

Chapter 1: Introduction to Medical Terminology

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Which of the following is a word root?
- hepat/o
 - itis
 - gastr/o
 - cardi
 - peri-
- _____ 2. In *macroglossia* (large tongue), *macro-* is a:
- consonant.
 - suffix.
 - word root.
 - prefix.
 - combining form.
- _____ 3. Which of the following is an example of a combining vowel linking one root to another root?
- gastr/itis
 - gastr/o/dynia
 - gastr/o/esophag/itis
 - gastr/o/megaly
 - gastr/oma
- _____ 4. Identify the vowel that is commonly attached to a word root to create a combining form.
- a
 - e
 - i
 - o
 - u
- _____ 5. What does the prefix in *post/mortem* mean?
- Before
 - After
 - Death
 - Life
 - Beyond
- _____ 6. What is the meaning of *gastr/o*?
- Mouth
 - Intestine
 - Stomach
 - Liver
 - Bladder
- _____ 7. 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.

_____ 8. To build a medical word, use a combining form before a suffix that begins with a:

- a. prefix.
- b. suffix.
- c. vowel.
- d. consonant.
- e. letter *o*.

_____ 9. Which of the following is a word root?

- a. hepat
- b. hepato
- c. hepatom
- d. -megaly
- e. hepatomegaly

_____ 10. A combining form is a word root plus a(n):

- a. prefix.
- b. vowel.
- c. suffix.
- d. another word root.
- e. consonant.

_____ 11. What does the suffix *-ior* mean?

- a. Small
- b. Specialist
- c. Condition
- d. Pertaining to
- e. Treatment

_____ 12. Define medical words by first defining the:

- a. prefix.
- b. suffix.
- c. middle part of the word.
- d. combining form.
- e. word root.

_____ 13. The word element always located at the beginning of a medical word is a:

- a. word stem.
- b. combining vowel.
- c. word root.
- d. prefix.
- e. combining form.

_____ 14. Which of the following terms contains a prefix?

- a. Gastritis
- b. Hepatoma
- c. Cardiology
- d. Monocyte
- e. Nephritis

_____ 15. Word endings are called:

- a. prefixes.
- b. suffixes.
- c. vowels.
- d. consonants.
- e. word roots.

_____ 16. What does the suffix *-itis* mean?

- a. Pain
- b. Blood
- c. Excision
- d. Rupture
- e. Inflammation

_____ 17. Which word means *instrument for measuring the pelvis*?

- a. Pelv/i/metry
- b. Pelv/i/scope
- c. Pelv/i/scopy
- d. Pelv/i/meter
- e. Pelv/i/therm

_____ 18. What is the plural form of nucleus?

- a. Nuclear
- b. Nucleolus
- c. Nuclei
- d. Nucleic
- e. Nucleii

_____ 19. Vowels marked with a macron (¯) indicate:

- a. short sound.
- b. stress.
- c. silent letter.
- d. long sound.
- e. diphthong.

_____ 20. The letter combination *ps* at the beginning of a word (as in *psychosis*) is pronounced:

- a. “pee”
- b. “eff”
- c. “ss”
- d. “sh”
- e. “cee”

_____ 21. In medical terms, *ch* (as in *cholera*) is usually pronounced:

- a. "chal"
- b. "cha"
- c. "k"
- d. "aitch"
- e. "cee"

_____ 22. In the terms *bronchi* and *fungi*, the *i* is pronounced:

- a. "ah"
- b. "ee"
- c. "eye"
- d. "eah"
- e. "aye"

_____ 23. The *oe* in *roentgen* is pronounced:

- a. "eh"
- b. "oy"
- c. "u"
- d. "o"
- e. "a"

_____ 24. 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*.

_____ 25. What does the suffix *-edema* mean?

- a. Vomiting
- b. Softening
- c. Condition
- d. Swelling
- e. Hemorrhage

_____ 26. Which of the following combining forms means *joint*?

- a. oste/o
- b. chondr/o
- c. -ist
- d. arthr/o
- e. -osis

_____ 27. Arthr/o/centesis is a surgical puncture of a joint. In this word, *arthr/o* is a:

- a. combining form.
- b. prefix.
- c. word root.
- d. suffix.
- e. vowel.

_____ 28. Which of the following words means *enlargement of the liver*?

- a. hepat/oma
- b. hepat/o/megaly
- c. mega/hepat/ic
- d. macro/hepat/oma
- e. hepat/o/cele

- _____ 29. Which of the following words means *visual examination of a joint*?
- a. Arthr/o/scopy
 - b. Arthr/o/pexy
 - c. Arthr/o/centesis
 - d. Arthr/o/desis
 - e. Arthr/o/scope
- _____ 30. Arteri/o/stenosis is a condition in which one or both ureters are abnormally:
- a. enlarged.
 - b. diseased.
 - c. hardened.
 - d. narrowed.
 - e. dilated.
- _____ 31. Which of the following words means *dilation or expansion of the bronchus*?
- a. bronch/o/cele
 - b. bronch/o/rrhagia
 - c. bronch/itis
 - d. bronchi/o/spasm
 - e. bronchi/ectasis
- _____ 32. Which of the following words means *pain in a nerve*?
- a. Neur/o/blast
 - b. Neur/algia
 - c. Neur/o/lysis
 - d. Neur/o/glia
 - e. Neur/oma
- _____ 33. An *instrument to cut the skin* is a:
- a. derm/o/scope.
 - b. dermat/o/meter.
 - c. derm/o/graph.
 - d. dermat/o/graphy.
 - e. derm/a/tome.
- _____ 34. What does the suffix *-edema* mean?
- a. Vomiting
 - b. Softening
 - c. Condition
 - d. Swelling
 - e. Tumor
- _____ 35. Which of the following suffixes means *binding, fixation (of a bone or joint)*?

- a. -plasty
- b. -pexy
- c. -desis
- d. -centesis
- e. -tomy

_____ 36. Which of the following words means *double vision*?

- a. Bivisual
- b. Divisual
- c. Monopia
- d. Diplopia
- e. Bilateral

_____ 37. Which of the following prefixes 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. The prefix *uni-* has the same meaning as:

- a. micro-.
- b. meso-.
- c. epi-.
- d. mono-.
- e. ante-.

_____ 40. Which of the following words means *fear of blood*?

- a. Multiphobic
- b. Quadriphobia
- c. Macrophobia
- d. Superphobic
- e. Hemophobia

_____ 41. The term that means *condition without a breast* is:

- a. a/mast/ia.
- b. dys/mast/ia.
- c. eu/mast/ia.
- d. hemi/mast/ia.
- e. super/mast/ia.

_____ 42. The prefix *hypo-* means:

- a. excessive.
- b. below.
- c. slow.
- d. between.
- e. above.

- ___ 43. What are the prefixes that mean *before, in front of*?
- a. pre-, pro-
 - b. a-, an-
 - c. circum-, peri-
 - d. endo-, intra-
 - e. homo-, homeo-
- ___ 44. Which of the following terms means *pertaining to under the skin*?
- a. Subungual
 - b. Hypodermic
 - c. Epidermis
 - d. Hyperdermic
 - e. Antecubital
- ___ 45. The term *arteri/o/stenosis* means:
- a. opening of an artery.
 - b. nourishment of an artery.
 - c. narrowing or stricture of an artery.
 - d. plaque in an artery.
 - e. paralysis of an artery.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 46. Compound words may consist of two or more word roots.
- ___ 47. A word root + *o* results in a combining form.
- ___ 48. *Gastr/o* is a combining form.
- ___ 49. A combining form consists of a prefix plus a word root.
- ___ 50. A combining form consists of a word root and a vowel.
- ___ 51. The combining vowel *e* is commonly used to form medical words.
- ___ 52. A combining vowel always connects a word root to a suffix.
- ___ 53. A combining vowel is usually an *i*.
- ___ 54. All suffixes begin with a vowel.

- ___ 55. In medical terminology, a suffix usually describes a position or direction.
- ___ 56. When a word changes from singular to plural form, the suffix is the part that changes.
- ___ 57. All medical words contain a prefix.
- ___ 58. *Gastroenterologist* is an example of a compound word.
- ___ 59. When defining a medical word, first define the suffix.
- ___ 60. Most medical words have Greek or Spanish origins.
- ___ 61. When adding a suffix that begins with a vowel, the combining form, rather than the word root, precedes the suffix.
- ___ 62. In the term hypodermic, *hypo-* is the combining form.
- ___ 63. The four elements used to form medical words are word roots, prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms.
- ___ 64. In the word *syncope*, the final *e* is pronounced as a separate syllable.
- ___ 65. The suffix *-rrhaphy* means *suture*.

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
- ___ 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
- ___ 94. disease of muscle
- ___ 95. tumor composed of nerve cells
- ___ 96. fear of blood
- ___ 97. inflammation of the stomach
- ___ 98. instrument to examine the stomach
- ___ 99. instrument to cut bone
- ___ 100. record of electrical activity of the heart
- ___ 101. bursting forth of blood
- ___ 102. excessive or above-normal vomiting
- ___ 103. swelling of lymph tissue
- ___ 104. paralysis of one side of the body
- ___ 105. surgical repair of the nose

Chapter 1: Introduction to Medical Terminology

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 11. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 12. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 13. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 14. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 15. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 16. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 17. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 18. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 19. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 20. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 21. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 22. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 23. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 24. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 25. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 26. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 27. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 28. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 29. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 30. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 31. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 32. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 33. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 34. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 35. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 36. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 37. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 38. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 39. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 40. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 41. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 42. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 43. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 44. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 45. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |

TRUE/FALSE

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 46. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 47. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 48. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 49. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 50. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 51. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 52. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 53. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 54. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 55. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 56. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 57. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 58. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 59. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 60. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 61. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 62. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 63. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 64. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 65. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |

MATCHING

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 66. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 67. ANS: G | PTS: 1 |
| 68. ANS: J | PTS: 1 |
| 69. ANS: M | PTS: 1 |
| 70. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 71. ANS: L | PTS: 1 |
| 72. ANS: E | PTS: 1 |
| 73. ANS: K | PTS: 1 |
| 74. ANS: H | PTS: 1 |
| 75. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 76. ANS: I | PTS: 1 |
| 77. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 78. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 79. ANS: N | PTS: 1 |
| 80. ANS: Q | PTS: 1 |

81.	ANS: S	PTS: 1
82.	ANS: R	PTS: 1
83.	ANS: T	PTS: 1
84.	ANS: P	PTS: 1
85.	ANS: O	PTS: 1
86.	ANS: O	PTS: 1
87.	ANS: M	PTS: 1
88.	ANS: T	PTS: 1
89.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
90.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
91.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
92.	ANS: E	PTS: 1
93.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
94.	ANS: P	PTS: 1
95.	ANS: Q	PTS: 1
96.	ANS: K	PTS: 1
97.	ANS: G	PTS: 1
98.	ANS: H	PTS: 1
99.	ANS: R	PTS: 1
100.	ANS: F	PTS: 1
101.	ANS: J	PTS: 1
102.	ANS: L	PTS: 1
103.	ANS: N	PTS: 1
104.	ANS: I	PTS: 1
105.	ANS: S	PTS: 1