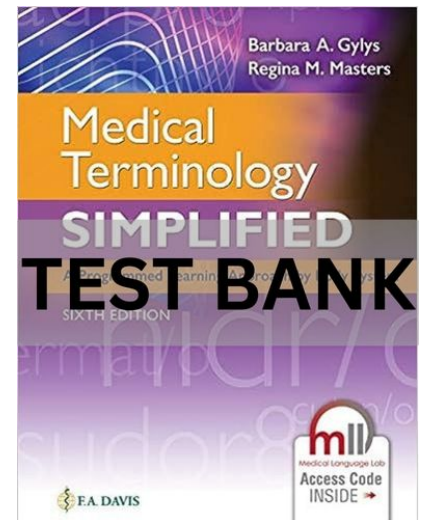


## Chapter 1: Introduction to Programmed Learning and Medical Word Building



### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which suffix means *decrease, deficiency*?
- A. *-rrhea*
  - B. *-rrhage*
  - C. *-rrhexis*
  - D. *-penia*
  - E. *-iasis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What is the meaning of *gastr/o*?
- A. mouth
  - B. intestine
  - C. stomach
  - D. liver
  - E. bladder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. To build a medical word, use a combining form (CF) to link a suffix that begins with a(n):
- A. "a."
  - B. "o."
  - C. vowel.
  - D. consonant.
  - E. "e."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which word element is a word root?
- A. *hepat-*
  - B. *hepato-*
  - C. *hepatom-*
  - D. *-megaly*
  - E. *hepatomegaly*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A CF is a word root plus a:
- A. prefix.
  - B. vowel.
  - C. suffix.
  - D. word root.
  - E. consonant.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which word element is an adjective suffix?  
A. *-oma*  
B. *-penia*  
C. *-itis*  
D. *-ic*  
E. *-ia*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which element is always located at the beginning of a medical word?  
A. word root  
B. suffix  
C. combining vowel  
D. prefix  
E. combining form
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What does the word root usually indicate?  
A. position  
B. number  
C. condition  
D. body part  
E. procedure
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What does the prefix in post-mortem mean?  
A. before  
B. after  
C. death  
D. life  
E. beyond
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Arthr/o/centesis is a surgical puncture of a joint. In this word, *arthr/o* is a:  
A. prefix.  
B. suffix.  
C. word root.  
D. combining vowel.  
E. combining form.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A therm/o/meter is an instrument for measuring temperature. In this word, *-meter* is a(n):  
A. adjective.  
B. verb.  
C. combining form.  
D. compound word.  
E. suffix.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which word is an example of a combining vowel used to link one root to another root?  
A. *gastr/itis*  
B. *gastr/o/dynia*  
C. *gastr/o/esophag/itis*  
D. *gastr/o/megaly*  
E. *gastr/oma*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which word is built correctly?  
A. *my/algia*  
B. *nephr/dynia*

**Test Bank**

- C. aden/o/oid
- D. gastr/plasty
- E. py/rrhea

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The suffix *-itis* means:
- A. pain.
  - B. blood.
  - C. excision.
  - D. rupture.
  - E. inflammation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which word contains a prefix?
- A. hyperthermia
  - B. gastric
  - C. thermometer
  - D. nephritis
  - E. cardiac
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The *i* in the term *pelv/i/metry* is called a:
- A. word root.
  - B. combining form.
  - C. suffix.
  - D. combining vowel.
  - E. consonant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Vowels marked with a macron (̄) indicate a:
- A. short sound.
  - B. stress.
  - C. silent letter.
  - D. long sound.
  - E. diphthong.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. *Oste/o/chondr/itis* is an example of a:
- A. suffix that begins with a consonant.
  - B. simple word.
  - C. compound word.
  - D. medical word containing a prefix.
  - E. word with only one word element.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The *oe* in *roentgen* is pronounced:
- A. e.
  - B. oy.
  - C. u.
  - D. o.
  - E. a.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. In medical terms, *ch* (as in *cholera*) is pronounced:
- A. "chal."
  - B. "cha."
  - C. "k."
  - D. "aitch."
  - E. "cee."

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**Test Bank**

- \_\_\_ 21. To make words ending in *y* plural:
- A. retain the *y* and add *es*.
  - B. drop the *y* and add *es*.
  - C. drop the *y* and add *i*.
  - D. retain the *y* and add *s*.
  - E. drop the *y* and add *ies*.
- \_\_\_ 22. The plural form of diagnosis is:
- A. diagnose.
  - B. diagnostic.
  - C. diagnosia.
  - D. diagnoses.
  - E. diagnosticians.
- \_\_\_ 23. What does the suffix *-ior* mean?
- A. small
  - B. specialist
  - C. condition
  - D. pertaining to
  - E. treatment
- \_\_\_ 24. What is the plural form of appendix?
- A. appendamata
  - B. appendises
  - C. appendices
  - D. appendae
  - E. appendia
- \_\_\_ 25. What is the adjective form of axilla?
- A. axillar
  - B. axillary
  - C. axilliac
  - D. axillae
  - E. axillic
- \_\_\_ 26. What is the plural form of radius?
- A. radii
  - B. radium
  - C. radiae
  - D. radious
  - E. radial
- \_\_\_ 27. What is the plural form of nucleus?
- A. nuclear
  - B. nucleolus
  - C. nuclei
  - D. nucleic
  - E. nucleii
- \_\_\_ 28. Which word means *surgical fracture of a bone*?
- A. oste/o/malacia
  - B. oste/o/blast

**Test Bank**

- C. oste/o/clasis
- D. oste/o/gen
- E. oste/o/metry

- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Which word means *rupture of an artery*?
- A. arthritis
  - B. arthrodynia
  - C. arteriorrhexis
  - D. arthrodesis
  - E. arthralgia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Which word means *instrument for measuring the pelvis*?
- A. pelviscope
  - B. pelvimetry
  - C. pelvitomer
  - D. pelvimeter
  - E. pelvometer
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. In the term chol/e/lith/iasis, the element *lith* is a:
- A. combining form.
  - B. suffix.
  - C. prefix.
  - D. combining vowel.
  - E. word root.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Which term means *pain in a nerve*?
- A. neuroblast
  - B. neuralgia
  - C. neuroclonic
  - D. neuroglia
  - E. neurogenic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. What does the suffix *-edema* mean?
- A. vomiting
  - B. softening
  - C. condition
  - D. swelling
  - E. tumor
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Which suffix means *pain*?
- A. *-algia*
  - B. *-emesis*
  - C. *-plasia*
  - D. *-ectasis*
  - E. *-poiesis*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. What does the term gastritis mean?
- A. excision of the stomach
  - B. pain in the stomach
  - C. hemorrhage of the stomach
  - D. inflammation of the stomach
  - E. incision of the stomach

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- \_\_\_ 36. Which word means *double vision*?
- A. bivisual
  - B. divisual
  - C. monopia
  - D. diplopia
  - E. bilateral
- \_\_\_ 37. Which prefix means *around*?
- A. *trans-*
  - B. *dia-*
  - C. *supra-*
  - D. *circum-*
  - E. *esto-*
- \_\_\_ 38. The prefix *dia-* means:
- A. away from.
  - B. within.
  - C. wide.
  - D. against.
  - E. through, across.
- \_\_\_ 39. What is the term that means *without a breast*?
- A. amastia
  - B. dysmastia
  - C. eumastia
  - D. hemimastia
  - E. supermastia
- \_\_\_ 40. The prefix *hypo-* means:
- A. excessive.
  - B. below.
  - C. slow.
  - D. between.
  - E. above.
- \_\_\_ 41. Which term means *first pregnancy*?
- A. multigravida
  - B. primigravida
  - C. polygravida
  - D. agravida
  - E. homogravida
- \_\_\_ 42. The prefix *homo-* means:
- A. against.
  - B. good.
  - C. all.
  - D. same.
  - E. union.
- \_\_\_ 43. Which word refers to *transplantation of healthy tissue from one part of the body to another part of the body in the same person*?
- A. xen/o/graft

**Test Bank**

- B. allo/graft
- C. homo/graft
- D. auto/graft
- E. heter/o/graft

- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. What is the word element at the beginning of the terms intra/muscul/ar, post/nat/al, and macro/cyte?
- A. combining form
  - B. word root
  - C. compound element
  - D. suffix
  - E. prefix
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. Which term is an adjective?
- A. cardiac
  - B. bile
  - C. lung
  - D. tooth
  - E. kidney
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. The plural form of calcaneum is:
- A. calcaniae.
  - B. calcaneus.
  - C. calcaneal.
  - D. calcanea.
  - E. calcania.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. To make words ending in *is* plural:
- A. drop *is* and add *es*.
  - B. drop *is* and add *ex*.
  - C. drop *is* and add *ices*.
  - D. drop *is* and add *a*.
  - E. retain *is* and add *es*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. Which term means *enlargement of the liver*?
- A. hepatorrhexis
  - B. hepatitis
  - C. hepatoma
  - D. hepatomegaly
  - E. hepatomalacia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. What is the plural form of bacterium?
- A. bacteria
  - B. bacteries
  - C. bacteriae
  - D. bacterion
  - E. bacteriae
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. Which terms is an adjective?
- A. ganglia
  - B. lumina
  - C. pleural

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- D. appendix
- E. colon

- \_\_\_ 51. A *herniation or swelling of the liver* is called:
- A. hepatomegaly.
  - B. hepatodynia.
  - C. hepatomalacia.
  - D. hepatitis.
  - E. hepatocele.
- \_\_\_ 52. The word mucous is a(n):
- A. adjective.
  - B. adverb.
  - C. noun.
  - D. plural form.
  - E. singular form.
- \_\_\_ 53. The plural form of lumen is:
- A. lumena.
  - B. lumenae.
  - C. luminata.
  - D. lumina.
  - E. luminal.
- \_\_\_ 54. The plural form of bursa is:
- A. bursi.
  - B. bursium.
  - C. bursices.
  - D. bursae.
  - E. bursal.
- \_\_\_ 55. Which term is a noun?
- A. cutaneous
  - B. acoustic
  - C. hypodermic
  - D. pulmonary
  - E. rectum

**True/False**

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_ 56. Compound words may consist of two or more word roots.
- \_\_\_ 57. A word root + *o* results in a combining form.
- \_\_\_ 58. The plural form of *thrombus* is *thrombi*.
- \_\_\_ 59. The suffixes *-ary*, *-ical*, *-ic*, and *-eal* mean *pertaining to*.
- \_\_\_ 60. The prefix *diplo-* means *three*.

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- \_\_\_ 61. The term proximal refers to *farthest from the point of attachment*.
- \_\_\_ 62. The eyes are *inferior* to the nose.
- \_\_\_ 63. The legs are *inferior* to the waist.
- \_\_\_ 64. The term gastrodynia means *excision of the stomach*.
- \_\_\_ 65. The terms *anterior* and *ventral* both refer to the front of the body.

**Matching**

*Match the word elements with their meanings.*

- A. -algia
- B. -cele
- C. -centesis
- D. -clasis
- E. -edema
- F. -ectomy
- G. -emesis
- H. -emia
- I. -graph
- J. -itis
- K. -osis
- L. -pathy
- M. -scope
- N. circum-, peri-
- O. dys-
- P. macro-
- Q. pre-, pro-
- R. primi-
- S. retro-
- T. super-

- \_\_\_ 66. excision, removal
- \_\_\_ 67. vomiting
- \_\_\_ 68. inflammation
- \_\_\_ 69. instrument for examining
- \_\_\_ 70. surgical puncture
- \_\_\_ 71. disease
- \_\_\_ 72. swelling
- \_\_\_ 73. abnormal condition; increase (used primarily with blood cells)
- \_\_\_ 74. blood
- \_\_\_ 75. hernia, swelling

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**Test Bank**

- \_\_\_ 76. instrument for recording
- \_\_\_ 77. to break; surgical fracture
- \_\_\_ 78. pain
- \_\_\_ 79. around
- \_\_\_ 80. before, in front
- \_\_\_ 81. backward, behind
- \_\_\_ 82. first
- \_\_\_ 83. upper, above
- \_\_\_ 84. large
- \_\_\_ 85. bad, painful, difficult

*Match the medical terms with their definitions.*

- A. appendectomy
- B. arteriostenosis
- C. arthrocentesis
- D. cardiomegaly
- E. chondromalacia
- F. electrocardiogram
- G. gastritis
- H. gastroscope
- I. hemiplegia
- J. hemorrhage
- K. hemophobia
- L. hyperemesis
- M. lithotripsy
- N. lymphedema
- O. mastopexy
- P. myopathy
- Q. neuroma
- R. osteotome
- S. rhinoplasty
- T. tracheostomy

- \_\_\_ 86. fixation of the breast
- \_\_\_ 87. crushing a stone or calculus
- \_\_\_ 88. forming an opening (mouth) into the trachea
- \_\_\_ 89. narrowing or stricture of an artery
- \_\_\_ 90. enlargement of the heart
- \_\_\_ 91. excision of the appendix
- \_\_\_ 92. softening of cartilage
- \_\_\_ 93. surgical puncture of a joint