

## Chapter 1: Learning Styles

### Multiple Choice

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



- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Diagrams, shapes, and patterns are examples of which type of data?
- Kinesthetic
  - Visual
  - Solitary
  - Verbal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following statements regarding visual learners is true?
- They can recall information by “seeing” it in their mind’s eye.
  - During conversations, they use visual words, such as “touch” and “feel.”
  - They like to “bounce things off” their friends.
  - They feel compelled to speak in order to think.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. All of the following words of advice are appropriate for the global learner EXCEPT:
- You are a multitasker, so don’t be afraid to mix it up a bit to make your study efforts more lively and enjoyable.
  - Begin each study session by identifying the relationship between what you are currently studying and your future career ambitions.
  - Beware of your tendency to get stuck in analysis paralysis.
  - While reading, make note of terms or concepts that you skipped over, and take time to look them up later.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Oral discussions appeal to students with which learning style?
- Verbal only
  - Auditory only
  - Social only
  - Verbal, auditory, and social
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. All of the following statements regarding analytical learners are true EXCEPT:
- They approach problem-solving in a logical, methodical manner.
  - They need to see the big picture before knowing the details.
  - They like to group data into categories for further study.
  - They may get sidetracked by insignificant details.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. All of the following self-care activities enhance memory EXCEPT:
- Regular, good-quality sleep
  - Regular exercise
  - Socialization activities
  - Insufficient quantity of sleep
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. All of the following self-care activities enhance memory EXCEPT:

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- A. Healthy nutrition
- B. Stress-reduction activities
- C. Cramming for exams
- D. Socialization activities

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following factors decreases your ability to store information in long-term memory?
- A. Extensive memorization of a large amount of data over a short period
  - B. Rehearsal of the data over and over
  - C. Consciously attending to and focusing on the data
  - D. Relating the information being studied to strong emotions or significant events
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Practicing a skill with a partner appeals to which type of learner?
- A. Kinesthetic only
  - B. Visual only
  - C. Verbal only
  - D. Kinesthetic and visual
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Reading written words aloud can utilize which learning style?
- A. Verbal only
  - B. Visual only
  - C. Kinesthetic only
  - D. Verbal and visual
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Colors, tables, and live demonstrations all appeal to which type of learners?
- A. Visual
  - B. Auditory
  - C. Kinesthetic
  - D. Verbal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Visual learners are most likely to make which of the following statements?
- A. "That sounds like an experience I had."
  - B. "This doesn't feel right to me."
  - C. "I see what you mean."
  - D. "Let's cooperate on this project."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which of the following is the best example of an auditory way to get information?
- A. Reviewing flash cards
  - B. Watching a PowerPoint presentation
  - C. Listening to a lecture
  - D. Asking a question
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Jonathon loves music and is always humming, whistling, or singing something. In a recent conversation, he told his friend, "I hear you loud and clear." Jonathon is most likely:
- A. A visual learner
  - B. A social learner
  - C. An auditory learner
  - D. A kinesthetic learner
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Brian fidgets in the classroom and struggles to get through lectures, yet when he is in the laboratory, he does very well and enjoys learning. His dominant learning style is most likely:
- A. Auditory
  - B. Solitary
  - C. Kinesthetic
  - D. Verbal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following is an example of an acronym?
- A. "I before E except after C"

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- B. FAQ—frequently asked questions
- C. The alphabet (ABC) song
- D. “On Old Olympus’ Tower Tops, A Finn And German Viewed Some Hops.”

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. All of the following statements regarding analytical learners are true EXCEPT:
- A. They are sometimes called “holistic learners.”
  - B. They like to take a methodical approach to studying.
  - C. They readily identify patterns and like to group data into categories for further study.
  - D. They create and follow agendas and make lists with items ranked by priority.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which type of learner would benefit in a study group that is taking turns describing information aloud while performing a physical demonstration?
- A. Kinesthetic only
  - B. Verbal only
  - C. Visual only
  - D. Kinesthetic, verbal, visual, and auditory
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following statements about using a multiple learning styles approach is not true?
- A. It will help you identify study strategies that will be most effective for you and will allow you to make the most of limited study time.
  - B. It is too difficult and is not recommended.
  - C. It creates multiple pathways in the brain for retrieving information from your memory.
  - D. It will help you recognize your preferences for learning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which of the following statements about memory is true?
- A. Sensory memory involves the first brief impression during which the brain registers sensory data, such as patterns, sounds, or smells.
  - B. Short-term memory allows you to retrieve data in a very short span of time, usually several seconds to several minutes.
  - C. Chunking is a technique that increases the number of items one can recall.
  - D.** All of the statements are true.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Diagrams, shapes, and patterns are examples of which type of data?
- A. Kinesthetic
  - B. Visual
  - C. Solitary
  - D. Verbal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Using flash cards with a partner benefits which type of learner?
- A. Visual learners only
  - B. Auditory learners only
  - C. Social learners only
  - D. Verbal learners only
  - E. Visual, auditory, social, and verbal learners
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the following statements regarding solitary learners is not true?
- A. They can use all learning styles when studying.
  - B. They can participate in group study sessions.
  - C. They can focus and concentrate best when alone.
  - D.** All of the statements are true.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Which of the following techniques may not appeal to visual learners?
- A. Musical mnemonics
  - B. Acronyms
  - C. Group discussion
  - D. Rhyming mnemonics

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- \_\_\_ 25. Oral discussions appeal to students with which learning style?  
A. Verbal only  
B. Auditory only  
C. Social only  
D. Verbal, auditory, and social
- \_\_\_ 26. Which of the following statements regarding global learners are true?  
A. They are sometimes called “sequential learners.”  
B. They like to analyze details.  
C. They may overlook details.  
D. They approach problem solving in a very logical manner.
- \_\_\_ 27. All of the following words of advice are specifically appropriate for global learners EXCEPT:  
A. You are flexible, so don’t be afraid to mix it up a bit and make your study efforts more lively and enjoyable.  
B. Begin each study session by identifying the relationship between what you are currently studying and your future career ambitions.  
C. Beware of your tendency to get stuck in analysis paralysis.  
D. While reading, make note of terms or concepts that you skipped over and later take time to look them up.
- \_\_\_ 28. All of the following words of advice are appropriate for students working on a group project EXCEPT:  
A. Do not put global and analytical learners in the same group.  
B. Divide tasks according to learning style preferences and strengths.  
C. Practice communication and teamwork skills because this mirrors real life.  
D. Share information with each other about strengths, flaws, and needs.
- \_\_\_ 29. All of the following words of advice are specifically appropriate for analytical learners EXCEPT:  
A. Prioritize items of importance for studying.  
B. Identify patterns within the material you are studying.  
C. Give yourself permission to be illogical or even silly.  
**D.** All of these are appropriate words of advice for analytical learners.
- \_\_\_ 30. Which of the following statements about memory is true?  
A. Most data move easily from short-term memory to long-term memory.  
B. Emotions affect whether some information is stored in long-term memory.  
C. Cramming is an effective method of transmitting data into long-term memory.  
**D.** All of these statements are true.

**Matching**

*Match each word with the correct definition.*

- A. Visual
- B. Auditory
- C. Verbal
- D. Kinesthetic
- E. Social
- F. Solitary

- \_\_\_ 31. Prefer to study alone
- \_\_\_ 32. Need to see data with their eyes
- \_\_\_ 33. Need to speak in order to think
- \_\_\_ 34. Need to hear the spoken word

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- \_\_\_ 35. Enjoy group synergy and lively discussions
- \_\_\_ 36. Need to touch and manipulate things

*Match each memory term with the correct definition.*

- A. Attention
- B. Repetition
- C. Information-processing method
- D. Study effort
- E. Emotional relationship
- F. Connection
- G. Interference
- H. Cramming
- I. Chunking
- J. Sensory memory

- \_\_\_ 37. The time and energy you devote; the greater your effort, the better your recall
- \_\_\_ 38. Strategies used to analyze and remember data
- \_\_\_ 39. Extensive memorization of a large amount of data over a short period
- \_\_\_ 40. The extent to which you consciously attend to and focus on the data
- \_\_\_ 41. The first brief impression during which your brain registers patterns, sounds, smells, or other sensory data
- \_\_\_ 42. Clustering data into groups
- \_\_\_ 43. Rehearsal of the data over and over
- \_\_\_ 44. Relating new information to a prior experience or previously learned information
- \_\_\_ 45. Stimuli that hamper your ability to attend to information as you learn
- \_\_\_ 46. Relating the information being studied to strong emotions or significant events

**True/False**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

- \_\_\_ 47. “Cramming” for an exam will help you store information in your long-term memory, which enables you to pass your exam and recall the information later in your future career.
- \_\_\_ 48. Making and listening to an audio recording of yourself as you read your notes aloud uses your visual, verbal, and auditory learning styles.
- \_\_\_ 49. You are able to use all four learning styles if you participate in flash card games with a partner.
- \_\_\_ 50. Making and watching a video of a classmate who is speaking aloud while practicing a skill uses your visual, verbal, auditory, and kinesthetic learning styles.
- \_\_\_ 51. All people perceive, understand, and remember information in the same way.
- \_\_\_ 52. By making and watching a video of yourself as you explain all of the components of a piece of equipment, you use your auditory, visual, verbal, and kinesthetic learning styles.
- \_\_\_ 53. Mnemonics are memory aids that are useful when you need to remember lists or sequenced pieces of information.

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- \_\_\_ 54. Solitary learners may enjoy using online discussion boards and social media for group assignments.
- \_\_\_ 55. Acronyms are abbreviations created by using the first letters or word parts in names or phrases.
- \_\_\_ 56. Analytical learners generally see the big picture first and later pay more attention to the details.
- \_\_\_ 57. Relating the information being studied to strong emotions or significant events decreases your ability to store the information in long-term memory.
- \_\_\_ 58. Reading your textbook quietly to yourself only uses your visual learning style.
- \_\_\_ 59. Most people have only one predominant learning style.
- \_\_\_ 60. For visual learners, the more complex the data, the more important it is for them to see it.
- \_\_\_ 61. Written text is an example of visual data.
- \_\_\_ 62. Most auditory learners are also solitary learners.
- \_\_\_ 63. Kelly enjoys meditation and traveling alone. She is a solitary learner.
- \_\_\_ 64. Many learning styles are named according to the special senses.
- \_\_\_ 65. Few people are strong visual learners.
- \_\_\_ 66. Verbal learners need to listen as others speak.
- \_\_\_ 67. *Auditory* and *aural* have similar meanings.
- \_\_\_ 68. Kinesthetic learners like to touch and manipulate objects.

**Chapter 1: Learning Styles  
Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. ANS: B PTS: 1
2. ANS: A PTS: 1
3. ANS: C PTS: 1
4. ANS: D PTS: 1
5. ANS: B PTS: 1
6. ANS: D PTS: 1
7. ANS: C PTS: 1
8. ANS: A PTS: 1
9. ANS: D PTS: 1
10. ANS: D PTS: 1
11. ANS: A PTS: 1
12. ANS: C PTS: 1
13. ANS: C PTS: 1
14. ANS: C PTS: 1
15. ANS: C PTS: 1
16. ANS: B PTS: 1
17. ANS: A PTS: 1
18. ANS: D PTS: 1
19. ANS: B PTS: 1
20. ANS: D PTS: 1
21. ANS: B PTS: 1
22. ANS: E PTS: 1
23. ANS: D PTS: 1
24. ANS: C PTS: 1
25. ANS: D PTS: 1
26. ANS: C PTS: 1
27. ANS: C PTS: 1
28. ANS: A PTS: 1
29. ANS: D PTS: 1
30. ANS: B PTS: 1

**MATCHING**

31. ANS: F PTS: 1
32. ANS: A PTS: 1
33. ANS: C PTS: 1
34. ANS: B PTS: 1
35. ANS: E PTS: 1
36. ANS: D PTS: 1

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- 37. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
- 38. ANS: C                      PTS: 1
- 39. ANS: H                      PTS: 1
- 40. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
- 41. ANS: J                      PTS: 1
- 42. ANS: I                      PTS: 1
- 43. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
- 44. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 45. ANS: G                      PTS: 0
- 46. ANS: E                      PTS: 0

### TRUE/FALSE

- 47. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 48. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 49. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 50. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 51. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 52. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 53. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 54. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 55. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 56. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 57. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 58. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 59. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 60. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 61. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 62. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 63. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 64. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 65. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 66. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
- 67. ANS: T                      PTS: 1
- 68. ANS: T                      PTS: 1

### Chapter 2: Medical Word Elements

#### Multiple Choice

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following prefixes means *three*?
  - A. quadri-
  - B. tri-
  - C. uni-
  - D. ultra-
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following prefixes means *new*?

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- A. para-
- B. mal-
- C. neo-
- D. eu-

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The suffixes *-ole* and *-ule* mean:
- A. Stopping
  - B. Softening
  - C. Small
  - D. Resembling
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The suffix *-logist* means:
- A. Study of
  - B. Specialist in the study of
  - C. Measurement
  - D. Condition
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The suffix *-megaly* means:
- A. Measurement
  - B. Movement
  - C. Enlargement
  - D. Nutrition
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The suffix *-phasia* means:
- A. Speech
  - B. Eating, swallowing
  - C. Fear
  - D. Feeling
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The suffix *-pexy* means:
- A. Surgical fixation
  - B. Digestion
  - C. Slight or partial paralysis
  - D. Deficiency
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The suffix *-trophy* means:
- A. Crushing
  - B. Nourishment
  - C. Process of recording
  - D. Hardening
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following prefixes is matched with the correct definition?
- A. ambi-: against
  - B. an-: with
  - C. pan-: without
  - D. bi-: two
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The suffix *-stenosis* means:
- A. Visual examination
  - B. Drooping, prolapse
  - C. Narrowing, stricture
  - D. Stopping

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- \_\_\_ 11. Which of the following prefixes means *inadequate*?
- A. mal-
  - B. eu-
  - C. tox-
  - D. auto-
- \_\_\_ 12. Which of the following prefixes is matched with the correct definition?
- A. infra-: above
  - B. pro-: beyond
  - C. re-: behind, back
  - D. ultra-: after
- \_\_\_ 13. Which of the following suffixes is matched with the correct definition?
- A. -phoria: fear
  - B. -phobia: feeling
  - C. -dynia: pain
  - D. -algia: sound
- \_\_\_ 14. Which of the following suffixes is matched with the correct definition?
- A. -paresis: pregnancy
  - B. -partum: partial
  - C. -plegia: pleural
  - D. -pnea: breathing
- \_\_\_ 15. Which of the following prefixes means *all*?
- A. pan-
  - B. ambi-
  - C. multi-
  - D. micro-
- \_\_\_ 16. The prefix *di-* means:
- A. Same, equal
  - B. Much
  - C. Through
  - D. Twice, two, double
- \_\_\_ 17. Which of the following prefixes is matched with the correct definition?
- A. mono-: single
  - B. multi-: twice
  - C. a-: with
  - D. hemi-: whole
- \_\_\_ 18. Which of the following prefixes is matched with the correct definition?
- A. ad-: away
  - B. exo-: inside
  - C. dia-: through
  - D. brady-: fast
- \_\_\_ 19. Which of the following prefixes means *bad, painful, or difficult*?
- A. tox-
  - B. eu-
  - C. dys-
  - D. neo-