Essentials of Medical Language 4th edition Allan Test Bank

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Essentials of Medical Language 4th Edition by Allan CH01

ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) *Elements* of a medical term are the:

1) _____

A) individual parts of the word.
B) references to Greek or Roman origins.
C) multiple syllables of the word.
D) combining vowels of the word.
E) indicators that the word is plural.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

2) The *prefix* is:

2) _____

A) the core of the word.
B) found at the end of the word.
C) the beginning of some words.
D) the combining of the word.
E) rarely used in the medical language.

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Essentials of Medical Language 4th Edition by Allan CH01

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

3) The *core element* of any term is its:

3) _____

A) spelling.
B) root.
C) ending.
D) usage.
E) beginning.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

4) Which of the following elements is the root for the word *microcyte*?

4) _____

A) mic-
B) -crocyte
C) micro-
D) -cyte
E) -rocyte

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

5) Which of the following is the root for the medical term *respiratory*?

5) _____

A) respir-
B) -atory
C) -priatory
D) res-
E) spira-

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

6) The word element *cardi-* is an example of a:

6) _____

A) prefix.
B) root.
C) suffix.
D) main word.
E) combining vowel.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

7) The word element - *logy* is an example:

7) _____

A) of a prefix.
B) of a root.
C) of a suffix.
D) that is not a word element.
E) of a combining vowel.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

8) The word element *-ive* is an example:

8) _____

A) of a prefix.
B) of a root.
C) of a suffix.
D) that is not a word element.
E) of a combining vowel.

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Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

9) The plural form of the word for *armpit* is:

9) _____

A) axilla.
B) axillas.
C) axillary.
D) axillae.
E) axillaes.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

10) The singular form of the term that means a *wall dividing two cavities* is:

10) _____

A) corpus.
B) septum.
C) corpora.
D) septa.
E) corpa.

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Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

11) The plural of the word *diagnosis* is:

11) _____

A) diagnostic.
B) diagnosese.
C) diagnoses.
D) diagnose.
E) diagnos.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

12) *My/o* is an example of:

12) _____

A) the prefix at the beginning of some words.
B) the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix.
D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel.
E) the ending of some words.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

13) Which suffix refers to a doctor with a *specialty* practice?

13) _____

A) -ist
B) -logy
C) -itis
D) -est
E) -esty

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

14) In the term *gastric,* what is the suffix and what does the suffix mean *?*

14) _____

A) The suffix is gast- and it means a vapor.
B) The suffix is gas- and it means stomach.
C) The suffix is -tric and it means a joke.
D) The suffix is -stric and it mean pain.
E) The suffix is -ic and it means pertaining to.

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Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

15) In the term *hypotension*, what is the prefix and what does the prefix mean?

15) _____

A) The prefix is tension and it means stress.
B) The prefix is hypo and it means stress.
C) The prefix is hypo and it means less than normal.
D) The prefix is tension and it means less than normal.
E) The prefix is hypo and it means more than normal.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

16) In the term *bilateral,* what is the root and what does the root mean?

16) _____

A) The root is later and it means before.
B) The root is bi and it means side.
C) The root is bi and means one.
D) The root is later and it means side.
E) The root is ater and it means before.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

17) Choose the suffix that means *disease*.

17) _____

A) -logy
B) -pathy
C) -itis
D) -gram
E) -plasty

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

18) Which of the following suffixes means *pertaining to*?

18) _____

A) -logy
B) -um
C) -ary
D) -osa
E) -ia

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Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

19) Choose the suffix that means *the study of.*

19) _____

A) -ist
B) -ary
C) -ous
D) -logy
E) -um

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

20) Choose the term that means the structure *around the heart*.

20) _____

A) pericardium
B) endocardium
C) myocardium
D) electrocardiogram
E) cardiologist

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Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

21) Choose the term that means *pertaining to after birth.*

21) _____

A) postnatal
B) prenatal
C) natal
D) premature
E) postmature

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

22) Choose the term that means *condition of higher than normal blood pressure*.

22) _____

A) hypotension
B) microcytic
C) hypogastric
D) endocardium
E) hypertension

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Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

23) Which of the following is the correct form of the root for the word *pneumonia*?

23) _____

A) pne-
B) pneum-
C) pneumn-
D) pneumon-
E) pneumnon-

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

24) Which of the following words means *pertaining to above the stomach*?

24) _____

A) Epigastric
B) Hypergastric
C) Endogastric
D) Hypogastric
E) Perigastric

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Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

25) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

25) _____

A) Hypetension
B) Cardimyopathy
C) Pneumonothorax
D) Biolateral
E) Ilia

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

26) Choose the statement that is true of the *root* of a word.

26) _____

A) The elements "-ic" and "-um" are this type of element.
B) Every medical term has at least one root.
C) The root cannot be used to link two elements.
D) The root is usually "a" and "o."
E) A root will never appear at the beginning or the end of a term.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

27) As relates to the term *suffix*, which of the following is true?

27) _____

A) A suffix never appears at the end of a term.
B) Suffixes that are different can never have the same meaning.
C) A suffix is a group of letters attached to the end of a root or combining form.
D) If the suffix begins with a vowel, a combining vowel must be used.
E) Suffixes are sometimes used at the beginning of a word.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

28) The correct version of the combining form for *heart* is:

28) _____

A) *card/o.*
B) *my/o.*
C) *gastr/o.*
D) *cardi/o.*
E) *gastr/i.*

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

29) Which two prefixes are *opposites*?

29) _____

A) an- and con-
B) anti- and bi-
C) hyper- and hypo-
D) epi- and endo-
E) pre- and pro-

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

30) Which of the following statements is true about the *root* of a medical term?

30) _____

A) A medical term has only one root.
B) Adding a prefix at the end of the word modifies the root of the word to give it new meaning.
C) A root plus a combining vowel make a combining form.
D) The root is derived from the Chinese language.
E) A medical term does not have a suffix attached to the root.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

31) Which of the following statements is NOT true of *combining vowels*?

31) _____

A) A combining vowel can join a root to another root.
B) Examples of combining vowels are "o" and "a."
C) A combining vowel has no meaning of its own.
D) A combining vowel makes a word easier to pronounce.
E) The most commonly used combining vowel is "u" followed by "i."

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

32) Which of the following words has a prefix that means *around*?

32) _____

A) Endocardium
B) Hypogastric
C) Pericardium
D) Epigastric
E) Hypertension

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Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

33) Which of the following suffixes means *record*?

33) _____

A) -um
B) -al
C) -gram
D) -ion
E) -tic

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

34) An example of a word with two *combining forms* is:

34) _____

A) gastroenterology.
B) cardiology.
C) arthroplasty.
D) dermatology.
E) respiratory.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

35) Which of the following words has a suffix that means *the study of*?

35) _____

A) Gynecologist
B) Respiratory
C) Dermatology
D) Arthritis
E) Arthroplasty

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

36) Which of the following suffixes means *condition*?

36) _____

A) -ic
B) -tens
C) -ia
D) -de
E) -logy

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Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

37) Which of the following terms has a suffix that indicates *action?*

37) _____

A) Myocardium
B) Ischemia
C) Infarct
D) Cardiology
E) Infarction

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

38) An example of the use of a *prefix* in a medical term is:

38) _____

A) gastrectomy.
B) endocarditis.
C) gastroenterologist.
D) neurologist.
E) arthroplasty.

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Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

39) Which of the following statements is true?

39) _____

A) When you change a medical term from singular to plural, just add an "s" to any term.
B) Pronunciation of terms is best learned by reading the term repeatedly.
C) The suffix -ion means pertaining to.
D) The last step in analysis of a medical term is to identify the suffix.
E) Recognizing word elements helps in the process of dissecting the term.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Deconstruct (break down) medical terms into their elements.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

40) Which of the following terms means *air in the space that surrounds the lungs* in the chest?

40) _____

A) Pulmonary
B) Pneumonia
C) Thoracic
D) Pneumothorax
E) Pleural

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Question Details
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

41) Which of the following is a root that means *to breathe*?

41) _____

A) epi-
B) micro-
C) respir-
D) endo-
E) pneum-

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

42) In the term *bronchitis*, the root word means

42) _____

A) lung.
B) breathe.
C) inflammation.
D) bronchus.
E) condition of.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : Word Deconstruction
Gradable : automatic

43) Which of the following statements is true regarding a *prefix*?

43) _____

A) A prefix precedes a root to change its meaning.
B) Prefixes cannot have more than one meaning.
C) Prefixes never appear at the beginning of a term.
D) Every medical term has a prefix.
E) A prefix can sometimes be at the end of the word.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

44) Which of the following is true regarding a *root?*

44) _____

A) A combining form is the exact same as a root of a word.
B) Medical terms can contain only one root.
C) A root cannot end a term and may become a suffix.
D) A suffix is the same as the root.
E) A root can start a term and does not become a prefix.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

45) Which of the following terms has a prefix that means *below*?

45) _____

A) Perigastri
B) Endogastric
C) Anagastric
D) Epigastric
E) Hypogastric

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

46) A specialist who would treat a patient with pneumonia is a(n):

46) _____

A) bronchitis.
B) respiration.
C) pulmonologist.
D) urology.
E) neurologist.

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Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

47) Which of the following statements is true?

47) _____

A) The prefix post- means before.
B) The prefix epi- means above.
C) The prefix micro- means large.
D) The prefix peri- means before.
E) The prefix pre- means after.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

48) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

48) _____

A) Moture
B) Mycrocytic
C) Perinatal
D) Unilaterol
E) Gastrec

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Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

49) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

49) _____

A) Hipogastric
B) Cotrices
C) Lumin
D) Appendices
E) Carcinomias

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

50) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

50) _____

A) Thoraces
B) Lumins
C) Diagnosos
D) Axila
E) Arteriea

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Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

51) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

51) _____

A) Ganglias
B) Corpuses
C) Ovaries
D) Calyxes
E) Villies

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

52) Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

52) _____

A) Calyxes
B) Ischemec
C) Infarcte
D) Cardiomyopathy
E) Myocardeal

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Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

53) Which of the following definitions is correct?

53) _____

A) Ischemia is a blood condition, a blockage.
B) Myocardium is a structure of the stomach.
C) The axilla is the knee.
D) An electrocardiogram is a recording the brain.
E) Reflux is a forward flow.

Question Details
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

54) The root of axillary is from the Latin word for

54) _____

A) skin.
B) armpit.
C) toe.
D) bone.
E) knee.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

55) The combining form ur/o must have the following suffix added to mean the study of the urinary tract?

55) _____

A) -logist
B) -ial
C) -ic
D) -logy
E) -ous

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.03 Construct (build) medical terms from separate elements.
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Topic : Construction of Medical Words
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

56) Which of the following can be used as a combining vowel?

56) _____

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A) a, o, u, e, m
B) a, e, i, o
C) u, n, o, i
D) a, e, u, i, c
E) a, e, i, o, u

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

57) In the term *diagnosis*, what is the prefix and what does the prefix mean?

57) _____

A) The prefix is di- and it means heat.
B) The prefix is diag- and it means electricity.
C) The prefix is dia- and it means complete.
D) The prefix is diag- and it means skin.
E) There is no prefix in this word.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

58) Which of the following statements is true?

58) _____

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A) To analyze a medical term, reread the term and practice pronunciation in syllables.
B) Breaking a medical term down into basic elements or forms is called defining the term.
C) Every medical term will not have all the word elements (prefix, root, suffix).
D) The term endocarditis has two word elements.
E) The documentation that you write in a patient's record is for reference only. It is not a legal document.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

59) Which of the following statements is accurate concerning the term *neurologist*?
59) _____

A) "nyu" is where the pronunciation is stressed.
B) -logist is the study of.
C) Neuro- is the prefix.
D) -logist is one who studies and is a specialist in.
E) A neurologist is one who studies the heart.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

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60) Which of the following statements is true?

60) _____

A) A suffix is found in the middle of a word.
B) A combining form can never be followed by another root or combining form.
C) The combining form cannot precede a suffix.
D) In this text, the root is separated from the combining vowel by**/.**
E) The prefix can be found after a root.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

61) The medical term *p neumothorax* means

61) _____

A) the study of the skin.
B) fixation of a joint.
C) air in the chest.
D) difficulty swallowing.
E) study of the lung.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

62) The medical term *pulmonology* means:

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62) _____

A) the study of the lungs.
B) inflammation of the skin.
C) visual examination of the eye.
D) pertaining to the lungs.
E) professional in the study of the lungs.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

63) The medical term *prenatal* means

63) _____

A) pertaining to around the time of birth.
B) after the birth.
C) pertaining to birth.
D) pertaining to before the birth.
E) during the birth.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

64) The medical term *prognosis* means:

64) _____

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A) pertaining to or establishing a diagnosis.
B) pertaining to heart muscle.
C) to make a diagnosis.
D) disease of the heart muscle.
E) a forecast of the probable course and outcome of a disease.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

65) The medical term *intravenous* means

65) _____

A) the study of the heart.
B) pertaining to the inside a vein.
C) pertaining to the outside a vein.
D) lower part of the vein.
E) one of the bones of the spinal column.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

66) Which two word elements both mean the same thing?

66) _____

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A) Pulmon and respir
B) Pneum and pulmon
C) Cardi and pulmon
D) Respir and thorax
E) Ia and logy

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

67) Choose the term that correctly finishes the following sentence. "The patient is suffering from cardiomyopathy, so he needs to be referred to a _____."

67) _____

A) neurologist
B) pathologist
C) urologist
D) cardiologist
E) dermatologist

Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

68) Which prefix is needed to create the term *small cell*?

68) _____

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A) pre-
B) nat-
C) -cyte
D) -ic
E) micro-

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

69) Which is the correct medical term that means "pertaining to the axilla"?

69) _____

A) Axilial
B) Axillary
C) Axillae
D) Axelial
E) Axillas

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

70) The correct pronunciation for ischemic is:

70) _____

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A) ISK- key-mic.
B) ish - KEY- mic.
C) isk - key- MIC.
D) ISH - key - mik.
E) is - KEY - mik.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.06 Articulate the correct pronunciations of medical terms.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Pronunciation
Gradable : automatic

71) The definition for the medical term *ileum*:

71) _____

A) large wing-shaped bone at the upper and posterior part of the pelvis.
B) a thin wall separating two cavities or two tissue masses.
C) sticky secretion of cells in mucous membranes.
D) pertaining to the armpit.
E) third portion of the small intestine.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

72) The medical term *unilateral* means

72) _____

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A) pertaining to one side of the body only.
B) pertaining to both sides of the body.
C) pertaining to both organs.
D) pertaining to half of the organ.
E) pertaining to the entire organ.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

73) A baby born after 42 weeks of gestation is considered to be

73) _____

A) prenatal.
B) postnatal.
C) natal.
D) premature.
E) postmature.

Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

74) The medical term *hypertension* means

74) _____

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A) the area below the stomach.
B) an abnormally high body temperature or fever.
C) a decreased flow of blood.
D) elevated sugar content in the blood.
E) elevated blood pressure.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

75) The medical term *macrocyte* means

75) _____

A) large cell.
B) small cell.
C) after full development.
D) before full development.
E) lack of cells.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

76) A *prefix* is the

76) _____

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A) beginning of some words.
B) foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
C) vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix.
D) combination of a root and a combining vowel.
E) ending of some words.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

77) The *root* is the word element that is

77) _____

A) the beginning of some words.
B) the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
C) the ending of some words.
D) always followed by a combining vowel.
E) used to determine if the word is a noun or adjective.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

78) The s *uffix* is the word element that

78) _____

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A) is the beginning of some words.
B) is the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
C) will only appear at the end of the word.
D) must be a part of every term.
E) is found before the combining vowel.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

79) The word element *-logy* is an example of

79) _____

A) the beginning of some words.
B) the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix.
D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel.
E) the ending of some words.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

80) *Pre-* is an example of:

80) _____

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A) the beginning of some words.
B) the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
C) the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix.
D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel.
E) the ending of some words.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

81) *Gastr/o* is an example of:

81) _____

A) a prefix that appears at the beginning of a term.
B) an element from the cardiovascular system.
C) a suffix.
D) the combination of a root and a combining vowel.
E) the ending of some words.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

82) Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the term *electrocardiogram*?

82) _____

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A) Electro is the prefix and gram is the suffix.
B) The term relates to a chest x-ray.
C) The term contains a prefix, root, and suffix.
D) The term contains a prefix, root, combining form, and a suffix.
E) The term contains no prefix, two combining forms, and a suffix.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Topic : Medical Terms in Documentation and Communication
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

83) Pick the pair that is the correct plural spelling and definition:

83) _____

A) axilae - armpit.
B) septum - nose.
C) ganglia - swelling.
D) appendices - pelvic bone.
E) diagnosis - cause of disease.

Question Details
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

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84) The element known as the *combining form*

84) _____

A) can never begin a word.
B) is the foundation of the word that provides its meaning.
C) can only appear once in a term.
D) is the combination of two roots and a combining vowel.
E) is the ending of some words.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

85) The medical term d *ementia* means

85) _____

A) condition of the skin.
B) joint disease.
C) irreversible hearing loss.
D) visualization of the inside of the heart.
E) chronic, progressive, irreversible loss of intellectual and mental functions.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

86) Which of these terms can be applied to two different sites on the body?

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86) _____

A) Prostate
B) Urethra
C) Cervical
D) Gastric
E) Natal

Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

87) If you wanted to document the abdominal region above the stomach, you would use the term

87) _____

A) bilateral.
B) perinatal.
C) hypogastric.
D) lateral.
E) epigastric.

Question Details
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

88) When deconstructing a medical term, the first element you should identify is the

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88) _____

A) root.
B) prefix.
C) combining form.
D) suffix.
E) combining vowel.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

89) The meaning of the medical term *transfusion is*

89) _____

A) inflammation of a joint.
B) transfer of blood or a blood component from a donor to a recipient.
C) one of the bones of the spinal column.
D) inside a vein.
E) inflammation of the colon.

Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

90) The medical term *infusion* means

90) _____

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A) transfer of blood or a blood component from a donor to a recipient.
B) inside a vein.
C) intravenous introduction of a substance other than blood.
D) persistent low arterial blood pressure.
E) persistent high blood pressure.

Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

91) The elements in the term "cardiomyopathy" in order are

91) _____

A) a prefix, a root, and a suffix.
B) a root, a combining form, and a suffix.
C) a combining form, a root, and no suffix.
D) a combining form, a combining form, and a suffix.
E) a prefix, a combining form, and a suffix.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Learning Outcome : 01.04 Deconstruct (break down) medical terms into their elements.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Gradable : automatic

92) The correct pronunciation of "dementia" is

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92) _____

A) DE-ment-ia.
B) DE-men-sheah.
C) de-MENT-ia.
D) dee-MEN-she-ah.
E) de-men-SHE-ah.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.06 Articulate the correct pronunciations of medical terms.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Pronunciation
Gradable : automatic

93) *Heart disease* would be treated by which specialty?

93) _____

A) Cardiology
B) Dermatology
C) Gynecology
D) Neurology
E) Gastroenterology

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

94) An involuntary response to stimulus is a/an

94) _____

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A) reflex.
B) intravenous.
C) reflux.
D) pneumothorax.
E) infarction.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

95) Ischemia would best be described as

95) _____

A) disease of the heart muscle.
B) record of the heart's electrical signals.
C) sudden blockage of an artery.
D) lack of blood supply to tissue.
E) a fluid-filled cyst.

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

96) A *myocardial infarct* would be evaluated by a

96) _____

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A) neurologist.
B) dermatologist.
C) gynecologist.
D) cardiologist.
E) gastroenterologist.

Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

97) Pneumonia has the same meaning as

97) _____

A) pleurisy.
B) pneumonitis.
C) pulmonary.
D) pneumothorax.
E) pneumococcus.

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

98) Which of the following suffixes have the same meaning as *al?*

98) _____

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A) ic and ary
B) itis and otomy
C) ule and ia
D) ation and um
E) itis and emia

Question Details
Topic : Suffixes and Prefixes
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.02 Demonstrate the importance of suffixes and prefixes in forming medical terms
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Gradable : automatic

99) Which statement is true about the term "pneumothorax"?

99) _____

A) It has one suffix and one prefix.
B) It lacks a combining vowel.
C) Thorax is a combining form.
D) This term has one root and one combining form.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : 01.01 Select the roots, combining vowels, and combining forms of medical terms.
Topic : Roots, Combining Vowels, and Combining Forms
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

100) Which one of these terms is a diagnostic test?

100) _____

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A) Cardiomyopathy
B) Cardiology
C) Electrocardiogram
D) Myocardium
E) Cardiologist

Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

101) Choose the answer that correctly spells the word indicated by the pronunciation key **MACK**-roh-**SIT**-ik.

101) _____

A) macrositic
B) mackrositic
C) mackrocyt
D) maacrohcyte
E) macrocytic

Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 3 Hard
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : Pronunciation
Gradable : automatic

102) Which of the following terms means sticky secretion?

102) _____

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A) Mucus
B) Mucous
C) Prostate
D) Prostrate

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

103) Which of the following terms means pertaining to the mucosa?

103) _____

A) Mucus
B) Mucous
C) Prostate
D) Prostrate

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

104) Which of the following terms means organ surrounding the urethra at the base of the male urinary bladder?

104) _____

Essentials of Medical Language 4th edition Allan Test Bank

A) Mucus
B) Mucous
C) Prostate
D) Prostrate

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

105) Which of the following terms means to lay flat or to be overcome by physical weakness or exhaustion?

105) _____

A) Mucus
B) Mucous
C) Prostate
D) Prostrate

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

106) Which of the following terms means backward flow?

106) _____

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A) Reflux
B) Reflex
C) Ilium
D) Ileum

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

107) Which of the following terms means involuntary response to a stimuli?

107) _____

A) Reflux
B) Reflex
C) Ilium
D) Ileum

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

108) Which of the following terms means pelvic bone?

108) _____

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A) Reflux
B) Reflex
C) Ilium
D) Ileum

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

109) Which of the following terms means area of the small intestine?

109) _____

A) Reflux
B) Reflex
C) Ilium
D) Ileum

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

110) Which of the following terms means to determine the cause of a disease?

110) _____

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A) Diagnose
B) Ischemia
C) Prognosis
D) Infarct

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

111) Which of the following terms means lack of blood supply to a tissue?

111) _____

A) Diagnose
B) Ischemia
C) Prognosis
D) Infarct

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

112) Which of the following terms means to make a prediction on the probable outcome of a disease?

112) _____

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A) Diagnose
B) Ischemia
C) Prognosis
D) Infarct

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

113) Which of the following terms means an area of cell death resulting from blocked blood supply?

113) _____

A) Diagnose
B) Ischemia
C) Prognosis
D) Infarct

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Est Time : 3-5 minutes
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

114) Write the word that the pronunciation key is describing, **IN**-trah-**VEE**-nus.

114) _____

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Question Details
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Learning Outcome : 01.06 Articulate the correct pronunciations of medical terms.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Topic : Precision in Communication
Topic : Pronunciation
Gradable : automatic

115) The singular form of the word *ganglia*.

115) _____

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

116) The plural form of the name of the bones of the spinal column.

116) _____

Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

117) The plural form of the medical term *phalanx*.

117) _____

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Question Details
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Est Time : 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome : 01.05 Use correctly the plurals of medical terms.
Topic : Plurals
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

118) The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder.

118) _____

Question Details
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Precision in Communication
Gradable : automatic

119) Write the word that the pronunciation key is describing, **HIGH**-po-**TEN**-siv.

119) _____

Question Details
Difficulty : 2 Medium
Est Time : 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome : 01.07 Demonstrate precision and accuracy in documentation and other written and ve
Learning Outcome : 01.06 Articulate the correct pronunciations of medical terms.
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Topic : Precision in Communication
Topic : Pronunciation
Gradable : automatic

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Answer Key

Test name: CH01

1) A
Elements are the word parts such as roots, combining forms, prefixes and suffixes. They are used to build the word.
2) C
The prefix is the word element found at the beginning of the word. Not every word has a prefix, but it is a commonly used word element.
3) B

4) D
The root in the term *microcyte* is - *cyte*.
5) A
The root for the medical term is respir-.
6) B
Cardi is the word element that is a root. It means heart.
7) C
The word element *logy* is a suffix that means *study of*.
8) C
The word element -ive is a suffix that means *pertaining to, quality of or nature of*.
9) D
The singular form is axilla, therefore when making a word that ends in *a* plural, add an *e* to the end.
10) B
The singular form of the term that means a wall dividing two cavities is septum; septa is the plural form.
11) C

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When the word ends in *-is*, to make it plural, drop the *-is* and replace it with *-es*.

12) D

My/o is an example of the combination of a root and a combining vowel, and means muscle.

13) A

The suffix that refers to a doctor with a specialty practice is -ist.

14) E

In the term gastric, the suffix is -ic, which means pertaining to; the root is gastr- which means stomach.

15) C

In the term *hypotension*, the prefix is *hypo-* and it means less than normal.

16) D

The root of the word *bilateral* is *lat-,* which means side.

17) B

The suffix *-pathy* means disease. The suffix *-logy* means study of, the suffix *-itis* means inflammation, the suffix *-gram* means record, and the suffix *-plasty* means surgical repair of.

18) C

The suffix *-ary* means pertaining to. The suffix *-logy* means study of, the suffix *-um* means structure, the suffix - *osa* means full of or like, and the suffix *-ia* means condition.

19) D

The suffix *-logy* means study of. The suffix *-ist* means specialist, the suffixes *-ary* and *-ous* mean pertaining to, and the suffix *-um* means structure.

20) A

The term pericardium means structure (-um) around (peri-) the heart (card/i).

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21) A
The term postnatal means pertaining to (-al) after (post-) birth (nat-).
22) E
The term hypertension means condition of (-ion) higher than normal (hyper-) pressure (-tens-).
23) D
The correct form of the root for the word *pneumonia* is pneumon-.
24) A
The term epigastric means pertaining to (-ic) above (epi-) the stomach (gastr-).
25) E
The term ilia (plural for ilium). The correct spellings for the other words are hypertension, cardiomyopathy, pneumothorax, and bilateral.
26) B
Every term has at least one root. The terms "-ic" and "-um" are suffixes. The root will often link elements. The letters "a" and "o" are considered to be combining vowels. The root can appear at any area of the term.
27) C
A suffix is a group of letters found at the end of a root or combining form.
28) D
The combining form for *heart* is *cardi/o*.
29) C
The prefix hyper- means *above* and the prefix hypo means *below*.
30) C
A root becomes a combining form when a vowel is added to it. A medical term can have more than one root. A prefix is an element that is added to the beginning of the word, not the end. The root is derived from the Latin or Greek languages. Suffixes are added to the root at the end of the word.

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31) E
The most commonly used combining vowel is "o" followed by "a".
32) C
The term pericardium has the prefix *epi-* which means *around*.
33) C
The suffix *-gram* means record. The suffix *-um* means structure, the suffix *-al* means pertaining to, the suffix *-ion* means action or condition, and the suffix *-tic* means pertaining to.
34) A
Gastroenterology has two combining forms: *gastr/o* (stomach) and intestines (*enter/o*).
35) C
The term *dermatology* is the term that contains the suffix *-logy*, which means *study of.*
36) C
The suffix *-ia* means condition.
37) E
The term *infarction* has the suffix *-ion* which means *action*.
38) B
The term *endocarditis* has the prefix *endo-* which means within. All the other terms begin with word elements that are either roots or combining forms.
39) E
By recognizing word elements, remembering their meanings, and then relating the meanings to understanding.
40) D
The term *pneumothorax* means air in the space around lungs. There is no word part that directly translates into *the space around the lungs*. However the thorax is the body cavity that surrounds the lungs.
41) C

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The root *respir-* means breathe. The prefix *epi-* means above, the prefix *micro-* means small, the prefix *endo-* means within, the root *pneum-* means lung.

42) D

The root word of *bronchitis* is *bronch-* which means bronchus. The bronchus is a tube or airway of the lung.

43) A

A prefix is the word part that appears at the front of the word to change its meaning.

44) E

A root can begin a word. A prefix is not always the beginning of a word.

45) E

In the term *hypogastric*, the prefix is *hypo-* that means *below*.

46) C

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs. A pulmonologist is a specialist in the treatment of lung diseases. Therefore, a pulmonologist would treat a patient that has pneumonia.

47) B

The prefix epi- means above.

48) C

The term that is spelled correctly is perinatal. The correct spellings of the other words are mature, microcytic, unilateral, and gastric.

49) D

The word that is spelled correctly is appendices. The correct spellings of the other words are hypogastric, cortices, lumen, and carcinomas.

50) A

The word spelled correctly is thoraces which is the plural of thorax. The correct spelling of the other words should be lumina, diagnosis, axilla, and artery.

51) C

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The correctly spelled word is ovaries. The correct spelling of the other words is ganglia, corpora (plural form of corpus), and villi (plural of villus).

52) D

The word spelled correctly is cardiomyopathy. The correct spelling of the other words are calices, ischemic, infarct, and myocardial.

53) A

Ischemia is the blockage of blood flow. The myocardium is cardiac muscle. The axilla is the armpit. An electrocardiogram is a recording of the electricity of the heart. Reflux is a backward flow.

54) B

The root of axillary is axill- which means armpit.

55) D

By adding the suffix -logy, the new word is urology which means the study of the urinary tract.

56) E

The combining vowels are a, e, i, o, u. M, N, and C are consonants, not vowels.

57) C

The prefix dia- means complete. Diagnosis means complete knowledge.

58) C

Every medical term will not have all of the word parts. Sometimes it will be one word based on a Latin word, such as septum which means partition.

59) D

The suffix *-logist* is one who studies and is a specialist in something. A neurologist would be one who studies and is a specialist in the nerves.

60) D

In this text, the root is separated by the combining vowel by a /. The root plus the / and combining vowel is called the combining form.

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61) C
Pneumothorax means air in the chest.
62) A
The medical term pulmonology means study of (-logy) of the lungs (pulmon/o).
63) D
The medical term prenatal means pertaining to (-al) before (pre-) birth (-nat-).
64) E
The medical term prognosis means project forward, similar to forecast, (pro-) knowledge of a knowledge of an abnormal condition (-gnosis).
65) B
The term intravenous means pertaining to (-ous) the inside (intra-) of a vein (ven-).
66) B
The root words pnuem and pulmon both mean lungs.
67) D
Because the patient has a heart condition, cardiomyopathy, they need to see a cardiologist, a specialist in heart disease.
68) E
The medical term that means small cell is micro- (small) -cyte (cell).
69) B
Axillary is the medical term that means pertaining the axilla.
70) E
The pronunciation of ischemic has emphasis on KEY.
71) E
The ileum is the third portion of the small intestine. The ilium is part of the pelvis bone.
72) A

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Unilateral means pertaining to (-al) one (uni-) side (lat-) of the body only.
73) E
A baby born after 42 weeks of gestation is considered to be postmature.
74) E
The term hypertension means elevated blood pressure.
75) A
The term macrocyte means large (macro-) cell (-cyte).
76) A
A prefix is the word element that is found at the beginning of some words.
77) B
The root provides the meaning for the word. The beginning of the word is the prefix. The ending of the word is the suffix. The combining form is the root followed by a / and a combining vowel. The suffix determines if the word is a noun or adjective.
78) C
The suffix is the word element found at the end of some words. The word element found at beginning of the word is the prefix. The root provides the meaning for the word and is often used with a combining vowel. A suffix is not a required component of every word.
79) E
The word element -logy is a suffix which is found at the end of some words.
80) A
The word element pre- is a prefix which is found at the beginning of some words. The word element pre- is a suffix which is found at the beginning of some words.
81) D

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The word element *gastr/o* is a combining form because it contains a root and a combining vowel: the root "gastr-", " /", and a combining vowel, "o".

82) E

In the term *electrocardiogram*, electr/o is a combining form, cardi/o is a combining form, and -gram is the suffix.

83) C

Ganglia is the plural form of ganglion and it means swelling.

84) B

The combining form is the combination of a root and a combining vowel.

85) E

Dementia is the chronic, progressive, irreversible loss of intellectual and mental functions.

86) C

Cervical means neck. It can mean the neck that connects the head to the trunk. It can also mean the cervix of the uterus.

87) E

The term epigastric means pertaining to (-ic) above (epi-) the stomach (gastr-).

88) D

The definition of the word usually starts with the suffix.

89) B

A transfusion is the transfer of blood or a blood component from a donor to a recipient.

90) C

An infusion is an intravenous introduction of a substance other than blood.

91) D

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The medical term cardiomyopathy deconstructed to be *cardi/o* (a combining form), *my/o* (combining form), and *-pathy* (suffix).
92) D
The correct pronunciation for demential is dee-MEN-she-ah, which emphasis on the pronunciation on MEN.
93) A
Heart disease is treated by a person who specializes in cardiology, study of the heart.
94) A
Infarction is the sudden blockage of an artery.
95) D
Ischemia is the lack of blood supply to tissue.
96) D
A cardiologist would evaluate a myocardial (heart muscle) infarct (death).
97) B
Pneumonitis is the inflammation of the lung. A pneumonia is also an inflammation of the lung due to a pathogen, such as a virus or bacterium.
98) A
The suffixes *al*, *ic*, and *ary* all mean pertaining to.
99) D
The term pneumothorax means air in the chest. Its elements are pneum/o (combining form) and thorax (root).
100) C
The electrocardiogram is a diagnostic test that evaluates the electrical activity of the heart.
101) E
The correct spelling of the word is macrocytic.
102) A

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Mucus is the substance secreted from the mucous glands. The term mucous is used to describe the mucosa, the tissue that secretes the mucus. The prostate is the organ found only in males. To be prostrate means to lay flat.

103) B
Mucus is the substance secreted from the mucous glands. The term mucous is used to describe the mucosa, the tissue that secretes the mucus. The prostate is the organ found only in males. To be prostrate means to lay flat.

104) C
Mucus is the substance secreted from the mucous glands. The term mucous is used to describe the mucosa, the tissue that secretes the mucus. The prostate is the organ found only in males. To be prostrate means to lay flat.

105) D
Mucus is the substance secreted from the mucous glands. The term mucous is used to describe the mucosa, the tissue that secretes the mucus. The prostate is the organ found only in males. To be prostrate means to lay flat.

106) A
Reflux is the backward flow of a substance, a reflex is an involuntary response. The ilium is a bone of the pelvis, the ileum is a specific section of the small intestine.

107) B
Reflux is the backward flow of a substance, a reflex is an involuntary response. The ilium is a bone of the pelvis, the ileum is a specific section of the small intestine.

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108) C
Reflux is the backward flow of a substance, a reflex is an involuntary response. The ilium is a bone of the pelvis, the ileum is a specific section of the small intestine.

109) D
Reflux is the backward flow of a substance, a reflex is an involuntary response. The ilium is a bone of the pelvis, the ileum is a specific section of the small intestine.

110) A
To diagnose is to determine the cause of disease. A prognosis is a prediction of the course of the disease. Ischemia is reduced blood flow to a tissue. If the blood flow stops, the tissue it should bring blood to could die, or infarct.

111) B
To diagnose is to determine the cause of disease. A prognosis is a prediction of the course of the disease. Ischemia is reduced blood flow to a tissue. If the blood flow stops, the tissue it should bring blood to could die, or infarct.

112) C
To diagnose is to determine the cause of disease. A prognosis is a prediction of the course of the disease. Ischemia is reduced blood flow to a tissue. If the blood flow stops, the tissue it should bring blood to could die, or infarct.

113) D
To diagnose is to determine the cause of disease. A prognosis is a prediction of the course of the disease. Ischemia is reduced blood flow to a tissue. If the blood flow stops, the tissue it should bring blood to could die, or infarct.

114) intravenous

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The pronunciation key shows the proper pronunciation for the term intravenous.

115) ganglion

The singular form of ganglia is ganglion.

116) vertebrae

The singular form of the bone found in the spinal column is a vertebra, the plural form is vertebrae.

117) phalanges

When the medical term ends in *-x*, to change the word to a plural form, drop the *-x* and replace it with *-ges*.

118) ureter

The ureter is the tube that connects the kidney to the bladder.

119) hypotensive

The pronunciation key is demonstrating the term hypotensive.

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