

***Medical Language for Modern Health Care, 4e* (Allan)**
Chapter 1 The Anatomy of Medical Terms

- 1) Elements of a medical term are the
- A) individual parts of the word
 - B) references to Greek or Roman origins
 - C) multiple syllables of the word
 - D) combining vowels of the word
 - E) indicators that the word is plural

Answer: A

Explanation: The elements of a medical term are its prefixes, roots, and suffixes.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Recognize the logic of the language of medicine in individual medical terms; Identify medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English words

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 2) The medical language came mostly from which two origins?
- A) Latin and Spanish
 - B) Spanish and Italian
 - C) Latin and Greek
 - D) Greek and English
 - E) Spanish and English

Answer: C

Explanation: The technical language of medicine has been developed logically, mainly from Latin and Greek roots.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Identify medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English words

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 3) The prefix is
- A) the core of the word
 - B) found at the end of the word
 - C) found at the beginning of some words
 - D) the combining form of the word
 - E) rarely used in the medical language

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix is found at the beginning of some words; not all medical terms have a prefix.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 4) The core element of any term is its
- A) combining form
 - B) root
 - C) suffix
 - D) combining vowel
 - E) prefix

Answer: B

Explanation: The core element of any medical term is its root, which bears the meaning of the term.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

5) Which of the following word elements is the root for the term *dermatitis*?

- A) -itis
- B) -matitis
- C) der-
- D) dermat-
- E) derm-

Answer: D

Explanation: The root word in the medical term dermatitis is *dermat-*, from the Greek word for skin.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) Which of the following are the roots in the medical terms *arthroscopy* and *respiratory*?

- A) arthr- and respir-
- B) -scopy and -atory
- C) -roscopy and -piratory
- D) arth- and res-
- E) thro- and spira-

Answer: A

Explanation: The root in the term arthroscopy is *arthr-*, from the Greek, that means joint; the root in the term respiratory is *respir-*, from the Latin, that means to breathe.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

7) The word element *card-* is an example of a

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

Answer: B

Explanation: *Card-* and *Cardi-* are root words meaning heart.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) The suffix is

- A) the core of the word
- B) found at the end of some words
- C) found at the beginning of some words
- D) the combining form of the word
- E) rarely used in the medical language

Answer: B

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

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

9) In the term *endocarditis*, what is the root and what does the root mean?

- A) The root is *endo-*, and it means inside or within.
- B) The root is *card-*, and it means heart.
- C) The root is *-itis*, and it means inflammation.
- D) The root is *endo-*, and it means around.
- E) The root is *card-*, and it means artery.

Answer: B

Explanation: The root in the medical term *endocarditis* is *card-* meaning heart.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10) Which of the following are the roots in the medical terms *hematoma*, *arthroscopy*, and *hypogastric*?

- A) hem-, -scopy, and -gastric
- B) -gastric, hypo-, and scopy
- C) hemat-, arthro-, and hypo-
- D) hemat-, arthr-, and gastr-
- E) gastr-, scopy, and hypo-

Answer: D

Explanation: The roots in the medical terms hematoma, arthroscopy and hypogastric are *hemat-*, *arthr-*, and *gastr-*. All of these are root words.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Abdomin
- B) Abdomen
- C) Abdumin
- D) Addumen
- E) Adumen

Answer: B

Explanation: The proper spelling is abdomen; the other terms are spelled incorrectly.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) Which of the following statements is true of a root in a word?

- A) *-ic* and *-um* are examples of this type of word element.
- B) All medical terms have at least one.
- C) The root cannot be used to link two elements.
- D) The root is usually "a" and "o."
- E) The root indicates the location of the anatomical part.

Answer: B

Explanation: Although a medical term may have prefixes and suffixes, all will have a root.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Recognize the logic of the language of medicine in individual medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

13) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Respiratory
- B) Resperatory
- C) Risperatory
- D) Respiratory
- E) Risspiratory

Answer: D

Explanation: The only correctly spelled term is respiratory.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 14) Which of the following statements is true about the root of the medical term?
- A) Medical terms have only one root.
 - B) Adding a prefix at the end of the word modifies the root of the word to give it new meaning.
 - C) The root is the foundation or core of the medical term.
 - D) The root is derived from the Chinese language.
 - E) Medical terms do not have suffixes attached to the root.

Answer: C

Explanation: Medical terms can have more than one root; a prefix, if found, will be at the beginning of the word; roots are mostly derived from Greek and Latin languages; medical terms can have suffixes attached to the root. The only correct answer is that the root is the foundation or core of the medical term.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Recognize the logic of the language of medicine in individual medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 15) Which of the following statements is NOT true of combining vowels?
- A) Combining vowels can join one root to another root.
 - B) Examples of combining vowels are "o" and "a."
 - C) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own.
 - D) A combining vowel makes a word easier to pronounce.
 - E) A combining vowel is needed when the suffix begins with a vowel.

Answer: E

Explanation: A combining vowel is not needed when the suffix begins with a vowel, only when the suffix begins with a consonant.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

16) An example of a term with two combining forms is

- A) gastroenterology
- B) cardiology
- C) arthroplasty
- D) dermatology
- E) hypogastric

Answer: A

Explanation: *Gastroenterology* has the combining forms *gastr/o-* from the Greek term for stomach and *enter/o-* from the Greek term for intestine.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

17) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) In the terms *arthroscopy* and *arthrodesis*, the combining form is the same but the suffix is different.
- B) In the term *endocarditis*, the suffix means inflammation.
- C) Dermatitis has the root *dermat-* from the Greek word for skin.
- D) Respiratory has the root *respir-* from the German word for inhale.
- E) Ileum and ilium are two different words that are spelled correctly.

Answer: D

Explanation: *Respir-* is from the Latin, not German, for to breathe; both inhalation and exhalation are components of respiration.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify medical terms taken directly from Greek, Latin, or Old English words

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) The ileum is a pelvic bone while the ilium is a segment of the small intestine.
- B) The trapezius is a back muscle, and the trapezium is a bone in the wrist.
- C) The malleus is a bone in the middle ear, and the malleolus is a bony protuberance in the ankle.
- D) The urethra and the ureter are both located in the upper abdomen.
- E) Neurology is the study of diseases of the nervous system, and urology is the study of diseases of the kidney and bladder.

Answer: D

Explanation: The urethra is located in the pelvic region, not the upper abdomen; the ureters, which originate in the lower abdomen, can also be seen in the pelvis.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

19) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Cardeologist
- B) Arthroscopy
- C) Gastrointerologist
- D) Illium
- E) Bronchuscopy

Answer: B

Explanation: *Arthroscopy* is the only choice listed that is spelled correctly.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Gastrik
- B) Pneumothorax
- C) Dermatitus
- D) Uroligy
- E) Resperatory

Answer: B

Explanation: *Pneumothorax* is the only correctly spelled medical term listed.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

21) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Gastroenterology
- B) Perycardium
- C) Pulmanology
- D) Hemopnumothorax
- E) Hemorrhage

Answer: A

Explanation: *Gastroenterology* is the only correctly spelled medical term listed.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

22) Arthroscopy has the combining form *arthr/o-*, from the Greek word for

- A) joint
- B) blood
- C) stomach
- D) heart
- E) arteries

Answer: A

Explanation: The combining form *arthr/o-* is derived from the Greek word for joint.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

23) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) A combining vowel joins word elements together to create medical terms.
- B) In the term gastroenterology, there are two combining vowels.
- C) The vowel "o" is a combining vowel in the combining form *pulmon/o*.
- D) In a medical term, the suffix is found at the beginning of the word.
- E) Adding a different suffix to the same root enables you to build a whole new set of words.

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix is found at the end of the word; the prefix is found at the beginning.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Recognize the logic of the language of medicine in individual medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

24) Which of the following suffixes means *surgical removal*?

- A) -tomy
- B) -stomy
- C) -ectomy
- D) -tripsy
- E) -lysis

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffix which means surgical removal is –ectomy.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

25) For the term *gastroenterology*, which definition is accurate below?

- A) gastr- is a root element that refers to the liver.
- B) enter/o- is a combining form that refers to the intestines.
- C) -logy is a root that refers to the study of.
- D) gastr/o is a prefix that refers to the stomach.
- E) -entero is a suffix that refers to the intestines.

Answer: B

Explanation: The only correct choice is *enter/o-*, a combining form referring to intestines; *gastr/o-* is a combining form referring to the stomach; *-logy* is a suffix meaning study of.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.
- B) The combining form can be attached to another root or combining form.
- C) The combining form cannot precede a suffix.
- D) In this text, the root is separated from the combining vowel by a slash "/."
- E) Identifying the root or combining form is a part of the medical term analysis process.

Answer: C

Explanation: A combining form can precede a suffix.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

27) *Pneumon/o* is an example of

- A) a prefix
- B) a combining form from the cardiovascular system vocabulary
- C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix
- D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel
- E) a suffix

Answer: D

Explanation: *Pneumon/o* is a combination of a root (*pneumon-*) and a combining vowel (*o*).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) The root in the medical term *hypergastric* relates to the _____.

Answer: stomach

Explanation: The root word *gastr-* means stomach.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) The root *dermat-* means _____.

Answer: skin

Explanation: The root *dermat-* means skin.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) The combination of a root and a combining vowel is a _____.

Answer: combining form

Explanation: A combining form is a root plus a combining vowel.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Recognize the logic of the language of medicine in individual medical terms

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

31) The term _____ relates to the process of breathing.

Answer: respiratory

Explanation: Respiratory relates to the process of breathing

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Recognize the logic of the language of medicine in individual medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) The prefix that means *normal* is _____.

Answer: Eu-

Eu

Explanation: The prefix which means normal is *eu-*.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

33) The Greek/Latin word element for joint is _____.

Answer: Arthr-

arthr/o

arthr

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

34) Which of the following terms has more than one root?

- A) Urology
- B) Endogastric
- C) Hemopneumothorax
- D) Pericardium
- E) Arthritis

Answer: C

Explanation: Out of all the terms listed, the only term with more than one root is hemopneumothorax: the roots are *hem* and *pneum*.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

35) In the term hematoma, the root *hemat* means _____

Answer: blood

Explanation: The root in the medical term hematoma is *hemat* that means blood.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) The core element of any term is its _____.

Answer: root

Explanation: The core element of any term is its root.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Recognize the logic of the language of medicine in individual medical terms

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

37) The only combining vowels are "a," "o," and "i". True or False.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The combining vowels are "a," "e," "i," "o," "u".

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Recognize the logic of the language of medicine in individual medical terms

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) A root with a combining vowel added to it is called the

A) prefix

B) combining form

C) main word

D) suffix

E) Greek/Latin meaning of the term

Answer: B

Explanation: A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Recognize the logic of the language of medicine in individual medical terms

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) An example of a combining form in a medical term is

A) -logy

B) pre-

C) pneum-

D) cardi/o

E) -tory

Answer: D

Explanation: The proper way of writing a medical term with the combining form is to write the root word with the slash and the combining vowel after cardi/o.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

40) Which statement is NOT true about combining vowels?

- A) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own
- B) A combining vowel joins a root to another root
- C) A combining vowel joins a root to a suffix
- D) The combining vowels are "a," "e," "i," "o," and "u"
- E) A combining vowel is usually of Greek or Latin origin

Answer: E

Explanation: A root, not a combining vowel, has a Greek or Latin origin.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

41) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Iillium
- B) Ilieum
- C) Ileum
- D) Elium
- E) Illeum

Answer: C

Explanation: Ileum is the correct spelling of the medical terms listed.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Differentiate between medical terms that are spelled and/or pronounced similarly

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

42) A root + a combining vowel makes a _____.

Answer: combining form

Explanation: A root word when added with a combining vowel makes a combining form.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

43) Which of the following medical terms means *one who studies the skin*?

- A) Urologist
- B) Dermatologist
- C) Neurologist
- D) Cardiologist
- E) Pulmonologist

Answer: B

Explanation: The correct term that defines one who studies the skin is dermatologist; the other terms are all specialists, however, not the correct answer.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) In the term *gastric*, the root *gastr-* means _____.

Answer: stomach

Explanation: The term gastric deconstructs into the root, *gastr-* meaning stomach and suffix *-ic* meaning pertaining to.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Identify the roots and combining forms of medical terms

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

45) The term element *-scopy* is an example of a

- A) prefix
- B) root
- C) suffix
- D) term combining form
- E) combining vowel

Answer: C

Explanation: The term element *-scopy* is a suffix meaning visual examination.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 46) The term element *-logy* is an example of a
- A) combining vowel
 - B) root
 - C) prefix
 - D) suffix
 - E) term combining form

Answer: D

Explanation: The term element *-logy* is a suffix meaning the study of.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 47) A _____ is always needed to attach a suffix that begins with a consonant.

Answer: combining vowel

Explanation: A combining vowel is needed to attach a suffix that begins with a consonant.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 48) In the medical term *arthroplasty*, what is the suffix and what does the suffix mean?

- A) The suffix is arthro-, and it means joint
- B) The suffix is ar-, and it means without
- C) The suffix is -plasty, and it means joint
- D) The suffix is -plasty, and it means surgical repair
- E) The suffix is arthr-, and it means remove

Answer: D

Explanation: In the medical term arthroplasty, the suffix *-plasty* means surgical repair, and the combining form *arthr/o* means joint.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

49) Choose the correct suffix that means *disease*.

- A) -osis
- B) -pathy
- C) -itis
- D) -oma
- E) -plasty

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix *-pathy* comes from the Greek term for disease, *pathos*.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

50) Choose the correct suffix to use for terms that refer to *inflammation*.

- A) -scopy
- B) -edema
- C) -itis
- D) -penia
- E) -ectasis

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffix that means inflammation is *-itis*.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

51) Choose the correct suffix to use for terms that refer to a *visual examination* of a body part such as a joint.

- A) -logy
- B) -pathy
- C) -desis
- D) -scopy
- E) -stomy

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix that means visual examination is *-scopy*.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) A _____ is added onto the end of a term to modify the core of the root/combining form and give it a new meaning.

Answer: suffix

Explanation: A suffix is a group of letters positioned at the end of a medical term to provide the term with different meanings.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

53) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *record*?

- A) Cardiology
- B) Cardiograph
- C) Hematocrit
- D) Cardiogram
- E) Hemolysis

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix *-gram* means record; a cardiogram is a record of the heart's electrical activity.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

54) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means the *study of*?

- A) Pulmonologist
- B) Pediatrician
- C) Dermatology
- D) Dentist
- E) Psychiatry

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffix *-logy* in the term *Dermatology* means study of; *-logist* means one who studies; *-iatry* means treatment, medical specialty; *-ician* and *-ist* mean expert, specialist.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

55) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *surgical repair*?

- A) Herniorrhaphy
- B) Cardiopathy
- C) Dermatology
- D) Arthroplasty
- E) Lithotripsy

Answer: D

Explanation: The suffix *-plasty* in the term *arthroplasty* means a surgical repair.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

56) Which of the following terms uses a suffix to indicate *surgical formation of an opening*?

- A) Tracheotomy
- B) Hemolysis
- C) Arthrodesis
- D) Appendectomy
- E) Tracheostomy

Answer: E

Explanation: The suffix *-stomy* means surgical formation of an opening. A tracheostomy is a surgical formation of an opening in the trachea.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

57) Which of the following medical terms has a suffix that means *pertaining to*?

- A) Endocardium
- B) Pyrexia
- C) Pulmonary
- D) Carditis
- E) Arteriole

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffix *-ary* in the medical term pulmonary means pertaining to; *-um* means structure or tissue; *-ia* means condition; *-itis* means inflammation; *-ole* means small.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

58) Which of the following terms has a suffix that means *surgical* fixation?

- A) Arthroplasty
- B) Arthroscopy
- C) Arthralgia
- D) Arthrotomy
- E) Arthrodesis

Answer: E

Explanation: The suffix *-desis* means surgical fixation; arthrodesis is a surgical fixation of a joint

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

59) Suffixes that are added to roots or combining forms to produce a medical term that describes a symptom or sign of a disease process are labeled

- A) Pathological Suffixes
- B) Adjectival Suffixes
- C) Noun Suffixes
- D) Surgical Suffixes
- E) Diagnostic Suffixes

Answer: A

Explanation: Suffixes that are added to roots or combining forms to produce a medical term that describes a symptom or sign of a disease are labeled *pathological suffixes*.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

60) The medical term for nerve disease is neuro _____.

Answer: -pathy

pathy

Explanation: *Neur/o* - is the combining form for nerve and *-pathy* is the suffix for disease.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

61) If the combining form *rhin/o* means nose, what would a surgical repair of a nose be called?

- A) Rhinodesis
- B) Rhinotomy
- C) Rhinoplasty
- D) Rhinopathy
- E) Rhinorrhaphy

Answer: C

Explanation: *Rhin/o-* is the combining form term for nose and *-plasty* is the suffix for surgical repair.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

62) A herniorrhaphy would be a surgical _____ of a hernia.

- A) Removal
- B) Fixation
- C) Suture
- D) Incision
- E) Dilation

Answer: C

Explanation: The suffix *-rrhaphy* means surgical suture.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

63) The medical term for *pain* in a joint is arthr _____.

Answer: algia

-algia

Explanation: The medical term that means pain in a joint is arthralgia. The suffix *-algia* means pain and *arthr-* is a root term for joint.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

64) The medical term for *dilation* of the bronchus is bronchi _____.

Answer: –ectasis

ectasis

Explanation: The medical term for dilation of the bronchus is bronchiectasis. *The suffix -ectasis* means dilation and *bronchi-* is the root term for bronchus, one of two subdivisions of the trachea that carry air in and out of the lungs.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

65) In the medical term hematoma, the suffix is

A) hemat-

B) hemat/o

C) –oma

D) –toma

E) –ma

Answer: C

Explanation: In the medical term hematoma, *-oma* is the suffix that means tumor or mass.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

66) Which term does NOT represent a surgical suffix?

A) –ectomy

B) –plasty

C) –tripsy

D) –stomy

E) –pathy

Answer: E

Explanation: The suffixes *–ectomy*, *–plasty*, *–tripsy*, and *–stomy* are all surgical suffixes; *–pathy* is a pathological suffix that means disease.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

67) The suffix that means vomiting is

- A) -emesis
- B) -edema
- C) -genesis
- D) -osis
- E) -penia

Answer: A

Explanation: The suffix that means vomiting is *-emesis*.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

68) The suffix that describes a *surgical incision* is

- A) -ectomy
- B) -tomy
- C) -plasty
- D) -rrhaphy

Answer: B

Explanation: The suffix that means surgical incision is *-tomy*.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

69) The medical term meaning *to cough up bloody sputum* is

- A) Hematuria
- B) Hemolysis
- C) Hemorrhage
- D) Hemoptysis
- E) Hematochezia

Answer: D

Explanation: The medical term that means to cough up bloody sputum is hemoptysis. The suffix *-ptysis* means spit and *hem/o* is a combining form that means blood.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 70) All of the following term elements are adjectival suffixes meaning pertaining to EXCEPT
- A) -ary
 - B) -eal
 - C) -ac
 - D) -al
 - E) -osis

Answer: E

Explanation: All of the term elements are adjectival suffixes meaning pertaining to except –osis, which is a pathologic suffix meaning abnormal condition.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 71) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?
- A) Dermatologist
 - B) Dermetologisst
 - C) Dermetologist
 - D) Dermatalogist
 - E) Dimetologist

Answer: A

Explanation: *Dermatologist* is the only medical term which is spelled correctly.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Terms That Are Alike

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

72) Which of the following medical terms is spelled correctly?

- A) Cardeopathy
- B) Cardecopathy
- C) Cardeopathie
- D) Cardiopathy
- E) Cardiopethy

Answer: D

Explanation: *Cardiopathy* is the only medical term which is spelled correctly.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Terms That Are Alike

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

73) Arthropathy would be a disease of

- A) Arteries
- B) Skin
- C) Stomach
- D) Joints
- E) Blood vessels

Answer: D

Explanation: The combining form *arthr/o-* means joints and the suffix *-pathy* means disease.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Combining Forms

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

74) Which statement is NOT true about suffixes?

- A) A suffix is a group of letters
- B) A suffix can have more than one meaning
- C) A suffix can appear anywhere in the medical term
- D) An occasional medical term can have two suffixes
- E) If a suffix starts with a vowel, no combining vowel is needed

Answer: C

Explanation: Suffixes only come at the end of a medical term.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

75) The term elements *-plasty*, *-stomy*, *-scopy*, and *-itis* are all

- A) Prefixes
- B) Root terms
- C) Combining vowels
- D) Combining forms
- E) Suffixes

Answer: E

Explanation: The term elements *-plasty*, *-stomy*, *-scopy* and *-itis* are all suffixes.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

76) The suffix *-stenosis* means _____.

Answer: narrowing

Explanation: The suffix *-stenosis* means narrowing.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

77) An arthr/o _____ is a surgical puncture of a joint space with a needle.

Answer: –centesis

centesis

Explanation: The suffix *-centesis* means a surgical puncture; arthrocentesis means to surgically puncture the joint with a needle.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 78) A medical specialist in children's development and disorders is a(n)
- A) Psychiatrist
 - B) Gynecologist
 - C) Pediatrician
 - D) Neonatologist
 - E) Obstetrician

Answer: C

Explanation: A pediatrician is a medical specialist in children's development and disorders. The suffix *-ician* means expert, specialist.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 79) Choose the correct medical term that means the *structure inside the heart*.
- A) Endocardium
 - B) Pericardium
 - C) Myocardium
 - D) Pericarditis
 - E) Endometrium

Answer: A

Explanation: *Endo-* is a prefix meaning inside, within; the endocardium is a distinct structure inside the heart.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

80) Which of the following medical terms means *pertaining to above the stomach*?

- A) Epigastric
- B) Hypergastric
- C) Endogastric
- D) Supragastric
- E) Overgastric

Answer: A

Explanation: *Epi-* is a prefix that means above; *gastr-* is a root meaning stomach and *-ic* is a suffix meaning pertaining to.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

81) Which of the following sets of prefixes are opposite in meaning?

- A) Epi- and endo-
- B) Anti- and bi-
- C) Hyper- and hypo-
- D) An- and con-
- E) Pre- and pro-

Answer: C

Explanation: *Hypo-* and *hyper-* are prefixes with opposite meaning; *hypo-* means below, below normal while *hyper-* means above, excessive.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

82) Which of the following medical terms has a prefix that means below?

- A) Perigastric
- B) Endogastric
- C) Anagastric
- D) Epigastric
- E) Hypogastric

Answer: E

Explanation: *Hypo-* is a prefix meaning below, below normal, so hypogastric is the correct term.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

83) _____ are a type of term element that are added directly to the root or combining form and do not require combining vowels.

Answer: Prefixes

Explanation: Prefixes are added directly to roots or combining forms and do not require a combining vowel.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

84) The term elements *epi-*, *hypo-*, and *endo-*, all have what in common?

- A) They are all suffixes
- B) They are all roots term
- C) They are all combining forms
- D) They are all prefixes
- E) They all have the same meaning

Answer: D

Explanation: The term elements *epi-*, *hypo-* and *endo-* are all prefixes that directly attach to the beginning of a root term or combining form

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 85) Which statement is NOT true about prefixes?
- A) They are one letter or group of letters
 - B) They precede a root to give it a different meaning
 - C) They never require a combining vowel
 - D) They can have more than one meaning
 - E) They come at the end of a root term or combining form

Answer: E

Explanation: The prefix comes at the beginning of a root term or combining form; a suffix comes at the end of a root or combining form.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 86) The prefixes *intra-*, *ante-*, *inter-*, and *peri-* belong to which of the following classifications of prefixes?
- A) Prefixes of position
 - B) Prefixes of number and measurement
 - C) Prefixes of direction
 - D) Prefixes of nomenclature
 - E) Prefixes of systems

Answer: A

Explanation: The prefixes *intra-*, *ante-*, *inter-* and *peri-* are all classified as prefixes of position.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

87) The medical term retrovert means

- A) Tilt sideways
- B) Tilt forward
- C) Tilt backward
- D) Tilt upward
- E) Not tilted

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix *retro-* means backward and the root *-vert-* means turn. Retrovert means to tilt backwards, as a uterus can.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

88) The epidermis would be located

- A) Above the skin
- B) Below the skin
- C) Within the skin
- D) Outside the skin
- E) Around the skin

Answer: A

Explanation: The epidermis refers to the top layer of the skin. The term breaks down into the prefix *epi-*, that means above, over, upon and the root *-dermis* meaning skin.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

89) The term with the prefix that means *within* is

- A) Intradermal
- B) Bipolar
- C) Suprapubic
- D) Intercostal
- E) Ultrasound

Answer: A

Explanation: The prefix *intra-* means inside, within; the term intradermal means pertaining to (-al) within (*intra-*) the skin (-*derm-*). The other prefixes are *bi-* (two); *supra-* above, excessive; *inter-* between; *ultra-* higher, beyond.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

90) The medical term *epigastric* contains a prefix, root, and suffix. Choose the correct answer related to the term.

- A) The prefix is gastr
- B) The suffix is epi-
- C) The prefix is epi-
- D) The root term is epi-
- E) The root term is gastric

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix is *epi-*, the term element that comes before the root term *gastr-* and the suffix *-ic*.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

91) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

- A) Hypogestric
- B) Hipogastric
- C) Hyypogastric
- D) Hypogastrik
- E) Hypogastric

Answer: E

Explanation: The correct spelling is hypogastric.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Terms That Are Alike

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

92) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

- A) Pericardium
- B) Piricardium
- C) Pericarium
- D) Piricarddium
- E) Pericardeum

Answer: A

Explanation: The correct spelling is pericardium.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Terms That Are Alike

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

93) In the term *circumcision*, what is the prefix and what does the prefix mean?

- A) The prefix is –cision, and it means to cut
- B) The prefix is circum-, and it means around
- C) The prefix is circum-, and it means to cut
- D) The prefix is –cis, and it means the foreskin
- E) The prefix is circum-, and it means under

Answer: B

Explanation: The prefix is *circum-* and it means around; the term means to cut around the penis to remove the foreskin.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

94) In the term *unipolar*, what is the prefix, root term, and suffix?

- A) *Pol-* is the prefix, *–ar* is the root term, and *uni-* is the suffix
- B) *Uni-* is the prefix, *ar* is the root term, and *pol-* is the suffix
- C) *–Ar* is the prefix, *pol-* is the root term, and *uni-* is the suffix
- D) *Uni-* is the prefix, *pol-* is the root term, and *–ar* is the suffix
- E) *Pol-* is the prefix, *uni-* is the root term, and *–ar* is the suffix

Answer: D

Explanation: *Uni-* is the prefix, *pol-* is the root term, and *ar* is the suffix. The meaning of the medical term is pertaining to (*–ar*) one (*uni-*) pole (*–pol-*).

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

95) *Hyper-* and *Supra-* both mean

- A) Across
- B) Around
- C) Below
- D) Above
- E) Inside

Answer: D

Explanation: *Hyper-* and *Supra-* both mean above, excessive.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

96) The medical term for *paralysis of all four limbs* is

- A) Quadriplegia
- B) Polyplegia
- C) Triplegia
- D) Paraplegia
- E) Diplegia

Answer: A

Explanation: The medical term for paralysis of all four limbs is *quadriplegia*; the prefix *quadri-* means four.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

97) The medical terms epigastric, hypogastric, and endogastric all have the same _____ and _____.

Answer: root and suffix

suffix and root

Explanation: The terms all have different prefixes but have the same root term meaning stomach (gastr-) and suffix meaning pertaining to (-ic).

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Suffixes

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

98) The medical term for condition of rapid heart rate is _____ cardia.

Answer: tachy-
tachy

Explanation: The prefix that means rapid is *tachy-*, the root term is *cardi-* meaning heart, and the suffix is *-ia* meaning condition.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

99) From the following group of terms, choose the term that is spelled correctly.

- A) Endogastrik
- B) Indogastrik
- C) Endogastric
- D) Endogestic
- E) Endagastrik

Answer: C

Explanation: The correct spelling is endogastric.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Terms That Are Alike

Bloom's: Analyze

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

100) All of the following terms are taken directly from Latin or Greek terms or from Old English terms that do not break down EXCEPT

- A) Medical
- B) Specialist
- C) Quadrant
- D) Patient
- E) Scope

Answer: E

Explanation: Scope is a suffix that means instrument to view.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Greek, Latin, and Old English Terms

Bloom's: Understand

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

101) The prefix which means *all* is

- A) Multi-
- B) Pan-
- C) Eu-
- D) Brady-
- E) Macro-

Answer: B

Explanation: The prefix *pan-* means all.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

102) The prefix which means *across, through* is

- A) Circum-
- B) Ante-
- C) Trans-
- D) Exo-
- E) Ultra-

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix *trans-* means across, through.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

103) The prefix that means *large* is

- A) Micro-
- B) Multi-
- C) Mono-
- D) Macro-
- E) Poly-

Answer: D

Explanation: The prefix *macro-* means large.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

104) The prefix which means *away from* is

- A) Ab-
- B) Ad-
- C) Syn-
- D) Post-
- E) Ante-

Answer: A

Explanation: The prefix *ab-* means away from.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

105) The prefix to use to make a medical term meaning pertaining to **before** the time of birth is _____ natal.

Answer: pre-

pre

Explanation: Prenatal refers to pertaining to (*-al*) before (*pre-*) the birth (*-nat-*).

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Apply

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

106) The prefix which means *slow* is

- A) Tachy-
- B) Primi-
- C) Brady-
- D) Di-
- E) Micro-

Answer: C

Explanation: The prefix *brady-* means slow.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Prefixes

Bloom's: Remember

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01.3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation