Quick and Easy Medical Terminology 10th edition Leonard Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: The main body of a word is called a:

A. suffix.
B. word root. (Correct)
C. combining vowel.
D. combining form.

Q: Latin roots are used to write words naming and describing:

A. diseases.
B. conditions.
C. diagnosis.
D. structures of the body. (Correct)

Q: When written alone, a prefix is usually followed by this to indicate that another word follows the prefix to make a complete word:

A. suffix.
B. comma.
C. hyphen. (Correct)
D. word root.

Q: A combining vowel is used:

A. when the suffix that follows begins with a consonant. (Correct)
B. when the suffix that follows begins with a vowel.
C. when there is no prefix.
D. when there is a prefix.

Q: Which word root is derived from the Greek word for “stone”?

A. Psych
B. Lith (Correct)
C. Or
D. Caud

Q: The punctuation mark that designates a combining form is a:

A. comma.
B. parenthesis.
C. diagonal slash. (Correct)
D. semicolon.

Q: The most frequently used combining vowel is:

A. o. (Correct)
B. a.
C. i.
D. e.

Q: How many syllables does the term ectasis have?

A. 2
B. 3 (Correct)
C. 4
D. 1

Q: The prefix "*a-*" means:

A. without. (Correct)
B. with.
C. under.
D. between.

Q: What is attached to the end of a word to modify its meaning?

A. Word root
B. Prefix
C. Combining vowel
D. Suffix (Correct)

Q: Learning the meanings of word parts:

A. is not important as long as every word is memorized.
B. is one of the most difficult tasks to master in health care.
C. should be done only if time allows.
D. eliminates the necessity of memorizing each new word encountered. (Correct)

Q: Borrowing of medical words from Latin or Green began around the year:

A. 1500. (Correct)
B. 1700.
C. 1800.
D. 1900.

Q: Latin and Green combined are the origin of what percentage of medical terms?

A. 40%
B. 50%
C. 70%
D. 90% (Correct)

Q: The suffix "*-itis*" means:

A. excision.
B. inflammation. (Correct)
C. reverse.
D. repair.

Q: A compound word is a word in which two of what are combined?

A. Suffixes
B. Prefixes

C. Combining vowels
D. Word roots (Correct)

Q: Eponyms are:

A. diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a person. (Correct)
B. diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a place.
C. always capitalized.
D. never capitalized.

Q: MD stands for:

A. modern doctor.
B. medical dentistry.
C. doctor of medicine. (Correct)
D. medical derivative.

Q: Which term is an example of a shortened word ?

A. Stat
B. Pap smear (Correct)
C. Foley catheter
D. CABG

Q: One common cause of misinterpretation of abbreviations is:

A. inconsistent standards for abbreviations.
B. incompetence of medical professionals.
C. misreading of handwriting. (Correct)
D. incompatibility with computer systems.

Q: In pharmacology, drugs are grouped into classes based on their:

A. major effects. (Correct)
B. potential for abuse.
C. color.
D. method of administration.

Q: A *plural* expresses that there is more than __ of something. *(Use only numeric characters in your answer.)*
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: 1

Q: Every medical term contains at least __ component parts. *(Use only numeric characters in your answer.)*
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: 2

Q: __ of medical terms may vary by different parts of the United States.
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: Pronunciation

Q: Many nouns that end with *s*, *ch*, and *sh* form their plurals by adding __.
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: es

Q: The plural of a noun ending in *nx* is __.
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: nges