

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The main body of a word is called a:
 - a. suffix.
 - b. word root.
 - c. combining vowel.
 - d. combining form.

ANS: B

REF: p. 2

TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

2. Latin roots are used to write words naming and describing:
 - a. diseases.
 - b. conditions.
 - c. diagnosis.
 - d. structures of the body.

ANS: D

REF: p. 3

TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

3. When written alone, a prefix is usually followed by this to indicate that another word follows the prefix to make a complete word:
 - a. suffix.
 - b. comma.
 - c. hyphen.
 - d. word root.

ANS: C

REF: p. 4

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

4. A combining vowel is used:
 - a. when the suffix that follows begins with a consonant.
 - b. when the suffix that follows begins with a consonant.
 - c. when there is no prefix.
 - d. when there is a prefix.

ANS: A

REF: p. 5

TOP: Combining Word Parts to Write Terms

5. Which word root is Greek for “stone”?
 - a. *Psyche*
 - b. *Lithos*
 - c. *Oris*
 - d. *Cauda*

ANS: B

REF: p. 2

TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

6. The punctuation mark that designates a combining form is a:
 - a. comma.
 - b. parenthesis.
 - c. diagonal slash.
 - d. semicolon.

ANS: C

REF: p. 3

TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

7. The most frequently used combining vowel is:

- a. o.
- b. a.
- c. i.
- d. e.

ANS: A

REF: p. 3

TOP: Combining Word Parts to Write Terms

8. The largest organ in the human body is the:

- a. lungs.
- b. heart.
- c. brain.
- d. skin.

ANS: D

REF: p. 3

TOP: Combining Word Parts to Write Terms

9. The prefix “a-” means:

- a. without.
- b. with.
- c. under.
- d. between.

ANS: A

REF: p. 4

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

10. What is attached to the end of a word to modify its meaning?

- a. Word root
- b. Prefix
- c. Combining vowel
- d. Suffix

ANS: D

REF: p. 4

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

11. Learning the meanings of word parts:

- a. is not important as long as every word is memorized.
- b. is one of the most difficult tasks to master in health care.
- c. should be done only if time allows.
- d. eliminates the necessity of memorizing each new word encountered.

ANS: D

REF: p. 5

TOP: Word Parts

12. Borrowing of medical words from Latin or Greek began around the year:

- a. 1500.
- b. 1700.
- c. 1800.
- d. 1900.

ANS: A

REF: p. 1

TOP: Simplifying Medical Terms

13. Latin and Greek combined are the origin of what percentage of medical terms?

- a. 40%

- b. 50%
- c. 70%
- d. 90%

ANS: D

REF: p. 1

TOP: Simplifying Medical Terms

14. The suffix “-itis” means:

- a. excision.
- b. inflammation.
- c. reverse.
- d. repair.

ANS: B

REF: p. 2

TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

15. A compound word is a word in which two of what are combined?

- a. Suffixes
- b. Prefixes
- c. Combining vowels
- d. Word roots

ANS: D

REF: p. 2

TOP: Word Parts

16. Eponyms are:

- a. diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a person.
- b. diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a place.
- c. always capitalized.
- d. never capitalized.

ANS: B

REF: p. 8

TOP: Proper Names

17. MD stands for:

- a. modern doctor.
- b. medical dentistry.
- c. doctor of medicine.
- d. medical derivative.

ANS: A

REF: p. 8

TOP: Abbreviations

18. Which term is an example of an eponym and an abbreviation?

- a. Stat
- b. Pap smear
- c. Foley catheter
- d. CABG

ANS: B

REF: p. 8

TOP: Abbreviations

19. One common cause of misinterpretation of abbreviations is:

- a. inconsistent standards for abbreviations.
- b. incompetence of medical professionals.
- c. misreading of handwriting.
- d. incompatibility with computer systems.

ANS: C

REF: p. 9

TOP: Abbreviations

20. In pharmacology, drugs are grouped into classes based on their:
- major effects.
 - potential for abuse.
 - color.
 - method of administration.

ANS: A

REF: p. 9

TOP: Abbreviations

COMPLETION

1. A *plural* expresses that there is more than _ of something. (*Use only numeric characters in your answer.*)

ANS: 1

REF: p. 9

TOP: Plurals

2. Every medical term contains at least _ component parts. (*Use only numeric characters in your answer.*)

ANS: 2

REF: p. 7

TOP: Word Parts

3. Pronunciation of medical terms may vary by _____.

ANS: geographical region

REF: p. 11

TOP: Pronunciation of Medical Terms

4. Many nouns that end with *s*, *ch*, and *sh* form their plurals by adding _.

ANS: *es*

REF: p. 9

TOP: Plurals

5. The plural of a noun ending in *nx* is _____.

ANS: *nges*

REF: p. 9

TOP: Plurals