

Medical Terminology for Health Care Professionals, 10e (Rice)
Chapter 2 Suffixes and Prefixes

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) When a suffix is added to a word, it:

- A) makes the word plural.
- B) changes the meaning of the word.
- C) results in the opposite of the word.
- D) always makes the word a noun.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Only some suffixes make the word plural.

B) Correct.

C) Suffixes do not result in the opposite of the word.

D) Suffixes may make a root a noun or adjective.

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Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

2) Which group of grammatical suffixes includes suffixes that mean "pertaining to"?

- A) Adjective suffixes
- B) Diminutive suffixes
- C) Noun suffixes
- D) General suffixes

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) Diminutive suffixes mean "small, minute."

C) Noun suffixes refer to conditions, treatments, and specialists.

D) General suffixes mean many different things, but they do not mean "pertaining to."

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

3) Diminutive suffixes are those that mean:

- A) large.
- B) many.
- C) small.
- D) condition.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The word diminutive means small, and diminutive suffixes build words that refer to a smaller version of the object described by the root.

B) The word diminutive means small, and diminutive suffixes build words that refer to a smaller version of the object described by the root.

C) Correct.

D) The word diminutive means small, and diminutive suffixes build words that refer to a smaller version of the object described by the root.

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

4) The suffixes -ician and -ist both mean:

- A) treatment.
- B) specialist.
- C) small version.
- D) condition.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffixes -iatry and -therapy mean "treatment."

B) Correct.

C) The suffixes -cle, -ole, -ula, and -ule all mean "a small version."

D) The suffixes -esis, -ia, -ism, -osis, and -y all mean "condition."

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

5) The suffixes -al, -ary, -ic, and -ous all mean:

- A) a small version.
- B) a treatment.
- C) pertaining to.
- D) condition.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffixes -cle, -ole, -ula, and -ule all mean "a small version."

B) The suffixes -iatry and -therapy mean "treatment."

C) Correct.

D) The suffixes -esis, -ia, -ism, -osis, and -y all mean "condition."

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

6) In the terms homicide and spermicide, the suffix -cide means:

- A) to separate.
- B) to kill.
- C) action.
- D) having a particular quality.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -cide means "to separate."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -ate means "action."

D) The suffix -ide means "having a particular quality."

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Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

7) If the suffix -scopy is added to the root cyst (bladder), what does cystoscopy mean?

- A) To separate the bladder
- B) To remove the bladder
- C) To repair the bladder
- D) To view the bladder

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -cide means "to separate."

B) The suffixes -phoresis and -ectomy mean "to remove."

C) The suffix -plasty means "surgical repair."

D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

8) Integument means a covering. The term integumentary (integument + -ary) means:

- A) to make a covering.
- B) pertaining to a covering.
- C) the process of covering.
- D) to resemble a covering.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -ize means "to make."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -ion means "a process."

D) The suffix -oid means "to resemble."

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

9) If hemi- means "half," then hemiplegia means:

- A) half expanded.
- B) separated in half.
- C) half removed.
- D) half paralyzed.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -ectasis means "to expand."

B) The suffix -crit means "to separate."

C) The suffixes -phoresis and -ectomy mean "to remove."

D) Correct.

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

10) If the root cardi means "heart," what is cardiomegaly?

- A) An enlarged heart
- B) A diseased heart
- C) A failing heart
- D) A heart attack

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The suffix -pathy means "disease."

C) There is no suffix that means "failing."

D) There is no suffix that means "heart attack."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

11) Many people only go to the dentist when they have dentalgia, which is a:

- A) cavity.
- B) broken tooth.
- C) toothache.
- D) loose tooth.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -algia means "pain or ache."

B) The suffix -algia means "pain or ache."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -algia means "pain or ache."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

12) Women over 40 should have mammography once every two years. If the root mamm means "breast," what is mammography?

- A) A physical examination of the breast
- B) A recording or x-ray of the breast
- C) A visual examination of the breast
- D) A biopsy of breast tissue

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -graphy means "recording."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -graphy means "recording."

D) The suffix -graphy means "recording."

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Objective: 4

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

13) Many science fiction movies feature androids. If the word root andr means "man," what is the meaning of android?

- A) Resembling a man
- B) A small man
- C) A super man
- D) An indestructible man

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The suffix -oid means "resemble."

C) The suffix -oid means "resemble."

D) The suffix -oid means "resemble."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

14) When a person has an organ that grows too large, it is called organ hypertrophy. The suffix -trophy means "nourishment or _____."

- A) growth
- B) formation
- C) expansion
- D) development

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -trophy means "development, nourishment."

B) The suffix -trophy means "development, nourishment."

C) The suffix -trophy means "development, nourishment."

D) Correct.

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

15) The root nas means "nose." What does nasal mean?

- A) Under the nose
- B) Pertaining to the nose
- C) Inside the nose
- D) Blockage of the nose

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The adjective suffix -al means pertaining to.

B) Correct.

C) The adjective suffix -al means pertaining to.

D) The adjective suffix -al means pertaining to.

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

16) What is the correct term for a visual examination of the abdomen (lapar/o)?

- A) Laparoscope
- B) Laparotomy
- C) Laparoscopy
- D) Laparocele

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -scope refers to the instrument used to view or examine.

B) The suffix -tomy means "incision."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -cele means "tumor or swelling."

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Objective: 4

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

17) When a person has a kidney stone (lith), he may need a lithotripsy. What is the meaning of -tripsy?

- A) Cutting out
- B) Removing
- C) Dissolving
- D) Crushing

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -tripsy means "crush," so the kidney stone is crushed into small pieces that can be eliminated in the urine.

B) The suffix -tripsy means "crush," so the kidney stone is crushed into small pieces that can be eliminated in the urine.

C) The suffix -tripsy means "crush," so the kidney stone is crushed into small pieces that can be eliminated in the urine.

D) Correct.

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Objective: 4

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

18) In the term muscular, the suffix -ar means:

- A) pertaining to
- B) small
- C) treatment
- D) large

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The suffixes -cle, -ole, -ula, and -ule all mean "a small version."

C) The suffix -iatry means "treatment."

D) The suffix -megaly means "large."

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

19) Aspirin and Tylenol® are analgesics. What does the suffix -algnesia mean?

- A) Destroy
- B) Without
- C) Condition of pain
- D) Medication

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -algnesia is similar to -algia, and they both refer to pain.

B) The suffix -algnesia is similar to -algia, and they both refer to pain.

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -algnesia is similar to -algia, and they both refer to pain.

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Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

20) Which of the following terms does NOT contain a suffix that means "pertaining to"?

- A) Decubitus
- B) Alopecia
- C) Anterior
- D) Edematous

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -us means "pertaining to."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -ior means "pertaining to."

D) The suffix -ous means "pertaining to."

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

21) If the root gynec means "female," what does the term gynecology mean?

- A) The study of the female
- B) A physician who specializes in female conditions
- C) The diseases affecting females
- D) A normal change in the female body

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The suffix -logy means study of, so gynecology is the study of the female.

C) The suffix -logy means study of, so gynecology is the study of the female.

D) The suffix -logy means study of, so gynecology is the study of the female.

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Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

22) If the root neur means "nerve," then what is a neurocyte?

- A) A nerve impulse
- B) A nerve sac
- C) A nerve point
- D) A nerve cell

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -cyte means cell, so a neurocyte is a nerve cell.

B) The suffix -cyte means cell, so a neurocyte is a nerve cell.

C) The suffix -cyte means cell, so a neurocyte is a nerve cell.

D) Correct.

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Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

23) Which of the following suffixes means "vomiting"?

- A) -ectasis
- B) -emesis
- C) -staxis
- D) -ptosis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -ectasis means "dilation or expansion."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -staxis means "dripping."

D) The suffix -ptosis means "drooping or sagging."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

24) Bursitis is _____ of a bursa.

- A) removal
- B) cancer
- C) inflammation
- D) rupture

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -itis means "inflammation." Bursitis means "inflammation of a bursa."

B) The suffix -itis means "inflammation." Bursitis means "inflammation of a bursa."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -itis means "inflammation." Bursitis means "inflammation of a bursa."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

25) The suffix meaning bladder is:

- A) -cyst.
- B) -cyte.
- C) -blast.
- D) -betes.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

- B) The suffix -cyte means cell.
- C) The suffix -blast means an immature or germ cell.
- D) The suffix -betes means to go.

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

26) An evaluation of skin turgor is an assessment of the skin's:

- A) thickness.
- B) color.
- C) thinness.
- D) resiliency.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Turgor refers to the resiliency of the skin, which depends upon the amount of fluid in the cells and between the cells.

B) Turgor refers to the resiliency of the skin, which depends upon the amount of fluid in the cells and between the cells.

C) Turgor refers to the resiliency of the skin, which depends upon the amount of fluid in the cells and between the cells.

D) Correct.

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Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Comprehension

Question Type: Anatomy & Physiology

27) If the combining form cardi/o means heart, what is the best definition for the term cardiograph?

- A) A recording of the heartbeat
- B) An instrument for recording the heartbeat
- C) The technologist who makes a heart recording
- D) The action of taking a heart recording

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -graph means "instrument for recording." Cardiograph means "instrument for recording the heartbeat."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -graph means "instrument for recording." Cardiograph means "instrument for recording the heartbeat."

D) The suffix -graph means "instrument for recording." Cardiograph means "instrument for recording the heartbeat."

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Objective: 5

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

28) If the root pyr means fire, what is the actual definition of pyromania?

- A) Person starting fires
- B) Firebug
- C) Madness for fire
- D) Lover of fires

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -mania means "madness," or in this case, "a madness or compulsion to watch a fire."

B) The suffix -mania means "madness," or in this case, "a madness or compulsion to watch a fire."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -mania means "madness," or in this case, "a madness or compulsion to watch a fire."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

29) In the term abrasion, what does the suffix -ion mean?

- A) Process
- B) Condition
- C) Statement
- D) Injury

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

- B) The suffix -ion means "process."
- C) The suffix -ion means "process."
- D) The suffix -ion means "process."

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Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

30) The suffix -or means "a doer, _____."

- A) action
- B) pertaining to
- C) nature
- D) one who

Answer: D

Explanation: A) As in the term doctor, the suffix -or means "a doer, one who."

- B) As in the term doctor, the suffix -or means "a doer, one who."
- C) As in the term doctor, the suffix -or means "a doer, one who."
- D) Correct.

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Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

31) Which of the following is the best definition for gynecoid?

- A) Resembling a male
- B) Resembling a female
- C) Resembling a child
- D) Resembling a twin

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The root gynec means "female" and the suffix -oid means "resemble."

- B) Correct.
- C) The root gynec means "female" and the suffix -oid means "resemble."
- D) The root gynec means "female" and the suffix -oid means "resemble."

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Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

32) Which of the following terms literally means "little belly"?

- A) Splenectomy
- B) Ventricle
- C) Gastric
- D) Laparoscopy

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A ventricle is a small cavity or chamber within an organ, and the word literally means "little belly."

B) Correct.

C) A ventricle is a small cavity or chamber within an organ, and the word literally means "little belly."

D) A ventricle is a small cavity or chamber within an organ, and the word literally means "little belly."

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

33) What suffix should be added to the root ster to make a word that means "resembling a solid substance?"

- A) -oid
- B) -al
- C) -ose
- D) -osis

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The term steroid means "resembling a solid."

C) The term steroid means "resembling a solid."

D) The term steroid means "resembling a solid."

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Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

34) Which of the following is the correct spelling of the word that means a small lesion of the skin that is filled with pus?

- A) Pustole
- B) Pustiole
- C) Pusteole
- D) Pustule

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The correct spelling of the suffix is -ule. It means "small."

B) The correct spelling of the suffix is -ule. It means "small."

C) The correct spelling of the suffix is -ule. It means "small."

D) Correct.

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

35) What is the meaning of the suffix -kinesis?

- A) Kill
- B) Motion
- C) Discharge
- D) Distract

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -cide means "kill."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -rrhea means "discharge."

D) There is no suffix meaning "distract."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

36) The suffix -lexia means "_____, word, or phrase."

- A) speech
- B) thought
- C) diction
- D) idea

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -lexia refers to written communication and can literally mean "diction, word, or phrase."

B) The suffix -lexia refers to written communication and can literally mean "diction, word, or phrase."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -lexia refers to written communication and can literally mean "diction, word, or phrase."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

37) Which of the following words is misspelled?

- A) Anesthetize
- B) Arousal
- C) Asymmetrical
- D) Abrasion

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The proper spelling is asymmetrical.

B) The proper spelling is asymmetrical.

C) Correct. The proper spelling is asymmetrical.

D) The proper spelling is asymmetrical.

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Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Spelling

38) The suffix in the term infection means:

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

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -ion means "process." In this case, it refers specifically to the process of being infected.

B) The suffix -ion means "process." In this case, it refers specifically to the process of being infected.

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -ion means "process." In this case, it refers specifically to the process of being infected.

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Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

39) What does the suffix -blast mean?

- A) Destroy
- B) Immature cell
- C) Build
- D) New

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -blast refers to a cell that is new and must grow to maturity.

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -blast refers to a cell that is new and must grow to maturity.

D) The suffix -blast refers to a cell that is new and must grow to maturity.

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Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

40) If the root ot means ear, what is otodynia?

- A) A small ear
- B) An ear infection
- C) Swelling of the ear
- D) An earache

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -dynia is one of several that means "pain."

B) The suffix -dynia is one of several that means "pain."

C) The suffix -dynia is one of several that means "pain."

D) Correct.

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Comprehension

Question Type: Word Building

41) What does the suffix -rrhea mean?

- A) Flow, discharge
- B) Rupture
- C) Stopping
- D) Bursting forth

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The suffix -rrhexis means "rupture."

C) The suffix -stasis means "stop."

D) The suffix -rrhage means "bursting forth."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

42) To word palpate means "to _____."

- A) attract
- B) produce
- C) be invaded with microorganisms
- D) examine by touch or to feel

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Palpate means "to use the hands or fingers to examine by touch."

B) Palpate means "to use the hands or fingers to examine by touch."

C) Palpate means "to use the hands or fingers to examine by touch."

D) Correct.

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Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

43) What suffix means softening?

- A) -mnesia
- B) -malacia
- C) -plasia
- D) -rrhexis

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -mnesia means "memory."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -plasia means "formation."

D) The suffix -rrhexis means "rupture."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

44) When giving the definition of a medical term, which part of the word is typically defined first?

- A) Prefix
- B) Suffix
- C) Combining form
- D) Root

Answer: B

Explanation: A) When defining a medical term, begin with the suffix if there is one, then give the definition of the root or combining form.

B) Correct.

C) When defining a medical term, begin with the suffix if there is one, then give the definition of the root or combining form.

D) When defining a medical term, begin with the suffix if there is one, then give the definition of the root or combining form.

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Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

45) What does the suffix -pnea mean?

- A) Sleep
- B) Pain
- C) Breathing
- D) Fixation

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -pnea means breathing.

B) The suffix -pnea means breathing.

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -pnea means breathing.

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

46) The suffix meaning "fear" is:

- A) -phagia.
- B) -phasia.
- C) -phobia.
- D) -plasia.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -phagia refers to swallowing.

B) The suffix -phasia refers to speaking.

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -plasia refers to formation (usually of tissue).

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

47) The term cystocele means:

- A) swelling of a cell.
- B) shrinking of a cell.
- C) hernia of the bladder.
- D) bladder injury.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -cele means hernia and the root cyst refers to the bladder, thus a cystocele is a hernia of the bladder.

B) The suffix -cele means hernia and the root cyst refers to the bladder, thus a cystocele is a hernia of the bladder.

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -cele means hernia and the root cyst refers to the bladder, thus a cystocele is a hernia of the bladder.

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

48) Which of the following suffixes does NOT mean "pertaining to"?

- A) -ic
- B) -ile
- C) -ous
- D) -ion

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -ic means "pertaining to."

B) The suffix -ile means "pertaining to."

C) The suffix -ous means "pertaining to."

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 38

Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

49) Which of the following suffixes means "condition"?

- A) -esis
- B) -us
- C) -tic
- D) -ole

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) This is an adjective suffix that means "pertaining to."

C) This is an adjective suffix that means "pertaining to."

D) This is a diminutive suffix.

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

50) If the root muscul means muscle, what is the literal meaning of muscular?

- A) Large muscles
- B) Developed muscles
- C) Pertaining to muscles
- D) Tightened muscles

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -ar means pertaining to, so the term muscular means pertaining to the muscle.

B) The suffix -ar means pertaining to, so the term muscular means pertaining to the muscle.

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -ar means pertaining to, so the term muscular means pertaining to the muscle.

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

51) What does the suffix -ectasis mean?

- A) Dilation
- B) Constriction
- C) Formation
- D) Softening

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The suffix -spasm can mean "constriction."

C) The suffix -genesis means "formation."

D) The suffix -malacia means "softening."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

52) Which of the following suffixes means "paralysis"?

- A) -rrhea
- B) -lysis
- C) -penia
- D) -plegia

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -rrhea means "flow or discharge."

B) The suffix -lysis means "destruction or separation."

C) The suffix -penia means "a lack of or deficient number."

D) Correct.

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

53) The suffix that means "weakness" is:

- A) -dynia.
- B) -itis.
- C) -asthenia.
- D) -lepsy.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -dynia means "pain or ache."

B) The suffix -itis means "inflammation."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -lepsy means "seizure."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

54) The term presbycusis refers to a decrease of hearing that occurs with aging. What does the suffix -cusis mean in this word?

- A) Impairment
- B) Hearing
- C) Aging
- D) Occurs

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -cusis means hearing.

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -cusis means hearing.

D) The suffix -cusis means hearing.

Page Ref: 38

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

55) The suffix -genesis means:

- A) writing.
- B) condition.
- C) formation.
- D) fixation.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -lexia means "writing."

B) The suffix -osis means "condition."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -pexy means "fixation."

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Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

56) What does the suffix -oma mean?

- A) Resembling
- B) Inflammation
- C) Mind
- D) Tumor

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -oid means "resembling."

B) The suffix -itis means "inflammation."

C) The suffix -noia means "mind."

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

57) The suffix -phasia means:

- A) formation.
- B) to eat.
- C) to speak.
- D) paralysis.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -plasia means "formation."

B) The suffix -phagia means "to eat or swallow."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -plegia means "paralysis."

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

58) What does the suffix in the term hemoptysis mean?

- A) Spitting
- B) Drooping
- C) Flow
- D) Tension

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

- B) The suffix -ptosis means "drooping."
- C) The suffix -rrhea means "flow."
- D) The suffix -spasm means "tension."

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

59) What is the meaning of the suffix in the term rhinorrhea?

- A) Burst forth
- B) Rupture
- C) Flow
- D) Resemble

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -rrhage means "burst forth."

- B) The suffix -rrhexis means "rupture."
- C) Correct.
- D) The suffix -oid means "resemble."

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

60) What does the suffix in the term osteoclasia mean?

- A) Surgical puncture
- B) Removal of
- C) Incision into
- D) A break

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -centesis means "puncture."

- B) The suffix -ectomy means "removal of."
- C) The suffix -tomy means "incision into."
- D) Correct.

Page Ref: 40

Objective: 4

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

61) What is the definition of the suffix -lysis?

- A) Repair
- B) Separation, breakdown
- C) Recording
- D) Instrument for examining

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -plasty means "surgical repair."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -graphy means "recording."

D) The suffix -scope means "instrument for examining."

Page Ref: 40

Objective: 4

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

62) In the term cystotomy, the suffix means:

- A) remove.
- B) incision.
- C) surgical puncture.
- D) new opening.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -ectomy means "remove."

B) Correct.

C) The suffix -centesis means "surgical puncture."

D) The suffix -stomy means "new opening."

Page Ref: 41

Objective: 4

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

63) What is the meaning of the suffix in the term alcoholism?

- A) Process
- B) Inflammation
- C) Pertaining to
- D) Condition

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The suffix -ion means "process."

B) The suffix -itis means "inflammation."

C) Many suffixes, such as -ary and -ic, mean "pertaining to."

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 37

Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

64) In the term cyanotic, the suffix means:

- A) treatment.
- B) condition.
- C) pertaining to.
- D) inflammation.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffixes -iatry and -therapy mean "treatment."

B) The suffixes -ism and -osis mean "condition."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -itis means "inflammation."

Page Ref: 37

Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

65) What does the suffix in the term basophil mean?

- A) Immature cell
- B) Deficiency
- C) Attraction, love
- D) Produce, create

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -blast means "immature cell."

B) The suffix -penia means "deficiency."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -genesis means "produce or create."

Page Ref: 35

Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

66) The suffix in the term bronchiole means:

- A) small.
- B) dilated.
- C) constricted.
- D) many.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The suffix -ectasis means "dilated."

C) The suffix -spasm means "constricted."

D) The prefixes poly- or multi- "mean many."

Page Ref: 38

Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

67) What is the definition of the suffix -rrhexis?

- A) Repair
- B) Flow
- C) Rupture
- D) Paralysis

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The suffix -plasty means "surgical repair."

B) The suffix -rrhea means "flow."

C) Correct.

D) The suffix -plegia means "paralysis."

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

68) The suffix -penia means:

- A) large.
- B) deficient.
- C) sexual.
- D) pertaining to.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The suffix -megaly means "large."

B) Correct.

C) There is no prefix meaning "sexual."

D) A number of prefixes mean "pertaining to," including -ac, -ic, -and -ile; -penia is not one of these suffixes.

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

69) The prefix eu- in the term eupnea means:

- A) excessive.
- B) deficient.
- C) slow.
- D) good.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "excessive" is hyper-.

B) The prefix for "deficient" is hypo-.

C) The prefix for "slow" is brady-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

70) The prefix anti- means:

- A) against.
- B) different.
- C) bad.
- D) outside.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix for "different" is hetero-.

C) The prefix for "bad" is cac-, dys-, or mal-.

D) The prefix for "outside" is ec-, ecto-, or extra-.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

71) The prefix for "bad, difficult, painful, or abnormal" is:

- A) pan-.
- B) pseudo-.
- C) para-.
- D) dys-.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix pan- means "all."

B) The prefix pseudo- means "false."

C) The prefix para- means "beside, alongside, or abnormal."

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

72) In the term anicteric, the prefix an- means:

- A) apart.
- B) without.
- C) separate.
- D) around.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix for "apart" is dis-.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix for "separate" is dif- or dis-.

D) The prefix for "around" is circum- or peri-.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

73) The prefix for "below, under, or deficient" is:

- A) mega-
- B) hypo-
- C) sym-
- D) an-

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix mega- means "large or great."

B) Correct.

C) The prefix sym- means "together or with."

D) The prefix an- means "no, without, lack of, or apart."

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

74) The prefix that means "within or inner" is:

- A) endo-
- B) inter-
- C) ex-
- D) retro-

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix inter- means "between."

C) The prefix ex- means "out or away from."

D) The prefix retro- means "backward."

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

75) Which of the following is the prefix for three?

- A) multi-
- B) deca-
- C) primi-
- D) tri-

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix multi- means "many or much."

B) The prefix deca- means "ten."

C) The prefix primi- means "first."

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

76) What is the meaning of the prefix nulli-?

- A) Outside
- B) Bad
- C) None
- D) Many

Answer: C

Explanation: A) A prefix for "outside" is ec-, ecto-, or extra-.

B) The prefix for "bad" is cac-, dys-, or mal-.

C) Correct.

D) A prefix for "many" is multi- or poly-.

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

77) The prefix in afebrile means:

- A) without.
- B) before.
- C) normal.
- D) after.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix for "before" is ante-, pre-, or pro-.

C) The prefix for "normal" is eu-.

D) The prefix for "after" is post-.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

78) In the term premenstrual, the prefix pre- means:

- A) short.
- B) normal.
- C) before.
- D) after.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix for "short" is brachy-.

B) The prefix for "normal" is eu-.

C) Correct.

D) The prefix for "after" is post-.

Page Ref: 54

Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

79) The term polydactyly means "pertaining to _____ fingers or toes."

- A) lack of
- B) double
- C) large
- D) many

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "lack of" is a- or an-.

B) The prefix for "double" is bi- or di-.

C) The prefix for "large" is mega-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

80) What is the meaning of the prefix bi- as in the term bilateral?

- A) In front of
- B) Two
- C) Separate
- D) Between

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix for "in front of" is pre- or pro-.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix for "separate" is dif- or dis-.

D) The prefix for "between" is inter-.

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

81) The prefix contra- means:

- A) against.
- B) bad.
- C) false.
- D) together.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix for "bad" is cac-, dys-, or mal-.

C) The prefix for "false" is pseudo-.

D) The prefix for "together" is syn- or sym-.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

82) The man was diagnosed with bradypnea, which means his breathing is:

- A) lacking.
- B) fast.
- C) excessive.
- D) slow.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "lack of" is a- or an-.

B) The prefix for "fast or rapid" is tachy-.

C) The prefix for "excessive" is hyper-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

83) The medical term epigastric means "pertaining to the region _____ the stomach."

- A) below
- B) around
- C) over
- D) beside

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix for "below" is hypo- or sub-.

B) The prefix for "around" is circum- or peri-.

C) Correct.

D) The prefix for "beside" is para-.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

84) In the term hyperactive, the prefix hyper- means:

- A) excessive.
- B) good.
- C) difficult.
- D) slow.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix for "good" is eu-.

C) The prefix for "difficult" is dys-.

D) The prefix for "slow" is brady-.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

85) The term intermuscular means "pertaining to _____ muscles."

- A) separate
- B) many
- C) between
- D) within

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix for "separate" is dif- or dis-.

B) The prefix for "many" is multi- or poly-.

C) Correct.

D) The prefix for "within" is intra-.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

86) Parasternal means "pertaining to _____ the sternum."

- A) beside
- B) within
- C) above
- D) through

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix for "within" is intra-.

C) The prefix for "above" is ep-, epi-, hyper-, super-, or supra-.

D) The prefix for "through" is dia-.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

87) In the term pericardial, the prefix peri- means:

- A) below.
- B) around.
- C) within.
- D) above.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix for "below" is hypo- or sub-.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix for "within" is end-, endo-, or intra-.

D) The prefix for "above" is ep-, epi-, hyper-, super-, or supra-.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

88) The prefix super- means "above or _____."

- A) in front of
- B) away from
- C) upper
- D) large

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix for "in front of" is pre- or pro-.

B) The prefix for "away from" is ab-, ex-, or exo-.

C) Correct.

D) The prefix for "large" is mega-.

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

89) The prefix uni- means:

- A) many.
- B) much.
- C) none.
- D) one.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "many" is multi- or poly-.

B) The prefix for "much" is multi- or poly-.

C) The prefix for "none" is nulli-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

90) The prefix ad- means "_____ or near."

- A) apart
- B) toward
- C) outside
- D) after

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix for "apart" is a-, an-, ana-, dif-, or dis-.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix for "outside" is ec-, ecto-, or extra-.

D) The prefix for "after" is post-.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

91) In the term intrauterine, the prefix intra- means:

- A) around.
- B) below.
- C) through.
- D) within.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "around" is circum- or peri-.

B) The prefix for "below" is hypo- or sub-.

C) The prefix for "through" is dia-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

92) The prefix milli- means:

- A) one hundredth.
- B) one thousandth.
- C) one half.
- D) one.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix for "one hundredth" is centi-.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix for "one half" is semi- or hemi-.

D) The prefix for "one" is mono- or uni-.

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

93) The prefix homeo- in the term homeostasis means:

- A) above.
- B) below.
- C) constant.
- D) different.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix for "above" is ep-, epi-, hyper-, super-, or supra-.

B) The prefix for "below" is hypo- or sub-.

C) Correct.

D) The prefix for "different" is hetero-.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

94) The term pseudocyesis refers to a _____ pregnancy.

- A) water
- B) small
- C) scanty
- D) false

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "water" is hydro-.

B) The prefix for "small" is micro-.

C) The prefix for "scanty" is oligo-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

95) The prefix hydro-, as in the term hydrotherapy, means:

- A) good.
- B) water.
- C) difficult.
- D) self.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix for "good" is eu-.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix for "difficult" is dys-.

D) The prefix for "self" is auto-.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

96) The prefixes ec- and ecto- both mean "out, _____, or outer."

- A) outside
- B) apart
- C) over
- D) beyond

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix for "apart" is a-, an-, ana-, dif-, or dis-.

C) The prefix for "over" is ep-, epi-, or meta-.

D) The prefix for "beyond" is extra-, hyper-, meta-, or supra-.

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

97) Circum- is a prefix that means:

- A) middle.
- B) out.
- C) around.
- D) backward.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix for "middle" is meso-.

B) The prefix for "out" is ec-, ecto-, ex-, or exo-.

C) Correct.

D) The prefix for "backward" is ana-, re-, or retro-.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

98) The prefix semi-, as in the term semilunar, means:

- A) above.
- B) under.
- C) large.
- D) half.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "above" is ep-, epi-, hyper-, super-, or supra-.

B) The prefix for "under" is hypo- or sub-.

C) The prefix for "large" is mega-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

99) What does the prefix centi- mean?

- A) Ten
- B) One tenth
- C) One hundredth
- D) One thousandth

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Centi- means "one hundredth."

B) Centi- means "one hundredth."

C) Correct.

D) Centi- means "one hundredth."

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

100) The prefixes syn- and sym- both mean "with or _____."

- A) large
- B) after
- C) go
- D) together

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "large" is mega-.

B) The prefix for "after" is post-.

C) The prefix for "good" is eu-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

101) The prefix mega- means "_____ or great."

- A) high
- B) large
- C) long
- D) wide

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix mega- doesn't have the same meaning as high.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix mega- doesn't have the same meaning as long.

D) The prefix mega- doesn't have the same meaning as wide.

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

102) What does the prefix ambi- mean, as in the term ambilateral?

- A) Twice
- B) Double
- C) Apart
- D) Both

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix bin- means "twice."

B) The prefix bi- or di- means "double."

C) The prefix a-, an-, ana-, dif-, or dis- means "apart."

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

103) Mono- is the prefix for:

- A) one.
- B) four.
- C) three.
- D) much.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix for "four" is quadri-.

C) The prefix for "three" is tri-.

D) The prefix for "much" is multi- or poly-.

Page Ref: 49

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

104) What does the term tachypnea mean?

- A) Slow breathing
- B) Rapid breathing
- C) Difficult breathing
- D) Irregular breathing

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Tachypnea doesn't mean "slow breathing."

B) Correct.

C) Tachypnea doesn't mean "difficult breathing."

D) Tachypnea doesn't mean "irregular breathing."

Page Ref: 43

Objective: 5

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

105) The prefix oligo- means:

- A) large.
- B) none.
- C) difficult.
- D) scanty.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "large" is mega-.

B) The prefix for "none" is nulli-.

C) The prefix for "difficult" is dys-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

106) The prefixes cac- and mal- mean:

- A) large.
- B) slow.
- C) bad.
- D) excessive.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix for "large" is mega-.

B) The prefix for "slow" is brady-.

C) Correct.

D) The prefix for "excessive" is hyper- or poly-.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

107) The prefix ana- means:

- A) up, apart, backward.
- B) within, into.
- C) no, without.
- D) below, under.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix for "within or into" is intra-.

C) The prefixes for "no or without" are a- and an-.

D) The prefixes for "below or under" are hypo- and sub-.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

108) The prefix quadri- means:

- A) four.
- B) half.
- C) many.
- D) first.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix semi- or hemi- means "five."

C) The prefix multi- or poly- means "many."

D) The prefix primi- means "first."

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

109) In the term insomnia, the prefix in- means:

- A) deficient.
- B) near.
- C) difficult.
- D) not.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "deficient" is hypo-.

B) The prefix for "near" is ad-.

C) The prefix for "difficult" is dys-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

110) The prefix auto- means:

- A) other.
- B) self.
- C) control.
- D) easy.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix auto- doesn't mean "other."

B) Correct.

C) The prefix auto- doesn't mean "control."

D) The prefix auto- doesn't mean "easy."

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

111) In the term pandemic, which is a type of epidemic, the prefix means:

- A) upon, above.
- B) all.
- C) down, away from.
- D) without.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix for "upon or above" is ep- or epi-.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix for "down or away from" is de-.

D) The prefix for "without" is -a or -an.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

112) Hypoplasia means " _____ of a tissue, organ, or body."

- A) overdevelopment
- B) underdevelopment
- C) inner development
- D) outer development

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix for "over" is ep-, epi-, or meta-.

B) Correct.

C) The prefix for "inner" is end- or endo-.

D) The prefix for "outer" is ec- or ecto-.

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

113) All prefixes:

- A) have more than one meaning.
- B) pertain to position.
- C) pertain to numbers.
- D) begin a word.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) Not all prefixes have more than one meaning.

B) Not all prefixes pertain to position.

C) Not all prefixes pertain to numbers.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 43

Objective: 5

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

114) The term prefix means "to fix _____ or to fix to the beginning of a word."

- A) beside
- B) after
- C) behind
- D) before

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The term prefix doesn't mean "to fix beside."

B) The term prefix doesn't mean "to fix after."

C) The term prefix doesn't mean "to fix behind."

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 43

Objective: 5

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

115) The prefix for "slow" is:

- A) brachy-.
- B) tachy-.
- C) dys-.
- D) brady-.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix brachy- means "short."

B) The prefix tachy- means "rapid or fast."

C) The prefix dys- means "bad, difficult, painful, or abnormal."

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

116) The prefix micro- means:

- A) scanty.
- B) many.
- C) large.
- D) small.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "scanty" is oligo-.

B) The prefix for "many" is multi- or poly-.

C) The prefix for "large" is mega-.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 44

Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

117) The prefix dis-, as in the term dislocate, means:

- A) separate.
- B) away from.
- C) above.
- D) excessive.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix for "away from" is ab-, ex-, exo-, or de-.

C) The prefix for "above" is ep-, epi-, hyper-, super-, or supra.

D) The prefix for "excessive" is hyper- or poly-.

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

118) The meaning of the prefix meta- is:

- A) beside.
- B) large.
- C) excessive.
- D) beyond.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix para- means "beside."

B) The prefix mega- means "large."

C) The prefix hyper- or poly- means "excessive."

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

119) The prefix that means "before or forward" is:

- A) ana-.
- B) endo-.
- C) ante-.
- D) ad-.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix ana- means "up, apart, or backward."

B) The prefix endo- means "within or inner."

C) Correct.

D) The prefix ad- means "toward or near."

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

120) The prefix that means "between" is:

- A) in-.
- B) inter-.
- C) extra-.
- D) intra-.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix in- means "in, into, or not."

B) Correct.

C) The prefix extra- means "outside or beyond."

D) The prefix intra- means "within or into."

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

121) The prefix for "one thousandth" is:

- A) milli-.
- B) multi-.
- C) nulli-.
- D) mono-.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix multi- means "many or much."

C) The prefix nulli- means "none."

D) The prefix mono- means "one."

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

122) The prefix retro- means:

- A) forward.
- B) fast.
- C) backward.
- D) slow.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix ante- means "forward."

B) The prefix tachy- means "rapid, or fast."

C) Correct.

D) The prefix brady- means "one."

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

123) The term lumen means:

- A) lying hidden.
- B) space within a tube.
- C) state of being closed.
- D) wide open.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The term latent means "lying hidden."

B) Correct.

C) The term occlusion means "state of being closed."

D) The term patent means "wide open."

Page Ref: 54

Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Anatomy & Physiology

124) The term meaning "pertaining to two sides" is:

- A) bilateral.
- B) ambilateral.
- C) unilateral.
- D) trilateral.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) Ambilateral means "pertaining to both sides."

C) Unilateral means "pertaining to one side."

D) Trilateral means "pertaining to three sides."

Page Ref: 52

Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

125) The prefix primi- means:

- A) foremost.
- B) first.
- C) one.
- D) many.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) The prefix primi- doesn't mean "foremost."

B) Correct.

C) The prefix mono- or uni- means "one."

D) The prefix multi- or poly- means "many."

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

126) The prefix in the term decompensation means:

- A) again.
- B) without.
- C) down.
- D) separate.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix re- means "again."

B) The prefix a- or an- means "without."

C) Correct.

D) The prefix dif- or dis- means "separate."

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

127) In a multidisciplinary program, there is/are _____ discipline(s) of study.

- A) all
- B) two
- C) many
- D) one

Answer: C

Explanation: A) A multidisciplinary program would not necessarily have all disciplines of study.

B) A multidisciplinary program would not have just two disciplines of study.

C) Correct.

D) A multidisciplinary program would not have just one discipline of study.

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

128) A posttest is a test that is given _____ the instruction.

- A) outside
- B) before
- C) during
- D) after

Answer: D

Explanation: A) A posttest is not a test given outside instruction.

B) A posttest is not a test given before instruction.

C) A posttest is not a test given during instruction.

D) Correct.

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

129) The prefix in unconscious means:

- A) not.
- B) outside.
- C) under.
- D) with.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

B) The prefix ec-, ecto-, or extra- means "outside."

C) The prefix hypo- or sub- means "under."

D) The prefix com-, sym-, or syn- means "with."

Page Ref: 55

Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

130) Underdevelopment of a tissue, organ, or body is termed:

- A) hypoxia.
- B) hyperemesis.
- C) hypoplasia.
- D) hypernecrosis.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Hypoxia means "deficient oxygen."

B) Hyperemesis means "excessive vomiting."

C) Correct.

D) Hypernecrosis means "excessive tissue death."

Page Ref: 52

Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

131) Lying hidden or being quiet or inactive is referred to as:

- A) exacerbate.
- B) intermediary.
- C) latent.
- D) prevaricate.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Exacerbate is not the term for lying hidden or being quiet or inactive.

B) Intermediary is not the term for lying hidden or being quiet or inactive.

C) Correct.

D) Prevaricate is not the term for lying hidden or being quiet or inactive.

Page Ref: 53

Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Words

132) Peri- is a prefix that means:

- A) many.
- B) before.
- C) around.
- D) again.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Prefixes that mean "many" are multi- and poly-.

B) The prefixes pre-, pro-, and ante- mean "before."

C) Correct.

D) The prefix re- means "again."

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

133) The prefix in catabolism (cata-) means:

- A) down.
- B) separate.
- C) excessive.
- D) increased.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Correct.

- B) The prefix for "separate" is dif- or dis-.
- C) The prefix for "excessive" is hyper- or poly-.
- D) The prefix cata- does not mean "increased."

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

134) The prefix in superinfection means:

- A) between.
- B) much.
- C) above.
- D) below.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) The prefix for "between" is dia-, inter-, or meta-.

- B) The prefix for "much" is multi- or poly-.
- C) Correct.
- D) The prefix for "below" is hypo- or sub-.

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

135) The prefix in abnormal means:

- A) same.
- B) near.
- C) toward.
- D) away from.

Answer: D

Explanation: A) The prefix for "same" is homeo-.

- B) The prefix for "near" is ad-.
- C) The prefix for "toward" is ad-.
- D) Correct.

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

2.2 True/False Questions

1) A compound suffix is made up of more than one suffix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A compound suffix is made up of more than one word component of any type.

Page Ref: 34

Objective: 1

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

2) The suffix -derma means "skin."

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The suffix -derma means "skin."

Page Ref: 38

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

3) The suffix meaning "dilation" is -cele.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix for dilation is -ectasis. The suffix -cele means "hernia, tumor, or swelling."

Page Ref: 38

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

4) The suffix -lepsy means "seizure."

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The suffix -lepsy means "seizure."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

5) The suffix meaning "madness" is -mania.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The suffix meaning "madness" is -mania.

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Objective: 2

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

6) The suffix -oid means "mind."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -oid means "similar or resembles." The suffix -noia means "mind."

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Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

7) The suffix meaning "disease" is -pathy.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The suffix meaning "disease" is -pathy.

Page Ref: 31

Objective: 4

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

8) The suffix in the term aphagia means "to speak."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix in aphagia means "to eat or to swallow."

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

9) The suffix meaning "a thing formed" is -plasm.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The suffix meaning "a thing formed" is -plasm.

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 3

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

10) The suffix meaning "drooping" is -ptysis.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The suffix -ptysis means "spitting." The suffix -ptosis means "drooping."

Page Ref: 39

Objective: 4

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

11) All medical words have a prefix.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Not every medical word has a prefix (for example, cardiopathy).

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Objective: 5

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

12) The prefix for "two or double" is bi-.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The prefix for "two or double" is bi-.

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Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

13) Both the prefixes pre- and pro- mean "after, behind."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Pre- and pro- mean "before, in front of."

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

14) The prefix meso- means "off-center."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Meso- means "middle."

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

15) The prefix for "four" is quadri-.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

16) Insomnia is a condition of sleep.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Insomnia is a condition of no sleep.

Page Ref: 53

Objective: 10

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Medical Words

17) The prefix bin- means "twice."

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The prefix bin- means "twice."

Page Ref: 48

Objective: 9

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

18) The prefix extra- means "inside or inner."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Extra- means "outside or beyond."

Page Ref: 47

Objective: 8

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

19) The prefix eu- means "good or normal."

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The prefix eu- means "good or normal."

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Objective: 6

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building

20) The prefix meta- means "scanty."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Meta- means "beyond, over, between, or change."

Page Ref: 45

Objective: 7

Level of Diff.: Knowledge

Question Type: Word Building