity of the stomach.
 - C) creating an image of the stomach using x-rays.
 - D) removing a part of the stomach.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This is not the meaning of gastroscopy.
- C) This is not the meaning of gastroscopy.
- D) This is not the meaning of gastroscopy.

Page: 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

4) Five separate language skills are critical to communication. Which skill involves the processing of medical language?

- A) thinking and analyzing
- B) reading
- C) listening
- D) speaking

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) This skill involves receiving information.
- C) This skill involves receiving information.
- D) This skill involves relaying information.

Page: 6

Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Communication

5) All of the following are *true* about a medical record *except*:

- A) it is a medicolegal record.
- B) it contains medical documents.
- C) it has more extensive documentation in the physician's office than in the hospital.
- D) it can be used in a court of law.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is a true statement.
- B) This is a true statement.
- C) Correct! Hospitals use more extensive documentation than physician's offices.
- D) This is a true statement.

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Medical records

6) The abbreviation CPR means:

- A) computerized patient record.
- B) computerized patient report.
- C) computerized paper record.
- D) central paper repository.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) CPR does not mean this.
- C) CPR does not mean this.
- D) CPR does not mean this.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

7) The suffix -graphy means:

- A) process of recording.
- B) medical treatment.
- C) process of measuring.
- D) action; condition.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -iatry means medical treatment.
- C) The suffix -metry means process of measuring.
- D) The suffix -ion means action; condition.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

8) The prefix dys- means:

- A) bad.
- B) good or normal.
- C) painful, difficult, or abnormal.
- D) new.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Dys- does not mean bad.
- B) Dys- does not mean good.
- C) Correct!
- D) Dys- does not mean new.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

9) Knowledge and use of medical language includes:

- A) spelling medical words.
- B) analyzing medical words.
- C) pronouncing medical words.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- D) Correct!

Page: 6

Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Communication

10) Which suffix means process of recording?

- A) -pathy
- B) -graphy
- C) -ation
- D) -iatry

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This suffix means disease.
- B) Correct!
- C) This suffix means a process; being or having.
- D) This suffix means medical treatment.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

11) The combining form cardi/o- means:

- A) chest.
- B) heart.
- C) lungs.
- D) rib.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Cardi/o- does not mean chest.
- B) Correct!
- C) Cardi/o- does not mean lungs.
- D) Cardi/o- does not mean rib.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

12) The combining form gastr/o- means:

- A) abdomen.
- B) gas.
- C) nerve.
- D) stomach.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Gastr/o- does not mean abdomen.
- B) Gastr/o- does not mean gas.
- C) Gastr/o- does not mean nerve.
- D) Correct!

Page: 11

Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

13) The combining form neur/o- means:

- A) nerve.
- B) sensation; feeling.
- C) pressure.
- D) pain.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) Esthes/o- means sensation; feeling.
- C) Tens/o- means pressure.
- D) Neur/o- does not mean pain.

Page: 16

Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

14) The combining form tonsill/o- means:

- A) infection.
- B) mouth.
- C) throat.
- D) tonsil.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Tonsill/o- does not mean infection.
- B) Tonsill/o- does not mean mouth.
- C) Tonsill/o- does not mean throat.
- D) Correct!

Page: 11

Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

15) If a medical word has a suffix, the suffix is found:

- A) at the beginning of the medical word.
- B) at the ending of the medical word.
- C) in the middle of the medical word.
- D) anywhere in the medical word.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) A suffix is not at the beginning of the medical word.
- B) Correct!
- C) A suffix is not in the middle of the medical word.
- D) A suffix cannot be just anywhere in the medical word.

Page: 12

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

16) The suffix -al means:

- A) enlargement.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) state of.
- D) surgical removal.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -al does not mean state of.
- D) The suffix -ectomy means surgical removal.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

17) The suffix -ous means:

- A) within.
- B) breathe.
- C) action; condition.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix intra- means within.
- B) The combining form spir/o- means breathe.
- C) The suffix -ion means action; condition.
- D) Correct!

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

18) The suffix -megaly means:

- A) inflammation of.
- B) enlargement.
- C) swelling.
- D) process of recording.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -megaly does not mean swelling.

D) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

19) The suffix -ectomy means:

A) instrument.

B) pertaining to.

C) operation.

D) surgical removal.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) The suffix -ectomy does not mean instrument.

B) The suffix -ectomy does not mean pertaining to.

C) The suffix -ectomy does not mean operation.

D) Correct!

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

20) The suffix -scopy means:

A) process of using an instrument to examine.

B) process of measuring.

C) process of recording.

D) instrument used to examine.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) Correct!

B) The suffix -metry means process of measuring.

C) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

D) The suffix -scope means instrument used to examine.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

21) Which of the following statements about prefixes is *true*?

A) A prefix can be found anywhere in the medical word.

B) A prefix can be found at the end of a medical word.

C) A prefix can be found at the beginning of the medical word.

D) A prefix can be found in the middle of the medical word.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) This statement is not true.

B) This statement is not true.

C) Correct!
D) This statement is not true.
Page: 14
Objective: 4
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

22) The prefix sub- means:
A) above; more than normal.
B) after; behind.
C) below; underneath; less than.
D) innermost; within.
Answer: C
Explanation:
A) The prefix hyper- means above; more than normal.
B) The prefix post- means after; behind.
C) Correct!
D) The prefix endo- means innermost; within.
Page: 14
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

23) The prefix poly- means:
A) four.
B) painful; difficult; abnormal.
C) three.
D) many; much.
Answer: D
Explanation:
A) The prefix quadri- means four.
B) The prefix dys- means painful; difficult; abnormal.
C) The prefix tri- means three.
D) Correct!
Page: 15
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

24) The prefix tachy- means:
A) fast.
B) pertaining to.
C) slow.
D) three.
Answer: A
Explanation:
A) Correct!

- B) Only a suffix has a definition of pertaining to.
- C) The prefix brady- means slow.
- D) The prefix tri- means three.

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

25) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means condition of a fast heart?

- A) -ion, brady-, intestin/o-
- B) -itis, poly-, arthr/o-
- C) -logy, dys-, muscul/o-
- D) -ia, tachy-, card/i-

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These word parts do not mean condition of a fast heart.
- B) These word parts do not mean condition of a fast heart.
- C) These word parts do not mean condition of a fast heart.
- D) Correct!

Pages: 16, 17

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

26) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means surgical removal of the uterus?

- A) -ia, dys-, phag/o-
- B) -ectomy, cholecyst/o-
- C) -ation, urin/o-
- D) -ectomy, hyster/o-

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) These word parts mean condition of difficult eating..
- B) These word parts mean surgical removal of the gallbladder..
- C) These word parts mean a process of (producing) urine.
- D) Correct!

Pages: 11, 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

27) Which combining form is related to a structure that might cause pain when you walk?

- A) hepat/o-
- B) arthr/o-
- C) enter/o-
- D) cost/o-

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The liver (hepat/o-) does not cause pain when you walk.
- B) Correct!
- C) The intestine (enter/o-) does not cause pain when you walk.
- D) The rib (cost/o-) does not cause pain when you walk.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

28) The abbreviation H&P means:

- A) hemoglobin and hematocrit.
- B) herniated nucleus pulposus.
- C) history and physical.
- D) history of pain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The abbreviation H&P does not mean hemoglobin and hematocrit.
- B) The abbreviation H&P does not mean herniated nucleus pulposus.
- C) Correct!
- D) The abbreviation H&P does not mean history of pain.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

29) The abbreviation for review of systems is:

- A) R&S.
- B) ROS.
- C) RS.
- D) SR.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) This is not the abbreviation for review of systems.
- B) Correct!
- C) This is not the abbreviation for review of systems.
- D) This is not the abbreviation for review of systems.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

30) What two medical word parts combine to make a medical word that means the study of the mind?

- A) pneumon/o-, -itis
- B) psych/o-, -logy
- C) neur/o-, -pathy
- D) pre-, -graphy

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) These word parts make a medical word that means inflammation of the lung.
- B) Correct!
- C) These word parts make a medical word that means disease of the nerves.
- D) This prefix and suffix do not make a medical word.

Pages: 11, 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

31) _____ is the study of word origins.

Answer: Etymology

Page: 7

Objective: 2

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word origins

32) The prefix in the word bradycardia means _____.

Answer: slow

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

33) The combining form _____ means stomach.

Answer: gastr/o-

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

34) The combining form cutane/o- means _____.

Answer: skin

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

35) The combining form cost/o- means _____.

Answer: rib

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

36) The combining form hepat/o- means _____.

Answer: liver

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

37) The combining form ven/o- means _____.

Answer: vein

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

38) The prefix brady- means _____.

Answer: slow

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

39) The prefix _____ means upon; above.

Answer: epi-

Page: 14

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

40) To form the plural of a singular *Latin* noun that ends in -a, you change the -a to _____.

Answer: -ae

Page: 8

Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

41) Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of a medical word.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Just like in regular English, prefixes and suffixes in medical words modify the meaning of the word.

Pages: 12, 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

42) The suffix -scopy means the process of recording.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -graphy means the process of recording.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

43) The combining form arthr/o- means joint.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

44) The combining form laryng/o- means larynx (voice box).

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

45) The combining form tonsill/o- means tonsil.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 11
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

46) If present, a suffix is found at the beginning of the medical word.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A suffix is always found at the end of a medical word.

Page: 12
Objective: 4
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

47) The suffix -ism means process; disease from a specific cause.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 12
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

48) The suffix -iatry means surgical removal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -ectomy means surgical removal; -iatry means medical treatment.

Page: 13
Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

49) A prefix modifies the meaning of the suffix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A prefix modifies the meaning of a combining form.

Page: 14
Objective: 4
Level of difficulty: Comprehension
Question type: Word building

50) The prefix brady- means fast.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix brady- means slow; tachy- means fast.

Page: 15

Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

1.8 Quiz D

1) Which suffix means the process of using an instrument to examine?

- A) -scopy
- B) -gram
- C) -oma
- D) -graphy

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -gram means a record or picture.
- C) The suffix -oma means tumor; mass.
- D) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

Page: 13

Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

2) In the word intrahepatic, the prefix intra- means _____ the liver.

- A) between
- B) below
- C) beside
- D) within

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Intra- does not mean between.
- B) Intra- does not mean below.
- C) Intra- does not mean beside.
- D) Correct!

Page: 14

Objective: 5
Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

3) The definition of tachycardia is a condition:

- A) behind the heart.
- B) of a painful heart.
- C) within the heart.
- D) of a fast heart.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) This is not the definition of tachycardia.
- B) This is not the definition of tachycardia.

C) This is not the definition of tachycardia.

D) Correct!

Page: 15

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

4) Which of the following is the skill that involves relaying the medical language?

A) thinking and analyzing

B) reading

C) writing

D) listening

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) This skill involves processing information.

B) This skill involves receiving information.

C) Correct!

D) This skill involves receiving information.

Page: 6

Objective: 1

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Communication

5) The combining form mamm/o- means:

A) nose.

B) retina.

C) face.

D) breast.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) Mamm/o- does not mean nose.

B) Mamm/o- does not mean retina.

C) Mamm/o- does not mean face.

D) Correct!

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

6) The abbreviation HIPAA means:

A) Health Improvement for Pediatric and Adults Act.

B) Healthcare Improvement for Performance, Accountability, and Assessment.

C) Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

D) Health Insurance Performance and Accuracy Act.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation HIPAA.

- B) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation HIPAA.
C) Correct!
D) This is not the meaning of the abbreviation HIPAA.

Page: 24

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

7) Which word means enlargement of the liver?

- A) hepatomegaly
B) cardiomegaly
C) intestinomegaly
D) mammomegaly

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
B) Cardiomegaly means enlargement of the heart.
C) There is no such medical word.
D) There is no such medical word.

Page: 11

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

8) Which basic rule is *correct* for building medical words?

- A) Join the prefix to the beginning of the combining form.
B) Join the prefix to the end of the combining form.
C) Join the suffix to the beginning of the combining form.
D) Always add a hyphen along with the prefix.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
B) This is not a rule for building a medical word.
C) This is not a rule for building a medical word.
D) This is not a rule for building a medical word.

Page: 21

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

9) The parts of a combining form include the:

- A) root and a suffix.
B) prefix and a hyphen.
C) root and the combining vowel.
D) suffix and a combining vowel.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) A suffix is a word part itself and not part of a combining form.
- B) A prefix is a word part itself and not part of a combining form.
- C) Correct!
- D) A suffix is a word part itself and not part of a combining form.

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

10) Medical words are defined by analyzing them, beginning with the meaning of the:

- A) prefix.
- B) combining form.
- C) suffix.
- D) Latin singular.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Analysis does not begin with the prefix.
- B) Analysis does not begin with the combining form.
- C) Correct!
- D) The Latin singular is not related to analyzing and defining a medical word.

Page: 18

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

11) The combining form communic/o- means:

- A) communication.
- B) impart; transmit.
- C) listening; hearing.
- D) speech.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) Communicat/o- does not mean communication.
- B) Correct!
- C) Communicat/o- does not mean listening; hearing.
- D) Communicat/o- does not mean speech.

Page: 6

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

12) The combining form for uterus is:

- A) lapar/o-.
- B) cholecyst/o-.
- C) hyster/o-.
- D) muscul/o-.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) Lapar/o- does not mean uterus.
- B) Cholecyst/o- does not mean uterus.
- C) Correct!
- D) Muscul/o- does not mean uterus.

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

13) The combining form pneumon/o- means:

- A) breathe.
- B) eating; swallowing.
- C) paralysis.
- D) lung; air.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Spir/o- means breathe.
- B) Phag/o- means eating; swallowing.
- C) Pleg/o- means paralysis.
- D) Correct!

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

14) The combining form urin/o- means:

- A) urinary system.
- B) urine.
- C) urine; urinary system.
- D) kidney.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- B) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
- C) Correct!
- D) Urin/o- does not mean kidney.

Page: 16

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

15) Combining forms:

- A) modify the meaning of the prefix and the suffix.
- B) modify the meaning of the prefix.
- C) modify the meaning of the suffix.
- D) provide the medical meaning of the word.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
- B) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
- C) Suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
- D) Correct!

Page: 10

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

16) The suffix -ary means:

- A) pertaining to.
- B) one who specializes in.
- C) many; much.
- D) process of.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The suffix -ist means one who specializes in.
- C) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- D) The suffix -ary does not mean process of.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

17) The suffix -ia means:

- A) medical treatment.
- B) condition; state; thing.
- C) a process; being or having.
- D) a record or picture.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -iatry means medical treatment.
- B) Correct!
- C) The suffix -ation means a process; being or having.
- D) The suffix -gram means a record or picture.

Page: 12

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

18) Which of the following statements is *true*?

- A) Cost/o- and muscul/o- both mean muscle.
- B) Lapar/o- and append/o- both mean appendix.
- C) Gastr/o- and hepat/o- both mean stomach.

D) Enter/o- and intestin/o- both mean intestine.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) Only muscul/o- means muscle.

B) Only append/o- means appendix.

C) Only gastr/o- means stomach.

D) Correct!

Page: 11

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

19) The suffix -gram means:

A) process of recording.

B) a record or picture.

C) x-ray.

D) instrument used to examine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A) The suffix -graphy means process of recording.

B) Correct!

C) The suffix -gram does not mean x-ray.

D) The suffix -scope means instrument used to examine.

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

20) The suffix -stomy means:

A) mouth.

B) pertaining to.

C) process of using an instrument to examine.

D) surgically created opening.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A) The suffix -stomy does not mean mouth.

B) The suffix -stomy does not mean pertaining to.

C) The suffix -scopy means process of using an instrument to examine.

D) Correct!

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

21) A prefix:

A) has its own meaning as the foundation of the medical word.

B) modifies the meaning of the combining form.

- C) modifies the meaning of the second prefix, if two prefixes are present.
- D) modifies the meaning of the suffix.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) A prefix is not the foundation of the medical word.
- B) Correct!
- C) A prefix modifies the combining form.
- D) A prefix modifies the combining form.

Page: 14

Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

22) The prefix an- means:

- A) away from; without.
- B) pertaining to.
- C) reversal of; without.
- D) without; not.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The prefix a- means away from; without.
- B) Only suffixes have a definition of pertaining to.
- C) The prefix de- means reversal of; without.
- D) Correct!

Page: 15

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

23) The prefix brady- means:

- A) enlargement.
- B) fast.
- C) many.
- D) slow.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- A) The suffix -megaly means enlargement.
- B) The prefix tachy- means fast.
- C) The prefix poly- means many; much.
- D) Correct!

Page: 17

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

24) The prefix anti- means:

- A) against.

- B) between.
- C) around.
- D) across; through.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The prefix inter- means between.
- C) The prefix peri- means around.
- D) The prefix trans- means across; through.

Page: 17

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

25) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means disease of the joint?

- A) -itis, append/o-
- B) -pathy, arthr/o-
- C) -scope, colon/o-
- D) -graphy, mamm/o-

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) These word parts do not mean disease of the joint.
- B) Correct!
- C) These word parts do not mean disease of the joint.
- D) These word parts do not mean disease of the joint.

Pages: 11, 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

26) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means tumor of the liver?

- A) -itis, enter/o-
- B) -oma, hepat/o-
- C) -gram, mamm/o-
- D) -ectomy, laryng/o-

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) These word parts do not mean tumor of the liver.
- B) Correct!
- C) These word parts do not mean tumor of the liver.
- D) These word parts do not mean tumor of the liver.

Pages: 11, 13

Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

27) During an interview with a patient, the healthcare provider documents the abbreviation CC in

the patient's medical record. The abbreviation CC here means:

- A) chief complaint.
- B) complete blood count.
- C) coronary concerns.
- D) cubic centimeter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- A) Correct!
- B) The abbreviation CC does not mean complete blood count.
- C) The abbreviation CC does not mean coronary concerns.
- D) While the abbreviation cc stands for cubic centimeter; in this context, the abbreviation CC stands for chief complaint.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

28) The abbreviation HPI, if seen on a patient's medical record, stands for:

- A) health patient inquiry.
- B) history and physical examination.
- C) history of present illness.
- D) human and pork insulin.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) This is not the meaning of HPI.
- B) This is not the meaning of HPI.
- C) Correct!
- D) This is not the meaning of HPI.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

29) If the abbreviation SH is found as a heading in a patient's medical record, it means:

- A) skilled health care.
- B) social history.
- C) subjective health.
- D) suicidal history.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- A) The abbreviation SH does not stand for skilled health care.
- B) Correct!
- C) The abbreviation SH does not stand for subjective health.
- D) The abbreviation SH does not stand for suicidal history.

Page: 25

Objective: 8

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Abbreviations

30) Which prefix means the opposite of hypo-?

- A) pre-
- B) poly-
- C) hyper-
- D) sub-

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A) The prefix pre- is not the opposite of hypo-.
- B) The prefix poly- is not the opposite of hypo-.
- C) Correct!
- D) The prefix sub- is not the opposite of hypo-.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Analyze

Question type: Word building

31) _____ is a combining form meaning lung or air.

Answer: Pneumon/o-

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

32) The study of the heart is known as _____.

Answer: cardiology

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

33) The combining form _____ means mind.

Answer: psych/o-

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

34) The combining form gastr/o- means _____.

Answer: stomach

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

35) The combining form neur/o- means _____.

Answer: nerve

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

36) The combining form enter/o- means _____.

Answer: intestine

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

37) The combining form later/o- means _____.

Answer: side

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

38) The prefix _____ means before; in front of.

Answer: pre-

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

39) The prefix _____ means within.

Answer: intra-

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

40) To form the plural of a singular *Greek* noun that ends in *-nx*, you change the *-nx* into _____.

Answer: -nges

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Objective: 3

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

41) Medical words only contain one combining form.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Medical words may contain one or more combining forms.

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge
Question type: Word building

42) A neuroma is a tumor of a nerve.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Neur/o- means nerve and -oma means tumor.

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Objective: 6

Level of difficulty: Comprehension

Question type: Word building

43) The combining form cardi/o- means heart.

Answer: TRUE

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

44) The combining form mamm/o- means liver.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining form mamm/o- means breast. Hepat/o- means liver.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

45) The combining form trache/o- means trachea (windpipe).

Answer: TRUE

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

46) A suffix can be a single letter.

Answer: TRUE

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Objective: 4

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

47) The suffix -itis means inflammation of; infection of.

Answer: TRUE

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

48) The suffix -logy means the study of.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 13

Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

49) The prefix endo- means above; more than normal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix endo- means within; hyper- means above; more than normal.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building

50) The prefix pre- means after; behind.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The prefix pre- means before; in front of; post- means after; behind.

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Objective: 5

Level of difficulty: Knowledge

Question type: Word building