Dental Terminology 4th edition Kindle Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 - Introduction to Dental Terminology

1. What is a homonym?
   a. Words with different spellings but the same meaning.
   b. Words that are the opposites of each other.
   c. Words with similar spellings but different meanings.
   d. Words that are similar in meaning.

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Homonyms are words that a similar in sounds and spellings but have different meanings.
b. Incorrect. Homonyms are words that a similar in sounds and spellings but have different meanings.
c. Correct. Homonyms are words that a similar in sounds and spellings but have different meanings.
d. Incorrect. Homonyms are words that a similar in sounds and spellings but have different meanings.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 2

2. What does cyanosis indicate?
   a. The yellowish coloration of something.
   b. The bluish coloration of something.
   c. The reddish coloration of something.
   d. The whitening of something.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Cyanosis indicates the bluish coloration of something.
b. Correct. Cyanosis indicates the bluish coloration of something.
c. Incorrect. Cyanosis indicates the bluish coloration of something.
d. Incorrect. Cyanosis indicates the bluish coloration of something.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 5

3. What is a suffix?
   a. It is added to the beginning of a word to influence the meaning.
   b. It is the foundation of the word.
   c. It is added to the end of a word to describe the word.
   d. It modifies a verb.

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. A suffix is added to the end of a word to describe the word.
b. Incorrect. A suffix is added to the end of a word to describe the word.
c. Correct. A suffix is added to the end of a word to describe the word.
d. Incorrect. A suffix is added to the end of a word to describe the word.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 9

4. Many medical terms have their origins in what?
   a. Old English
   b. Latin

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c. Spanish
d. German

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Many medical terms have their origins in Latin.
b. Correct. Many medical terms have their origins in Latin.
c. Incorrect. Many medical terms have their origins in Latin.
d. Incorrect. Many medical terms have their origins in Latin.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 11

5. Which of the following terms means “without teeth”?
a. Glossa
b. Gingivectomy
c. Bicuspid
d. Anodontia

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Anodontia means “without teeth.”
b. Incorrect. Anodontia means “without teeth.”
c. Incorrect. Anodontia means “without teeth.”
d. Correct. Anodontia means “without teeth.”

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 7

6. What is a prefix?
a. It is added to the beginning of a word to influence the meaning.
b. It is the foundation of the word.
c. It is added to the end of a word to describe the word.
d. It modifies a noun.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to influence the meaning.
b. Incorrect. A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to influence the meaning.
c. Incorrect. A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to influence the meaning.
d. Incorrect. A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to influence the meaning.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 4

7. A prefix denotes what?
a. Color and number
b. Condition and age
c. Direction and origin
d. Color and location

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. A prefix denotes color, size, degree, location, direction, and condition.
b. Incorrect. A prefix denotes color, size, degree, location, direction, and condition.
c. Incorrect. A prefix denotes color, size, degree, location, direction, and condition.

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d. Correct. A prefix denotes color, size, degree, location, direction, and condition.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 4

8. What does a suffix denote?
   a. Condition
   b. Pathology and procedures
   c. Degree
   d. Direction

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. A suffix can denote pathology and procedure.
b. Correct. A suffix can denote pathology and procedure.
c. Incorrect. A suffix can denote pathology and procedure.
d. Incorrect. A suffix can denote pathology and procedure.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 9

9. To pluralize a dental term, all of the following can be added except what?
   a. Ae
   b. Ices
   c. Sis
   d. S

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Ae, ices, and sis can be added to pluralize dental terms. A single s is not used to pluralize.
b. Incorrect. Ae, ices, and sis can be added to pluralize dental terms. A single s is not used to pluralize.
c. Incorrect. Ae, ices, and sis can be added to pluralize dental terms. A single s is not used to pluralize.
d. Correct. Ae, ices, and sis can be added to pluralize dental terms. A single s is not used to pluralize.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 11

10. What does the root word coronal mean?
   a. Tooth
   b. Mouth
   c. Crown
   d. Chemical

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Coronal means crown.
b. Incorrect. Coronal means crown.
c. Correct. Coronal means crown.
d. Incorrect. Coronal means crown.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 8

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Chapter 1 - Introduction to Dental Terminology

11. Which of the following root words means lip?
    a. Buccal
    b. Frenum
    c. Glossa
    d. Cheilo

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Cheilo means lip.
b. Incorrect. Cheilo means lip.
c. Incorrect. Cheilo means lip.
d. Correct. Cheilo means lip.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 8

12. Which of the following prefixes means “without”?
    a. Anti-
    b. Dis-
    c. Tachy-
    d. Contra-

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Contra- means “without.”
b. Incorrect. Contra- means “without.”
c. Incorrect. Contra- means “without.”
d. Correct. Contra- means “without.”

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 8

13. When using the “sound-like” syllables in parenthesis next to dental words, what do BOLD uppercase letters mean?
    a. The word has the second element of stress.
    b. The word receives the most emphasis.
    c. The word revives no emphasis.
    d. The word is the only word that is emphasized.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Bold uppercase letters mean the word receives the most emphasis.
b. Correct. Bold uppercase letters mean the word receives the most emphasis.
c. Incorrect. Bold uppercase letters mean the word receives the most emphasis.
d. Incorrect. Bold uppercase letters mean the word receives the most emphasis.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 3

14. Which of the following acronyms might be found in the text?
    a. CDA
    b. MeD
    c. USDA
    d. FBI

ANSWER: a

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FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. CDA, which is an acronym for Certified Dental Assistant, might be found in the text.
b. Incorrect. CDA, which is an acronym for Certified Dental Assistant, might be found in the text.
c. Incorrect. CDA, which is an acronym for Certified Dental Assistant, might be found in the text.
d. Incorrect. CDA, which is an acronym for Certified Dental Assistant, might be found in the text.

15. Which of the following suffixes means paralysis?
a. -phobia
b. -plegia
c. -tomy
d. -gnosis

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. -plegia means paralysis.
b. Correct. -plegia means paralysis.
c. Incorrect. -plegia means paralysis.
d. Incorrect. -plegia means paralysis.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 10

16. A root word almost always indicates what?
a. The involved body part
b. The degree
c. The procedure
d. The status

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. The root word almost indicates the involved body part.
b. Incorrect. The root word almost indicates the involved body part.
c. Incorrect. The root word almost indicates the involved body part.
d. ncorrect. The root word almost indicates the involved body part.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 4

17. Which of the following prefixes denotes color?
a. Poly-
b. Tri-
c. Hyper-
d. Albus-

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Albus- denotes color.
b. Incorrect. Albus- denotes color.
c. Incorrect. Albus- denotes color.
d. Correct. Albus- denotes color.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 5

18. Which of the following prefixes denotes quantity or number?

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a. Bi-
b. Cyano-
c. Iso-
d. Ab-

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. Bi- is a prefix that indicates quantity.
b. Incorrect. Bi- is a prefix that indicates quantity.
c. Incorrect. Bi- is a prefix that indicates quantity.
d. Incorrect. Bi- is a prefix that indicates quantity.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 6

19. A combining form is what?
a. A root word with a constant at the end.
b. A root word with a vowel at the end.
c. A root word with a prefix.
d. A root word with suffix.

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. A combining form is a root word with a vowel at the end.
b. Correct. A combining form is a root word with a vowel at the end.
c. Incorrect. A combining form is a root word with a vowel at the end.
d. Incorrect. A combining form is a root word with a vowel at the end.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 4

20. Which of the following prefixes denote an agent or person concerned?
a. -ent
b. -um
c. -ant
d. -olus

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. -ent denotes an agent or person concerned.
b. Incorrect. -ent denotes an agent or person concerned.
c. Incorrect. -ent denotes an agent or person concerned.
d. Incorrect. -ent denotes an agent or person concerned.

REFERENCES: Dental Terminology, 4e, pg. 10

21. Dye is a tooth or bridge pattern used in prosthodontic dentistry.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: Dye is a coloring material. Die is a pattern.

22. Axillary refers to an underarm site.

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a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: Axillary refers to an underarm site but sometimes is confused with auxiliary, which refers to a helping subsidiary.

23. Esthetics pertains to beauty.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: Esthetics pertains to beauty but sometimes is confused with anesthesia, which means loss of pain sensation.

24. Facial pertains to the face.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: Facial pertains to the face but sometimes is confused with fascial, which pertains to the fibrous membrane on muscles.

25. Palpation is a condition of racing or increased heartbeat.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: Palpation is the use of hand or finger pressure to locate/examine but sometimes is confused with palpitation, which refers to a racing heartbeat.

26. Suture refers to either a line where two bones unite or a stitch repairing a wound.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: The word “suture” has two meanings: either a line where two bones unite or a stitch repairing a wound.

27. An acronym is a word that is similar in sound and spelling to another word but has a different meaning.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: An acronym is an abbreviated form made up of the first letters of several words. A homonym is a word that is similar in sound and spelling to another word but has a different meaning.

28. An acronym is an abbreviated form made up of the first letters of several words.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

RATIONALE: An acronym is an abbreviated form made up of the first letters of several words but sometimes is confused

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with homonym, which refers to words that are similar in sound and spelling but have different meanings.

29. An eponym is an abbreviation made up of the first letter of several words.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: An eponym is a term that includes the name of the person who developed the procedure, discovered the anatomical area, or similar referent. An acronym is an abbreviation made up of the first letter of several words.

30. A prefix may be added at the end of the word root to modify the meaning.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False

RATIONALE: A prefix may be added to the beginning of the word root. A suffix is added at the end of a word root.

Match the prefix with its correct meaning.

a. Albus
b. Cyan/o
c. Erythr/o
d. Melan/o
e. Xanth/o

31. Yellow
ANSWER: e

32. Blue
ANSWER: b

33. Black
ANSWER: d

34. Red
ANSWER: c

35. White
ANSWER: a

Match the prefix with its correct meaning.

a. Hyper-
b. Hypo-
c. Macro-
d. Micro-
e. Pan-
f. Ultra-

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36. Large
ANSWER: c

37. Under/below
ANSWER: b

38. Small/minute
ANSWER: d

39. Over/excess
ANSWER: a

40. All around
ANSWER: e

41. Extreme/beyond
ANSWER: f

Match the root word with its correct meaning.
a. Apical
b. Buccal
c. Coronal
d. Dens
e. Distal
f. Glossa
g. Labial
h. Mesial
i. Orthos
j. Sstoma

42. Tooth
ANSWER: d

43. Farthest from the center
ANSWER: e

44. Tongue
ANSWER: f

45. Cheek
ANSWER: b

46. Middle
ANSWER: h

47. Crown

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ANSWER: c

48. Mouth
ANSWER: j

49. Lip
ANSWER: g

50. Apex of root
ANSWER: a

51. Straight/proper order
ANSWER: i

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