Medical Language - Immerse Yourself 6th edition Turley Test Bank

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Medical Language, 6e **(Turley)**
Chapter 1 Medical Language: Its Structure and Meaning

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Anesthesia is defined as _____.
A) state of unawareness
B) state of unconsciousness
C) condition of being without sensation
D) condition without pain
Answer: C
Explanation: A) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
B) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
C) Correct! An- is a suffix meaning "not; without." Esthes/o- is a combining form meaning "feeling; sensation." The suffix -ia means "condition; state; thing." Therefore, anesthesia means "condition of being without sensation."
D) Based on its word part meanings, this is not the correct definition of anesthesia.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

2) With bradycardia, there is a _____.
A) fast heart rate
B) reversal of an abnormal heart
C) process of recording the heart
D) condition of a slow heart
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This does not describe bradycardia.
B) This does not describe bradycardia.
C) This does not describe bradycardia.
D) Correct! The prefix brady- means "slow." The combining form cardi/o- means "heart." The suffix -ia means "condition; state; thing." Therefore, bradycardia means condition of a slow heart.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

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3) Which suffix means "process of using an instrument to examine"?
A) *-scopy*
B) *-gram*
C) *-oma*
D) *-graphy*
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix *-scopy* means "process of using an instrument to examine."
B) The suffix *-gram* does not mean this.
C) The suffix *-oma* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-graphy* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

4) The prefix that means "after; behind" is _____.
A) *poly-*
B) *post-*
C) *pre-*
D) *peri-*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The prefix *poly-* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The prefix *post-* means "after; behind."
C) The prefix *pre-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *peri-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

5) Which word means "inflammation of the lung"?
A) Neuritis
B) Hepatitis
C) Pneumonitis
D) Laryngitis
Answer: C
Explanation: A) Neuritis is inflammation of a nerve.
B) Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver.
C) Correct! Pneumonitis is inflammation of the lung.
D) Laryngitis is inflammation of the larynx.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

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6) Vertebrae means _____.
A) one bone of the spine
B) more than one bone of the spine
C) pertaining to the spine
D) in the direction of the spine
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Vertebrae* is the plural form–more than one bone of the spine.
B) Correct! *Vertebrae* is the plural form–more than one bone of the spine.
C) Vertebrae is a noun, not an adjective.
D) Vertebrae does not mean in the direction of the spine.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

7) Which is the plural form of *apex*?
A) Apexs
B) Apices
C) Apis
D) Apae
Answer: B
Explanation: A) This is not the plural of *apex*.
B) Correct! *Apices* is the plural form of *apex*.
C) This is not the plural of *apex*.
D) This is not the plural of *apex*.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

8) The medical word intrahepatic means "_____ the liver."
A) between
B) below
C) beside
D) within
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The prefix *intra-* means "within."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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9) Pericardial means "pertaining to _____ the heart."
A) within
B) below
C) around
D) in front of
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *peri-* does not mean "within."
B) The prefix *peri-* does not mean "below."
C) Correct! The prefix *peri-* means "around."
D) The prefix *peri-* does not mean "in front of."
Page Ref: 15
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

10) The plural of the Latin noun bronchus is _____.
A) bronchi
B) bronchae
C) bronches
D) broncha
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The *-us* is changed to *-i* to form the plural noun *bronchi*.
B) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
C) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
D) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

11) A gastroscopy is the _____.
A) process of using an instrument to examine the stomach
B) process of recording the activity of the stomach
C) process of measuring the stomach
D) process of surgically removing part of the stomach
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix *-scopy* means "process of using an instrument to examine," and the
B) This is not the meaning of *gastroscopy*.
C) This is not the meaning of *gastroscopy*.
D) This is not the meaning of *gastroscopy*.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

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12) The definition of tachycardia is _____.
A) infection behind the heart
B) condition of a painful heart
C) picture within the heart
D) condition of a fast heart
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is not the definition of *tachycardia*.
B) This is not the definition of *tachycardia*.
C) This is not the definition of *tachycardia*.
D) Correct! The prefix *tachy-* means "fast." The combining form cardi/o- means "heart." The suffix -ia means "condition; state; thing." Therefore, tachycardia means condition of a fast heart.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

13) The word part *sub-* is a _____.
A) root
B) suffix
C) prefix
D) combining form
Answer: C
Explanation: A) *Sub-* is not a root.
B) *Sub-* is not a suffix.
C) Correct! *Sub-* is a prefix.
D) *Sub-* is not a combining form.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

14) Five separate language skills are critical to communication. Which skill involves the processing of medical language?
A) Thinking and analyzing
B) Reading
C) Listening
D) Speaking
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! Thinking, analyzing, and understanding medical words involves processing medical language.
B) This skill does not involve processing information.
C) This skill does not involve processing information.
D) This skill does not involve processing information.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

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15) Which of the following is the skill that involves relaying the medical language?
A) Thinking and analyzing
B) Reading
C) Typing
D) Listening
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This skill does not involve relaying information.
B) This skill does not involve relaying information.
C) Correct! Typing involves relaying medical language.
D) This skill does not involve relaying information.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

16) The study of word origins is _____.
A) etymology
B) medicology
C) logistics
D) Greekology
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! Etymology is the study of word origins.
B) There is no such word.
C) This does not pertain to word origins.
D) There is no such word.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

17) Which is the foundation of a medical word?
A) Prefix
B) Combining vowel
C) Suffix
D) Combining form
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix is not the foundation.
B) The combining vowel is not the foundation.
C) The suffix is not the foundation.
D) Correct! The combining form is the foundation of a medical word.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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18) The combining form *mamm/o-* means "_____."
A) nose
B) retina
C) face
D) breast
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Mamm/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Mamm/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Mamm/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! *Mamm/o-* means "breast."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

19) The combining form *hepat/o-* means "_____."
A) blood
B) liver
C) kidney
D) urine
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Hepat/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct! *Hepat/o-* means "liver."
C) *Hepat/o-* does not mean this.
D) *Hepat/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

20) The suffix *-oma* means "_____."
A) mass; tumor
B) enlargement
C) cancer
D) disease
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix *-oma* means "mass; tumor."
B) The suffix *-oma* does not mean this.
C) The suffix *-oma* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-oma* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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21) Which is the plural form for the Latin word testis?
A) Testes
B) Testium
C) Testises
D) Testices
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The *-is* is changed to *-es*.
B) This is not the plural form.
C) This is not the plural form.
D) This is not the plural form.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

22) The plural form for the word phalanx is _____.
A) phalanxs
B) phalanices
C) phalanges
D) phalanx
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is not the plural form.
B) This is not the plural form.
C) Correct! The *-nx* is changed to *-nges*.
D) This is not the plural form.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

23) The combining form *ven/o-* means "_____."
A) vein
B) artery
C) blood vessel
D) leg
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The combining form *ven/o-* means "vein."
B) The combining form *ven/o-* does not mean this.
C) The combining form *ven/o-* does not mean this.
D) The combining form *ven/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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24) The suffix -*gram* means "_____."
A) process of recording
B) picture; record
C) x-ray
D) instrument used to examine
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix -*gram* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The suffix -*gram* means "picture; record."
C) The suffix -*gram* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*gram* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

25) Which word means "enlargement of the liver"?
A) Hepatomegaly
B) Cardiomegaly
C) Intestinomegaly
D) Mammomegaly
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix -*megaly* means "enlargement" and the combining form *hepat/o-* means "liver."
B) *Cardiomegaly* means "enlargement of the heart."
C) There is no such medical word.
D) There is no such medical word.
Page Ref: 7, 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

26) The prefix *brady-* means "_____."
A) enlargement
B) fast
C) many
D) slow
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *brady-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *brady-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *brady-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The prefix *brady-* means "slow."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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27) The prefix *dys-* means "_____."
A) bad; inadequate
B) below; underneath
C) abnormal; difficult; painful
D) before; in front of
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *dys-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *dys-* does not mean this.
C) Correct! The prefix *dys-* means "abnormal; difficult; painful."
D) The prefix *dys-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

28) Which describes the CORRECT order of word parts in a medical word?
A) The prefix is joined to the beginning of the combining form.
B) The prefix is joined to the end of the combining form.
C) The suffix comes at the beginning of the combining form.
D) Hyphens are added when word parts are joined.
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The prefix is always before the combining form.
B) This is not the correct order of word parts.
C) This is not the correct order for word parts.
D) Hyphens are deleted when word parts are joined.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

29) The origin of medical language is in _____.
A) Latin
B) Greek
C) Latin and Greek
D) many languages, including Latin and Greek
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is true but it is not the only language.
B) This is true but it is not the only language.
C) These are not the only languages.
D) Correct! Latin and Greek are the primary languages used for medical words, both other languages are also used as the origins of medical language.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

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30) The word part that gives a medical word its meaning is the _____.
A) prefix
B) suffix
C) hyphen
D) combining form
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix does not give the word its meaning.
B) The suffix does not give the word its meaning.
C) The hyphen is not a word part.
D) Correct! The combining form is the foundation of the medical word.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

31) The combining form in the word pneumonia means "_____."
A) mind
B) air; lung
C) condition; state; thing
D) surgical removal
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The combining form *pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The combining form *pneumon/o-* means "air; lung."
C) The combining form *pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
D) The combining form *pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

32) The skill that involves receiving medical language is _____.
A) spelling medical words
B) analyzing medical words
C) pronouncing medical words
D) reading medical words
Answer: D
Explanation: A) Spelling medical words involves relaying medical language.
B) Analyzing medical words involves processing medical language.
C) Pronouncing medical words involves relaying medical language.
D) Correct! Reading medical words involves receiving medical language.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

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33) Two parts of a combining form include a _____.
A) root and a suffix
B) prefix and a hyphen
C) root and the combining vowel
D) suffix and a combining vowel
Answer: C
Explanation: A) A combining form does not include this.
B) A combining form does not include this.
C) Correct! A combining form includes the root and combining vowel.
D) A combining form does not include this.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

34) Which of the following is an example of a combining form?
A) *intra-*
B) *-ectomy*
C) *ven/o-*
D) *poly-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is a prefix, not a combining form.
B) This is a suffix, not a combining form.
C) Correct! Combining forms can be distinguished by their forward slash and combining vowel.
D) This is a prefix, not a combining form.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

35) Which of the following is an example of a suffix?
A) *-ia*
B) *post-*
C) *dys-*
D) *nas/o-*
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! Suffixes can be distinguished by the hyphen at the beginning of the word part.
B) This is a prefix, not a suffix.
C) This is a prefix, not a suffix.
D) This is a combining form, not a suffix.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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36) Suffixes such as *-iatry*, *-ist*, and *-logy* are related to _____.
A) medical specialties or specialists
B) procedures or instruments
C) diseases
D) processes
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! These suffixes are related to medical specialties or specialists.
B) These suffixes are not related to procedures or instruments.
C) These suffixes are not related to diseases.
D) These suffixes are not related to processes.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

37) Prefixes such as *hypo-* and *poly-* indicate _____.
A) degree or quality
B) an adjective
C) amount, number, or speed
D) weight
Answer: C
Explanation: A) These prefixes do not indicate degree or quality.
B) These prefixes do not indicate an adjective.
C) Correct! These prefixes refer to an amount, number, or speed.
D) These prefixes do not indicate a weight.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

38) The prefixes *anti-* and *dys-* belong to a category that describes _____.
A) degree or quality
B) amount, number, or speed
C) location or direction
D) an adjective
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! These prefixes refer to degree or quality.
B) These prefixes do not describe amount, number, or speed.
C) These prefixes do not describe location or direction.
D) These prefixes do not describe an adjective.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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39) Which suffix means "process of recording"?
A) *-pathy*
B) *-graphy*
C) *-ation*
D) *-iatry*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The suffix -graphy means "process of recording."
C) The suffix *-ation* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-iatry* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

40) After you divide a medical word into its word parts, you get the definition of the word by beginning with the meaning of the _____.
A) prefix
B) combining form
C) suffix
D) Latin singular
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The definition does not begin with the meaning of the prefix.
B) The definition does not begin with the meaning of the combining form.
C) Correct! The definition begins with the meaning of the suffix.
D) The Latin singular is not related to defining a medical word.
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

41) Which word is an example of a Latin singular noun?
A) Diagnoses
B) Phalanx
C) Carcinoma
D) Bronchus
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is a Latin plural noun.
B) This is a Greek singular noun.
C) This is a Greek singular noun.
D) Correct! This is a Latin singular noun.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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42) Which word is an example of a Greek singular noun?
A) Ganglion
B) Atrium
C) Bronchi
D) Testis
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! This is a Greek singular noun.
B) This is a Latin singular noun.
C) This is a Latin plural noun.
D) This is a Latin singular noun.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

43) The medical word diverticulum is a Latin noun. You would make the plural form by changing the word ending *-um* to _____.
A) *-a*
B) *-ices*
C) *-us*
D) *-ae*
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! If a Latin singular noun ends in *-um*, it is made plural by changing the *-um* to *-a*.
B) This is not the correct plural form for this Latin noun.
C) This is a singular, not a plural, form.
D) This is not the correct plural form for this Latin noun.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

44) The combining form *arthr/o-* means "_____."
A) artery
B) abdomen
C) bone
D) joint
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The combining form *arthr/o-* does not mean this.
B) The combining form *arthr/o-* does not mean this.
C) The combining form *arthr/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The combining form *arthr/o-* means "joint."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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45) The combining form *cardi/o-* means "_____."
A) chest
B) heart
C) lungs
D) rib
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The combining form *cardi/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The combining form *cardi/o-* means "heart."
C) The combining form *cardi/o-* does not mean this.
D) The combining form *cardi/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

46) The combining form *communic/o-* means "_____."
A) communication
B) impart; transmit
C) hearing; listening
D) speech
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Communicat/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The combining form *communicat/o-* means "impart; transmit."
C) *Communicat/o-* does not mean this.
D) *Communicat/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 3
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

47) The combining form *cutane/o-*, as in the word subcutaneous, means "_____."
A) mass; tumor
B) medicine
C) skin
D) underneath
Answer: C
Explanation: A) *Cutane/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Cutane/o-* does not mean this.
C) Correct! The combining form *cutane/o-* means "skin."
D) The prefix *sub-* means "underneath."

Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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48) The combining form *esthes/o-* means "_____."
A) drug; medicine
B) feeling; sensation
C) surgery
D) touch
Answer: B
Explanation: A) *Esthes/o-* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The combining form *esthes/o-* means "feeling; sensation."
C) *Esthes/o-* does not mean this.
D) *Esthes/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

49) The combining form *gastr/o-* means "_____."
A) abdomen
B) gas
C) nerve
D) stomach
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Gastr/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Gastr/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Gastr/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The combining form *gastr/o-* means "stomach."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

50) The combining form *medic/o-* means "_____."
A) nourishment
B) drug; prescription
C) health
D) medicine
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Medic/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Medic/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Medic/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The combining form *medic/o-* means "medicine."
Page Ref: 3
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

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51) The combining form *neur/o-* means "_____."
A) nerve
B) feeling; sensation
C) pressure
D) pain
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The combining form *neur/o-* means "nerve."
B) Neur/o- does not mean this.
C) Neur/o- does not mean this.
D) Neur/o- does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

52) The combining form *pneumon/o-* means "_____."
A) breathe
B) eating; swallowing
C) paralysis
D) air; lung
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Pneumon/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The combining form *pneumon/o-* means "air; lung."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

53) The combining form *psych/o-* means "_____."
A) brain
B) head
C) mind
D) thinking
Answer: C
Explanation: A) *Psych/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Psych/o-* does not mean this.
C) Correct! The combining form *psych/o-* means "mind."
D) *Psych/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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54) The combining form *thyroid/o-* means "_____."
A) thyroid gland
B) joint
C) gallbladder
D) therapy
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The combining form *thyroid/o-* means "thyroid gland."
B) *Thyroid/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Thyroid/o-* does not mean this.
D) *Thyroid/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

55) The combining form *tonsill/o-* means "_____."
A) infection
B) mouth
C) throat
D) tonsil
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Tonsill/o-* does not mean this.
B) *Tonsill/o-* does not mean this.
C) *Tonsill/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The combining form *tonsill/o-* means "tonsil."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

56) The combining form *urin/o-* means "_____."
A) urinary system
B) urine
C) urine; urinary system
D) kidney
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
B) This is true but it is not the only correct answer.
C) Correct! The combining form *urin/o-* means "urine; urinary system."
D) *Urin/o-* does not mean "kidney."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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57) Communication in any language consists of _____.
A) two language skills
B) three language skills
C) four language skills
D) five language skills
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is not correct.
B) This is not correct.
C) This is not correct.
D) Correct! Communication consists of five language skills.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

58) Which of the following is NOT a medical word part?
A) Combining form
B) Plural
C) Prefix
D) Suffix
Answer: B
Explanation: A) A combining form is a word part.
B) Correct! Plural indicates more than one. It is not a medical word part.
C) A prefix is a word part.
D) A suffix is a word part.
Page Ref: 5–6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

59) If a medical word has a suffix, the suffix is found _____.
A) at the beginning of the medical word
B) at the end of the medical word
C) in the middle of the medical word
D) anywhere in the medical word
Answer: B
Explanation: A) A suffix is not at the beginning of the medical word.
B) Correct! A suffix is a word ending.
C) A suffix is not in the middle of the medical word.
D) A suffix cannot be just anywhere in the medical word.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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60) Combining forms _____.
A) modify the meaning of the prefix and the suffix
B) modify the meaning of the prefix
C) modify the meaning of the suffix
D) provide the medical meaning of the word
Answer: D
Explanation: A) Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
B) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
C) Suffixes modify the meaning of the combining form, not the other way around.
D) Correct! Combining forms give a medical words its main medical meaning.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

61) A suffix _____.
A) is usually a group of letters
B) can be placed anywhere in the medical word
C) must be a single letter
D) modifies the meaning of the prefix in the word
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! A suffix is usually more than one letter.
B) A suffix is only found at the end of a medical word.
C) A suffix is usually a group of letters.
D) A suffix does not modify the meaning of the prefix.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

62) The suffix -*ac* means "_____."
A) condition
B) disease
C) pertaining to
D) process
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This suffix -*ac* does not mean this.
B) This suffix -*ac* does not mean this.
C) Correct! The suffix -*ac* means "pertaining to."
D) This suffix -*ac* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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63) The suffix -*al* means "_____."
A) enlargement
B) pertaining to
C) state
D) surgical removal
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix -*al* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The suffix -*al* means "pertaining to."
C) This suffix -*al* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*al* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

64) The suffix -*metry* means "_____."
A) process of measuring
B) person who specializes in
C) many; much
D) process
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix -*metry* means "process of measuring."
B) The suffix -*metry* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*metry* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*metry* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

65) The suffix -*ation* means "_____."
A) being; having; process
B) disease
C) infection of; inflammation of
D) pertaining to
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix -*ation* means "being; having; process."
B) The suffix -*ation* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*ation* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*ation* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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66) The suffix *-ion* means "_____."
A) instrument used to examine
B) knowledge
C) action; condition
D) instrument used to record
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The suffix *-ion* does not mean this.
B) This suffix *-ion* does not mean this.
C) Correct! The suffix *-ion* means "action; condition."
D) The suffix *-ion* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

67) The suffix *-ous* means "_____."
A) within
B) breathe; coil
C) action; condition
D) pertaining to
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix *-ous* does not mean this.
B) The suffix *-ous* does not mean this.
C) The suffix *-ous* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The suffix *-ous* means "pertaining to."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

68) The suffix *-ia* means "_____."
A) medical treatment
B) condition; state; thing
C) being; having; process
D) picture; record
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix *-ia* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The suffix *-ia* means "condition; state; thing."
C) The suffix *-ia* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-ia* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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69) The suffix -*ism* means "_____."
A) many; much
B) person who specializes in
C) disease from a specific cause; process
D) study of
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The suffix -*ism* does not mean this.
B) The suffix -*ism* does not mean this.
C) Correct! The suffix -*ism* means "disease from a specific cause; process."
D) The suffix -*ism* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

70) The suffix -*itis* means "_____."
A) infection of; inflammation of
B) medical treatment
C) disease
D) swelling
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix -*itis* means "infection of; inflammation of."
B) The suffix -*itis* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*itis* does not mean this.
D) This suffix -*itis* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

71) The suffix -*megaly* means "_____."
A) infection of; inflammation of
B) enlargement
C) swelling
D) process of recording
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix -*megaly* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The suffix -*megaly* means "enlargement."
C) This suffix -*megaly* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*megaly* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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72) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A) *Cost/o-* and *muscul/o-* both mean "muscle."
B) *Lapar/o-* and *dermat/o-* both mean "abdomen."
C) *Gastr/o-* and *hepat/o-* both mean "stomach."
D) *Enter/o-* and *intestin/o-* both mean "intestine."
Answer: D
Explanation: A) Only *muscul/o-* means "muscle."
B) Only *lapar/o-* means "abdomen."
C) Only *gastr/o-* means "stomach."
D) Correct! *Enter/o-* and *intestin/o-* both mean "intestine."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

73) The suffix *-osis* means "_____."
A) abnormal condition; process
B) enlargement
C) condition; state; thing
D) pertaining to
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix *-osis* means "abnormal condition; process."
B) The suffix *-osis* does not mean this.
C) The suffix *-osis* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-osis* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

74) The suffix *-pathy* means "_____."
A) many; much
B) disease
C) infection of; inflammation of
D) abnormal condition; process
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
B) Correct! The suffix *-pathy* means "disease."
C) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
D) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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75) The suffix -*ectomy* means "_____."
A) instrument
B) pertaining to
C) operation
D) surgical removal
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix -*ectomy* does not mean this.
B) The suffix -*ectomy* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*ectomy* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The suffix -*ectomy* means "surgical removal."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

76) The suffix -*graphy* means "_____."
A) process of recording
B) medical treatment
C) process of measuring
D) action; condition
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix -*graphy* means "process of recording."
B) The suffix -*graphy* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*graphy* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*graphy* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

77) The suffix -*iatry* means "_____."
A) person who specializes in
B) process of using an instrument to examine
C) medical treatment
D) pertaining to
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The suffix -*iatry* does not mean this.
B) The suffix -*iatry* does not mean this.
C) Correct! The suffix -*iatry* means "medical treatment."
D) This suffix -*iatry* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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78) The suffix -*logy* means "_____."
A) knowledge
B) mind
C) process of measuring
D) study of
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix -*logy* does not mean this.
B) The suffix -*logy* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*logy* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The suffix -*logy* means "study of."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

79) The suffix -*scope* means "_____."
A) instrument used to examine
B) process of measuring
C) process of recording
D) instrument used to record
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The suffix -*scope* means "instrument used to examine."
B) The suffix -*scope* does not mean this.
C) The suffix -*scope* does not mean this.
D) The suffix -*scope* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

80) Which of the following statements regarding prefixes is TRUE?
A) All medical words must contain at least one prefix.
B) A medical word cannot contain more than one prefix.
C) Not every medical word contains a prefix; it is an optional medical word part.
D) Prefixes are found at the end of a medical word.
Answer: C
Explanation: A) Some medical words do not contain a prefix.
B) Some medical words contain two prefixes.
C) Correct! Not every medical word contains a prefix.
D) Suffixes, not prefixes, are found at the end of a medical word.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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81) Which of the following statements concerning prefixes is FALSE?
A) All medical words must have a prefix.
B) Prefixes are at the beginning of the medical word.
C) Prefixes can be a single letter.
D) Prefixes modify the meaning of the combining form.
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! Not all medical words have a prefix.
B) This is a true statement.
C) This is a true statement.
D) This is a true statement.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

82) Which of the following statements about prefixes is TRUE?
A) A prefix can be found anywhere in the medical word.
B) A prefix can be found at the end of a medical word.
C) A prefix can be found at the beginning of a medical word.
D) A prefix can be found in the middle of a medical word.
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This statement is not true.
B) This statement is not true.
C) Correct! Prefixes are found at the beginning of a medical word.
D) This statement is not true.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

83) A prefix _____.
A) has its own meaning as the foundation of the medical word
B) modifies the meaning of the combining form
C) modifies the meaning of the second prefix, if two prefixes are present
D) modifies the meaning of the suffix
Answer: B
Explanation: A) A prefix is not the foundation of the medical word.
B) Correct! A prefix modifies or clarifies the meaning of the combining form.
C) A prefix modifies the combining form.
D) A prefix modifies the combining form.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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84) The prefix *intra-* means "_____."
A) before; in front of
B) pertaining to
C) between
D) within
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
B) This prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *intra-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The prefix *intra-* means "within."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

85) The prefix *peri-* means "_____."
A) around
B) away from; without
C) within
D) not; without
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The prefix *peri-* means "around."
B) The prefix *peri-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *peri-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *peri-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

86) The prefix *sub-* means "_____."
A) above; more than normal
B) after; behind
C) below; underneath; less than
D) innermost; within
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *sub-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *sub-* does not mean this.
C) Correct! The prefix *sub-* means "below; underneath; less than."
D) The prefix *sub-* does not mean this.
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Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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87) The prefix *an-* means "_____."
A) away from; without
B) pertaining to
C) reversal of; without
D) not; without
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *an-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *an-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *an-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The prefix *an-* means "not; without."
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

88) The prefix *hyper-* means "_____."
A) above; more than normal
B) after; behind
C) below; deficient
D) many; much
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The prefix *hyper-* means "above; more than normal."
B) The prefix *hyper-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *hyper-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *hyper-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

89) The prefix *hypo-* means "_____."
A) bad; inadequate
B) after; behind
C) below; deficient
D) slow
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *hypo-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *hypo-* does not mean this.
C) Correct! The prefix *hypo-* means "below; deficient."
D) The prefix *hypo-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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90) The prefix *poly-* means "_____."
A) four
B) abnormal; difficult; painful
C) three
D) many; much
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *poly-* does not mean this.
B) The prefix *poly-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *poly-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The prefix *poly-* means "many; much."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

91) All of the following combining forms are related to structures located in the head or neck EXCEPT _____.
A) *laryng/o-*
B) *nas/o-*
C) *psych/o-*
D) *hepat/o-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Laryng/o-* means "larynx; voice box" in the neck.
B) *Nas/o-* means "nose" in the head.
C) *Psych/o-* means "mind" in the head.
D) Correct! *Hepat/o-* means "liver" in the abdomen.
Page Ref: 7, 9, 30
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

92) The prefix *re-* means "_____."
A) again and again; backward; unable to
B) many; much
C) reversal of; without
D) across; through.
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The prefix *re-* means "again and again; backward; unable to."
B) The prefix *re-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *re-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *re-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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93) The prefix *post-* means "_____."
A) after; behind
B) before; in front of
C) above; upon
D) against
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The prefix *post-* means "after; behind."
B) The prefix *post-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *post-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *post-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

94) The prefix *tachy-* means "_____."
A) fast
B) pertaining to
C) slow
D) three
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The prefix *tachy-* means "fast."
B) The prefix *tachy-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *tachy-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *tachy-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

95) All of the following prefixes are related to a number EXCEPT _____.
A) *quadri-*
B) *bi-*
C) *tri-*
D) *epi-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The prefix *quadri-* means "four."
B) The prefix *bi-* means "two."
C) The prefix *tri-* means "three."
D) Correct! The prefix *epi-* means "above; upon."
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Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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96) The prefix *anti-* means "_____."
A) against
B) between
C) around
D) across; through
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The prefix *anti-* means "against."
B) The prefix *anti-* does not mean this.
C) The prefix *anti-* does not mean this.
D) The prefix *anti-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

97) Which of the following pairs of prefixes have an opposite meaning?
A) *sub-, post-*
B) *bi-, intra-*
C) *anti-, poly-*
D) *brady-, tachy-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) These do not have an opposite meaning.
B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
D) Correct! *Brady-* means "slow" and *tachy-* means "fast."
Page Ref: 10,11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

98) Suffixes and their meanings can be grouped into all of these categories EXCEPT _____.
A) a disease
B) a location or direction
C) a medical specialty or specialist
D) a procedure
Answer: B
Explanation: A) This is a category of suffixes.
B) Correct! A location or direction is a category of prefixes.
C) This is a category of suffixes.
D) This is a category of suffixes.
Page Ref: 8–10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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99) Prefixes and their meanings can be grouped into all of these categories EXCEPT _____.
A) amount, number, or speed
B) location or direction
C) medical specialties
D) degree or quality
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is a category of prefixes.
B) This is a category of prefixes.
C) Correct! Medical specialties is a category of suffixes.
D) This is a category of prefixes.
Page Ref: 9–11
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

100) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "condition of a fast heart"?
A) *-ion, brady-, intestin/o-*
B) *-itis, poly-, arthr/o-*
C) *-logy, dys-, muscul/o-*
D) *-ia, tachy-, card/i-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) These word parts do not mean "condition of a fast heart."
B) These word parts do not mean "condition of a fast heart."
C) These word parts do not mean "condition of a fast heart."
D) Correct! Tachycardia means "condition of a fast heart."
Page Ref: 10,11
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

101) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "disease of the joint"?
A) *-itis, append/o-*
B) *-pathy, arthr/o-*
C) *-scope, colon/o-*
D) *-graphy, mamm/o-*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) These word parts do not mean "disease of the joint."
B) Correct! Arthropathy means "disease of the joint."
C) These word parts do not mean "disease of the joint."
D) These word parts do not mean "disease of the joint."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

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102) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "process of making an incision in the abdomen"?
A) *-tomy, lapar/o-*
B) *-ectomy, intestin/o-*
C) *-scopy, gastr/o-*
D) *-osis, spir/o-*
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! Laparotomy means "process of making an incision in the abdomen."
B) These word parts do not mean that.
C) These word parts do not mean that.
D) These word parts do not mean that.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

103) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "medical treatment for the mind"?
A) *-ist, therap/o-*
B) *-ia, de-, ment/o-*
C) *-iatry, psych/o-*
D) *-ia, an-, esthes/o-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) These word parts do not mean "medical treatment for the mind."
B) These word parts do not mean "medical treatment for the mind."
C) Correct! Psychiatry means "medical treatment for the mind."
D) These word parts do not mean "medical treatment for the mind."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

104) Which word parts do you need to build a medical word that means "picture of the breast"?
A) *-itis, enter/o-*
B) *-oma, hepat/o-*
C) *-gram, mamm/o-*
D) *-ectomy, laryng/o-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) These word parts do not mean "picture of the breast."
B) These word parts do not mean "picture of the breast."
C) Correct! Mammogram means "picture of the breast."
D) These word parts do not mean "picture of the breast."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

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105) Which word means "pertaining to the heart"?
A) cardive
B) cardious
C) cardiac
D) cardiary
Answer: C
Explanation: A) This is misspelled.
B) This is misspelled.
C) Correct! Cardiac means "pertaining to the heart."
D) This is misspelled.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.8
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

106) Which word means "pertaining to the muscle"?
A) muscular
B) musculal
C) musculive
D) musculary
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! Muscular means "pertaining to the muscle."
B) This is misspelled.
C) This is misspelled.
D) This is misspelled.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.8
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

107) Which syllable is the primary accented syllable in the medical word *urinary*?
A) yoor
B) ih
C) nair
D) ee
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The first syllable is the primary accented syllable.
B) This is not the primary accented syllable.
C) This is not the primary accented syllable.
D) This is not the primary accented syllable.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.8
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

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108) Which combining form is related to a structure that might cause pain when you take a step?
A) *hepat/o-*
B) *arthr/o-*
C) *enter/o-*
D) *cost/o-*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) The liver (*hepat/o-*) does not cause pain when you take a step.
B) Correct! Joints (*arthr/o-*) may cause pain when you take a step.
C) The intestine (*enter/o-*) does not cause pain when you take a step.
D) The rib (*cost/o-*) does not cause pain when you take a step.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

109) Which of the following pairs shows a MISSPELLED plural noun?
A) epididymis, epididymides
B) carcinoma, carcinomata
C) diagnosis, diagnoses
D) vertebra, vertebrides
Answer: D
Explanation: A) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
B) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
C) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
D) Correct! The plural noun should be vertebrae.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

110) Which of the following pairs shows a MISSPELLED plural noun?
A) bronchus, bronches
B) sclera, sclerae
C) ovum, ova
D) testis, testes
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The plural noun should be bronchi.
B) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
C) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
D) These singular and plural nouns are spelled correctly.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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111) The plural of the word bronchus is _____.
A) bronchi
B) bronchae
C) bronchus
D) broncha
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The plural of the word *bronchus* is bronchi.
B) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
C) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
D) This is not the plural of *bronchus*.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

112) Which suffix indicates a surgical procedure?
A) *-osis*
B) *tachy-*
C) *-pathy*
D) *-ectomy*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The suffix *-osis* does not mean this.
B) This is a prefix, not a suffix.
C) The suffix *-pathy* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The suffix *-ectomy* means "surgical removal."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

113) The combining vowel is usually the letter _____.
A) i
B) a
C) ae
D) o
Answer: D
Explanation: A) An "i" is sometimes, but not usually, a combining vowel.
B) An "a" is sometimes, but not usually, a combining vowel.
C) The letters "ae" are a Latin plural noun ending, not a combining vowel.
D) Correct! The most common combining vowel is "o."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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114) On the x-ray, Irene Rainer's spine shows several _____ that are misaligned.
A) vertebra
B) vertebras
C) vertebri
D) vertebrae
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is the singular form; the sentence requires a plural form.
B) This is not the plural form.
C) This is not the plural form.
D) Correct! Vertebrae is the plural form of vertebra.
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

115) What two medical word parts combine to make a medical word that means "study of the mind"?
A) *pneumon/o-, -itis*
B) *psych/o-, -logy*
C) *neur/o-, -pathy*
D) *pre-, -graphy*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) These word parts do not have that meaning.
B) Correct! The term psychology means "study of the mind."
C) These word parts do not have that meaning.
D) This prefix and suffix do not make a medical word.
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

116) Which prefix means the opposite of *hypo-*?
A) *pre-*
B) *poly-*
C) *hyper-*
D) *sub-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The prefix *pre-* is not the opposite of *hypo-*.
B) The prefix *poly-* is not the opposite of *hypo-*.
C) Correct! The prefix *hyper-* is the opposite of *hypo-*.
D) The prefix *sub-* is not the opposite of *hypo-*.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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117) In what order should you put the meanings of the word parts in order to get the definition of the entire medical word?
A) Combining form, combining form, prefix
B) Suffix, combining form, prefix
C) Prefix, suffix, combining form
D) Suffix, prefix, combining form
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This order will not give you the correct definition of the medical word.
B) This order will not give you the correct definition of the medical word.
C) This order will not give you the correct definition of the medical word.
D) Correct! Put the meaning of the suffix first, then the prefix, then the combining form.
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Analysis
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

118) The medical word *drug* originated from the _____ language.
A) French
B) Latin
C) Greek
D) Dutch
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The word *drug* is not French in origin.
B) The word *drug* is not Latin in origin.
C) The word *drug* is not Greek in origin.
D) Correct! The word *drug* is Dutch in origin.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

119) The two skills involved in receiving medical language are _____.
A) typing and spelling
B) analyzing and understanding
C) reading and listening
D) listening and pronouncing
Answer: C
Explanation: A) These involve relaying medical language.
B) These involve processing medical language.
C) Correct! Reading and listening involve receiving medical language.
D) Only listening is the skill of receiving medical language.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

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120) Which word part ends in a hyphen?
A) Prefix
B) Combining form
C) Suffix
D) Prefix and combining form
Answer: D
Explanation: A) This is true, but it is not the complete answer.
B) This is true, but it is not the complete answer.
C) A suffix begins with a hyphen.
D) Correct! Both the prefix and the combining form ends in a hyphen.
Page Ref: 7, 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

121) The word pelvic contains what word parts?
A) Combining form and suffix
B) Combining form
C) Prefix and suffix
D) Prefix and combining form
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The word *pelvic* is made of the combining form *pelv/o-* and the suffix *-ic*.
B) This is true, but it is not the complete answer.
C) It does not contain a prefix.
D) It does not contain a prefix.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

122) The word *mammogram* contains what word parts?
A) Combining form and suffix
B) Combining form
C) Prefix and suffix
D) Prefix and combining form
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! Correct! The word *mammogram* is made of the combining form *mamm/o-* and the suffix *-gram*.
B) This is true, but it is not the complete answer.
C) It does not contain a prefix.
D) It does not contain a prefix.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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123) Which of these word part pairs has an opposite meaning?
A) *anti-* and *sub-*
B) *-gram* and *-graphy*
C) *-ectomy* and *-pathy*
D) *pre-* and *post-*
Answer: D
Explanation: A) *Anti-* means "against," and *sub-* means "below; underneath."
B) These do not have an opposite meaning.
C) These do not have an opposite meaning.
D) Correct! *Pre-* means "before; in front of" and *post-* means "after; behind."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

124) Which of these word part pairs has the same meaning?
A) *-scope* and *-scopy*
B) *-al* and *-ic*
C) *-ectomy* and *-pathy*
D) *pre-* and *post-*
Answer: B
Explanation: A) These have similar, but not the same, meanings.
B) Correct! Both mean "pertaining to."
C) These do not have the same meaning.
D) These do not have the same meaning.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

125) The word tonsillitis divides into what word parts?
A) *ton/o-* and *sill/o-* and *-itis*
B) *tonsill/o-* and *it/o-* and *-is*
C) *tonsill/o-* and *-itis*
D) *to-* and *nosill/o-* and *-itis*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) There is no combining form *sill/o-*.
B) There is no combining form *it/o-*.
C) Correct! *Tonsillitis* divides into the combining form *tonsill/o-* and the suffix *-itis*.
D) There is no combining form *nosill/o-*.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

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126) The suffixes *-ic* and *-al* mean "_____."
A) study of
B) knowledge; practice
C) pertaining to
D) in the direction of; toward
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The suffix *-logy* means "study of."
B) The suffix *-ics* means "knowledge; practice."
C) Correct! The suffixes *-ic* and *-al* mean "pertaining to."
D) The suffix *-ad* means "in the direction of; toward."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

127) The combining form *abdomin/o-* means "_____."
A) abdomen
B) intestine
C) gastric
D) stomach
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The combining form *abdomin/o-* means "abdomen."
B) *Abdomin/o-* does not mean this.
C) There are no medical word parts that mean gastric.
D) *Abdomin/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

128) The combining form *later/o-* means "_____."
A) back
B) front
C) middle
D) side
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The combining form *later/o-* does not mean this.
B) The combining form *later/o-* does not mean this.
C) The combining form *later/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The combining form *later/o-* means "side."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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129) The combining form _____ means "medicine."
A) *hemat/o-*
B) *symptomat/o-*
C) *medic/o-*
D) *path/o-*
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The combining form *hemat/o-* means "blood."
B) The combining form *symptomat/o-* means "collection of symptoms."
C) Correct! The combining form *medic/o-* means "medicine."
D) The combining form *path/o-* means "disease."

Page Ref: 3
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

130) The combining form *pelv/o-* means "_____."
A) lung
B) straight
C) hip bone; pelvis; renal pelvis
D) child
Answer: C
Explanation: A) The combining form *pulmon/o-* means this.
B) The combining form *orth/o-* means this.
C) Correct! The combining form *pelv/o-* means "hip bone; pelvis; renal pelvis."
D) The combining form *ped/o-* means this.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

131) The combining form *spir/o-* means "_____."
A) breathe; coil
B) spine
C) muscle
D) air; lung
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Correct! The combining form *spir/o-* means "breathe; coil."
B) The combining form *spir/o-* does not mean this.
C) The combining form *spir/o-* does not mean this.
D) The combining form *spir/o-* does not mean this.
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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132) The combining form *therap/o-* means "_____."
A) body
B) drug; medicine
C) recover
D) treatment
Answer: D
Explanation: A) The combining form *therap/o-* does not mean this.
B) The combining form *therap/o-* does not mean this.
C) The combining form *therap/o-* does not mean this.
D) Correct! The combining form *therap/o-* means "treatment."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

1.2 Short Answer Questions

1) Dermatology is the _____ of the skin.
Answer: study
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

2) In the word intravenous, the prefix *intra-* means "_____."
Answer: within
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

3) Cardiomegaly means "_____ of the heart."
Answer: enlargement
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

4) The prefix that means "slow" is _____.
Answer: brady-
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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5) The plural of diagnosis is _____.
Answer: diagnoses
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

6) _____ is the study of word origins.
Answer: Etymology
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

7) _____ is a combining form meaning "air; lung."
Answer: Pneumon/o-
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

8) _____ is a combining form meaning "heart."
Answer: Cardi/o-
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

9) The suffix _____ means "process of recording."
Answer: -graphy
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

10) The prefix in the word bradycardia means "_____."
Answer: slow
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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11) The study of the heart is known as _____.
Answer: cardiology
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

12) A combining form contains a/an _____, a forward slash, a combining vowel, and a hyphen.
Answer: root
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

13) A/an _____ is always positioned at the end of a medical word.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

14) The combining form _____ means "stomach."
Answer: gastr/o-
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

15) The combining form _____ means "mind."
Answer: psych/o-
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

16) The combining form *arthr/o-* means "_____."
Answer: joint
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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17) The combining form *cutane/o-* means "_____."
Answer: skin
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

18) The combining form *therap/o-* means "_____."
Answer: treatment
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

19) The combining form *hepat/o-* means "_____."
Answer: liver
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

20) The combining form *mamm/o-* means "_____."
Answer: breast
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

21) The combining form *cost/o-* means "_____."
Answer: rib
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

22) The combining form *neur/o-* means "_____."
Answer: nerve
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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23) The combining form _____ means "uterus; womb."
Answer: uter/o-
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

24) The combining form _____ means "living organism; living tissue."
Answer: bi/o-
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

25) The combining form *enter/o-* means "_____."
Answer: intestine
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

26) The combining form *pleg/o-* means "_____."
Answer: paralysis
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

27) The combining form *ven/o-* means "_____."
Answer: vein
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

28) The combining form *later/o-* means "_____."
Answer: side
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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29) There are three different kinds of word parts: prefixes, combining forms, and _____.
Answer: suffixes
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

30) The combining vowel is deleted when the combining form joins to a _____ that begins with a vowel.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 16
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

31) A/an _____ is the word part that is found at the end of a medical word.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

32) The prefix *peri-* means "_____."
Answer: around
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

33) The prefix *brady-* means "_____."
Answer: slow
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

34) The prefix _____ means "before; in front of."
Answer: pre-
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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35) The prefix *tachy-* means "_____."
Answer: fast
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

36) The prefix _____ means "again and again."
Answer: re-
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

37) The prefix _____ means "above; upon."
Answer: epi-
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

38) The prefix _____ means "within."
Answer: intra-
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

39) The prefix *anti-* means "_____."
Answer: against
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

40) To define a medical word that contains a combining form and a suffix, you start with the meaning of the _____ first.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

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41) To define a medical word that contains a prefix, combining form, and suffix, you start with the meaning of the _____ first.
Answer: suffix
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

42) To form the plural of a singular Latin noun that ends in *-is*, you change the *-is* to _____.
Answer: -es
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

43) To form the plural of a singular Latin noun that ends in *-a*, you change the *-a* to _____.
Answer: -ae
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

44) To form the plural of a singular Greek noun that ends in *-nx*, you change the *-nx* to _____.
Answer: -nges
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

45) The combining form *abdomin/o-* means "_____."
Answer: abdomen
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

46) The combining form *medic/o-* means "_____."
Answer: medicine
Page Ref: 3
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

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47) The combining form *pelv/o-* means "_____ bone; pelvis."
Answer: hip
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

48) The combining form *spir/o-* means "_____; coil."
Answer: breathe
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

49) The combining form *muscul/o-* means "_____."
Answer: muscle
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

50) The prefix *epi-* means "_____; upon."
Answer: above
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

51) The prefix *hypo-* means "_____; deficient."
Answer: below
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

52) The medical word therapist contains the combining form *therap/o-*, which means "_____."
Answer: treatment
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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53) The medical word bilateral means "pertaining to _____ side(s)."
Answer: two
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

1.3 True/False Questions

1) Medical words are derived from several languages, including Latin and Greek.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Many medical words are from Latin or Greek words or other languages such as Dutch, French, and English.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

2) Not every medical word contains a combining form.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Some words, such as nurse, have no word parts.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

3) Prefixes and suffixes modify or clarify the meaning of a medical word.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Just like in regular English, prefixes and suffixes in medical words modify or clarify the meaning of the word.
Page Ref: 8, 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

4) Medical words only contain one combining form.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Medical words may contain one or more combining forms.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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5) Every medical word contains one suffix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Some words, such as nurse, have no word parts.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

6) Every medical word contains a prefix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Not every medical word contains a prefix; it is an optional word part.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

7) A prefix can be as small as a single letter.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: The prefix *a-* means "away from; without."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

8) In order to define a medical word, you must first find the meaning of the suffix, followed by the meaning of the prefix, and finally the meaning of the combining form.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: By putting the meanings of the word parts in this order, you get the definition of the medical word.
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

9) The suffixes *-ac*, *-al*, and *-ar* mean "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: Many suffixes mean "pertaining to."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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10) All medical and anatomical words have their origin in the Greek and Latin languages.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Some medical words originated in English, Dutch, French, and other languages.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

11) The suffix -*scopy* means "process of recording."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix -*graphy* means "process of recording."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

12) A neuroma is a tumor of a nerve.
Answer: TRUE
Explanation: *Neur/o*- means "nerve" and -*oma* means "tumor."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

13) Hypothyroidism is a disease caused by more-than-normal functioning of the thyroid gland.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: In hypothyroidism, the amount of thyroid hormone is below normal or deficient.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

14) The combining vowel gives meaning to the medical word.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form is the foundation of the medical word and gives meaning to the medical word. The combining vowel helps the combining form connect to another combining form or a suffix.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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15) A medical word always has a prefix, combining form, and suffix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: A medical word usually has a combining form and a suffix, but a prefix is an optional word part.
Page Ref: 7, 8, 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

16) The combining form *arthr/o-* means "joint."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

17) The combining form *cardi/o-* means "heart."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

18) The combining form *communicat/o-* means "listen and speak."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: *Communicat/o-* means "impart; transmit."
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

19) The combining form *cutane/o-* means "medicine."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: *Cutane/o-* means "skin."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

20) The combining form *esthes/o-* means "feeling; sensation."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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21) The combining form *gastr/o-* means "nerve."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: *Gastr/o-* means "stomach."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

22) The combining form *enter/o-* means "blood vessel."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: *Enter/o-* means "intestine."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

23) The combining form *hepat/o-* means "liver."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

24) The combining form *mamm/o-* means "liver."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form *mamm/o-* means "breast."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

25) The combining form *medic/o-* means "medicine."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 3
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

26) The combining form *enter/o-* means "intestine."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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27) The combining form *neur/o-* means "nerve."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

28) The combining form *pneumon/o-* means "breath."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form *pneumon/o-* means "air; lung."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

29) The combining form *psych/o-* means "mind."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

30) The combining form *thyroid/o-* means "thyroid gland."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

31) The combining form *tonsill/o-* means "tonsil."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

32) The combining form *urin/o-* has only one definition, which is "urine."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: It means "urine; urinary system."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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33) The combining form *ven/o-* means "venous."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form *ven/o-* means "vein."
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

34) Communication in any language consists of three language skills.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Communication consists of five language skills.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

35) There are three different kinds of word parts.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

36) The suffix is the foundation of a medical word.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The combining form is the foundation of a medical word.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

37) A suffix allows the combining form to join with other word parts.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: This is the job of the combining vowel, not the suffix.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

38) A medical word can only contain one combining form.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: A medical word can contain more than one combining form.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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39) Combining forms modify the meaning of the prefixes or suffixes.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Prefixes and suffixes modify the meaning of combining forms.
Page Ref: 8, 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

40) If present, a suffix is found at the beginning of the medical word.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: A suffix is always found at the end of a medical word.
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

41) The suffix -*ac* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

42) The suffix -*al* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

43) The suffix -*ary* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

44) The suffix -*ation* means "pertaining to."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix -*ation* means "being; having; process."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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45) The suffix -*ic* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

46) The suffix -*ous* means "pertaining to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

47) The suffix -*ism* means "disease from a specific cause; process."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

48) The suffix -*itis* means "infection of; inflammation of."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

49) The suffix -*megaly* means "disease."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix -*megaly* means "enlargement."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

50) The suffix -*oma* means "cancer."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix -*oma* means "mass; tumor."
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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51) The suffix -*osis* means "abnormal condition; process."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

52) The suffix -*pathy* means "disease."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

53) The suffix -*ectomy* means "to cut into."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix -*ectomy* means "surgical removal."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

54) The suffix -*graphy* means "procedure."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix -*graphy* means "process of recording."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

55) The suffix -*iatry* means "surgical removal."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix -*iatry* means "medical treatment."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

56) The suffix -*logy* means "study of."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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57) The suffix -*scopy* means "process of making an incision."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix -*scopy* means "process of using an instrument to examine."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

58) All medical words contain a prefix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Some medical words, such as *nurse*, do not contain any word parts.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

59) A prefix can be a single letter.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

60) If present, a prefix can be found either at the beginning or ending of a medical word.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: If present, a prefix is always at the beginning of a medical word.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

61) A prefix modifies the meaning of the suffix.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: A prefix modifies the meaning of a combining form.
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

62) The prefix *intra-* means "between."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *intra-* means "within."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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63) The prefix *peri-* means "around."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

64) The prefix *sub-* means "below; underneath; less than."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

65) The prefix *hyper-* means "below; deficient."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *hyper-* means "above; more than normal."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

66) The prefix *hypo-* means "above; more than normal."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *hypo-* means "below; deficient."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

67) The prefix *poly-* means "five."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *poly-* means "many; much."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

68) The prefix *brady-* means "fast."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *brady-* means "slow."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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69) The prefix *pre-* means "after; behind."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *pre-* means "before; in front of."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

70) The prefix *post-* means "before; in front of."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *post-* means "after; behind."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

71) The prefix *tachy-* means "slow."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The prefix *tachy-* means "fast."
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

72) When you combine word parts to build medical words, if the suffix begins with a vowel, delete the combining vowel on the combining form.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
Learning Outcome: 1.7
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

73) To define a medical word that contains a combining form and a suffix, you put the meaning of the suffix first, followed by the meaning of the combining form.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

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74) To define a medical word that contains a prefix, combining form, and suffix; you put the word part meanings in this order: the meaning of the prefix, the meaning of the suffix, the meaning of the combining form.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You put the word part meanings in this order: suffix, prefix, combining form.
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

75) Etymology is the study of word origins.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

76) To change a singular Latin noun that ends in *-a* into its plural form, you change the *-a* to *-ae*.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

77) To change a singular Latin noun that ends in *-us* into its plural form, you change the *-us* to *-is*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You change the *-us* to *-i.*
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

78) To change a singular Latin noun that ends in *-um* into its plural form, you change the *-um* to *-us*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You change the *-um* to *-a.*
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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79) To change a singular Latin noun (example: diagnosis) that ends in *-is* into its plural form, you change the *-is* to *-es*.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

80) To change a singular Greek noun that ends in *-nx* into its plural form, you change the *-nx* to *-a*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You change the *-nx* to *-nges.*
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

81) To change a singular Greek noun that ends in *-on* into its plural form, you change the *-on* to *-nges*.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: You change the *-on* to *-a.*
Page Ref: 6
Learning Outcome: 1.3
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

82) The combining form *abdomin/o-* means "abdomen."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

83) The combining form *later/o-* means "side."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

84) The combining form *spir/o-* means "breathe; coil."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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85) The combining form *therap/o-* means "therapy."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

86) The suffix *-logy* means "pertaining to."
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The suffix *-logy* means "study of."
Page Ref: 9
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

87) The combining form *muscul/o-* means "muscle."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

88) The prefix *re-* means "again and again, backward; unable to."
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Learning Outcome: 1.5
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

1.4 Essay Questions

1) Describe the process that is used to define a medical word.
Answer: First, identify each word part and then give its meaning. Then put the meanings of the word parts in order beginning with the suffix, followed by the prefix, and then the combining form. Finally, add small connecting words to make a correct and complete definition.
Page Ref: 14
Learning Outcome: 1.6
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Words: Divide, Build, Spell, and Pronounce

2) Why are so many medical words derived from Latin or Greek?
Answer: Both the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations advanced the study and the practice of medicine, and these Latin and Greek words remain a part of medical language today.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Language

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3) List the five separate language skills that are critical to communicate in medical language.
Answer: (1) reading, (2) listening/hearing, (3) thinking/analyzing/understanding, (4) writing/typing/spelling, and (5) speaking/pronouncing.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.1
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Language

4) Briefly explain the origins of medical words.
Answer: Many medical words are derived from ancient Latin and Greek words. Sometimes the words are very similar to the original Latin and Greek words. Some medical words are also derived from other languages, such as English, Dutch, and French.
Page Ref: 4
Learning Outcome: 1.2
LOD: Comprehension
Question Type: Medical Language

5) List three characteristics of a combining form.
Answer: (Only required to give three of the five listed here.)
· A combining form is a word part that is the foundation of a medical word.
· A combining form gives the word its main medical meaning.
· A combining form has a root, a forward slash, a combining vowel, and a final hyphen.
· Most medical words contain a combining form.
· Sometimes a medical word contains two or more combining forms.
Page Ref: 7
Learning Outcome: 1.4
LOD: Knowledge
Question Type: Medical Words: Singular and Plural Nouns and Word Parts

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