LaFleur Exploring Medical Language 12th edition Brooks Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: Medical language includes terms built from which of the following languages?

A. German and Russian
B. Italian and French
C. Greek and Latin (Correct)
D. Chinese and Japanese

Q2: A medical term formed from the first letters of the words in a phrase, which can be spoken as a whole word and usually contains a vowel, such as laser, is:

A. an eponym
B. modern language
C. built from the English language
D. an acronym (Correct)

Q3: A term named for a person or a place, such as Alzheimer disease named for the physician who first described the symptoms as seen in a patient, is:

A. an acronym
B. built from the English language
C. an eponym (Correct)
D. modern language

Q4: Terms not easily understood from the definition of word parts are categorized as:

A. Built from Word Parts
B. NOT Built from Word Parts (Correct)
C. Complementary
D. Greek and Latin

Q5: The term arthr/itis, which can be understood by the meaning of word parts is categorized as:

A. Built from Word Parts (Correct)
B. Complementary
C. NOT Built from Word Parts
D. Acronym

Q6: An eponym would fall into which category?

A. Modern Language
B. Built from Word Parts
C. Complementary
D. NOT Built from Word Parts (Correct)

Q7: The word part that contains the fundamental meaning of the word is the:

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

Q8: The word part that is attached to the beginning of a word root to modify its meaning is the:

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

Q9: The word part that is attached to the end of a word root to modify its meaning is the:

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

Q10: All medical terms built from word parts have at least one:

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

Q11: A combining form is made up of a:

A. word root and a combining vowel (Correct)
B. prefix and a combining vowel
C. combining vowel and a suffix
D. prefix and a word root

Q12: A combining vowel is used to:

A. ease word pronunciation (Correct)
B. modify the meaning of a word
C. make analyzing a word easier
D. make defining a word easier

Q13: The most common combining vowel is:

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

Q14: In the term arthr/itis, itis is the:

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

Q15: In the term sub/hepat/ic, which part is the prefix?

A. ic
B. sub (Correct)
C. hepat
D. hepat/o

Q16: In the term oste/o/arthr/o/pathy, which part is the suffix?

A. the second o
B. oste
C. arthr
D. pathy (Correct)

Q17: The o in arthr/o/pathy is the:

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

Q18: The learning technique that asks you to divide a medical term into word parts and label word parts and combining forms is referred to as:

A. Analyzing (Correct)
B. Defining
C. Building
D. Matching

Q19: When defining a medical term, one usually begins the definition with the:

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

Q20: Build the term defined as enlargement of the liver from word parts and combining forms with the following meanings: arthr/o = joint; hepat/o = liver; sub- = under, below; -ic = pertaining to; -itis = inflammation; -megaly = enlargement

A. sub/hepat/ic
B. arthr/itis
C. hepat/itis
D. hepat/o/megaly (Correct)