Medical Terminology Mastering the Basics 2nd edition Destafano Test Bank

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1. ch01_exam_001
Match each word part with its meaning. Use each answer only once.

[k] 1. fast
[a] 2. slow
[j] 3. within
[i] 4. around
[h] 5. after
[g] 6. many
[f] 7. toward
[b] 8. away from
[m] 9. above normal
[e] 10. below normal

a. brady-
b. ab-
c. hemi-
d. para-
e. hypo-
f. ad-
g. poly-
h. post-
i. peri-
j. intra-
k. tachy-
l. inter-
m. hyper-

2. ch01_exam_002
Match each word part with its meaning. Use each answer only once.

[e] 1. pain
[a] 2. disease
[d] 3. swelling
[h] 4. surgical repair
[f] 5. inflammation
[c] 6. process of observing
[b] 7. process of recording
[i] 8. abnormal condition
[g] 9. study of

a. -pathy
b. -graphy
c. -scopy
d. -edema
e. -algia
f. -itis
g. -logy
h. -plasty
i. -osis

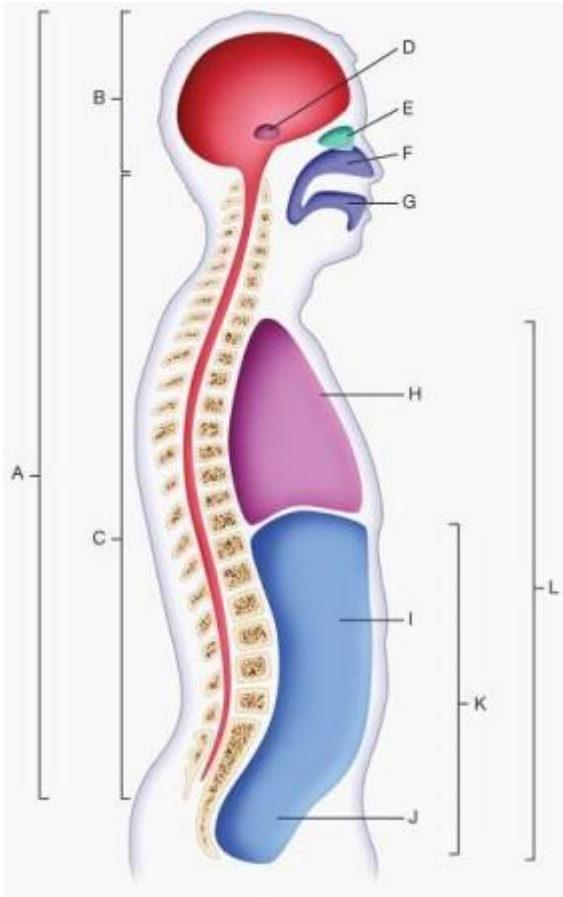
3. ch01_exam_003
Match each word part with its meaning. Use each answer only once.

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[j] 1. fungus
[b] 2. heart
[e] 3. skin
[d] 4. blood vessel
[h] 5. throat
[a] 6. stomach
[f] 7. nerve
[c] 8. intestines
[g] 9. skull
[i] 10. gland

a. gastr/o
b. cardi/o
c. enter/o
d. angi/o
e. dermat/o
f. neur/o
g. crani/o
h. pharyng/o
i. aden/o
j. myc/o

4. ch01_exam_004
Identify the body cavities shown in the illustration by matching the letters to the terms.



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[e] 1. abdominal cavity
[b] 2. abdominopelvic cavity
[l] 3. cranial cavity
[j] 4. middle ear
[d] 5. nasal cavity
[a] 6. oral cavity
[k] 7. orbital cavity
[g] 8. pelvic cavity
[i] 9. spinal cavity
[h] 10. thoracic cavity
[f] 11. ventral cavity

a. G
b. K
c. A
d. F
e. I
f. L
g. J
h. H
i. C
j. D
k. E
l. B

5. ch01_exam_005
Match each body part with the body system to which it belongs. Use each answer only once.

[j] 1. lungs
[h] 2. thyroid gland
[c] 3. esophagus
[a] 4. skeletal muscles
[g] 5. skin
[b] 6. joints
[k] 7. blood vessels
[d] 8. spinal cord
[f] 9. ovaries
[i] 10. kidneys
[e] 11. spleen

a. muscular system
b. skeletal system
c. digestive system
d. nervous system
e. lymphatic system
f. reproductive system
g. integumentary system
h. endocrine system
i. urinary system
j. respiratory system
k. cardiovascular system

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6. ch01_exam_006
The Romans were the first to study medicine and formulate a systematized vocabulary.

a. True
*b. False

7. ch01_exam_007
Most medical terms are derived from Greek and Latin.

*a. True
b. False

8. ch01_exam_008
All medical terms consist of a prefix, suffix, and root word.

a. True
*b. False

9. ch01_exam_009
Removing or changing the prefix in a medical term can completely change its meaning.

*a. True
b. False

10. ch01_exam_010
Suffixes can indicate different types of medical procedures.

*a. True
b. False

11. ch01_exam_011
To form the plurals of medical terms ending in *x*, simply add *-es*.

a. True
*b. False

12. ch01_exam_012
The word *bronchi* rhymes with *key*.

a. True
*b. False

13. ch01_exam_013
In the letter combination *ae*, as in the word *bursae*, only the second vowel is pronounced.

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*a. True
b. False

14. ch01_exam_014
In anatomical position, a person is lying flat on the back.

a. True
*b. False

15. ch01_exam_015
The transverse plane divides the body into upper and lower sections.

*a. True
b. False

16. ch01_exam_016
Supine means "lying facedown."

a. True
*b. False

17. ch01_exam_017
The orbital cavity is the largest in the body.

a. True
*b. False

18. ch01_exam_018
The exact locations of body organs vary from person to person.

*a. True
b. False

19. ch01_exam_019
In the term *quadrant*, the prefix *quad-* means "five."

a. True
*b. False

20. ch01_exam_020
There are 12 body systems in the body.

a. True
*b. False

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21. ch01_exam_021
A(n) ____ is a word part that comes before the root word in a medical term.

Correct Answer(s):
a. prefix

22. ch01_exam_022
A(n) ____ is a word part that comes after the root word in a medical term.

Correct Answer(s):
a. suffix

23. ch01_exam_023
A(n) ____ is the word part that provides the main meaning of a medical term.

Correct Answer(s):
a. root word
b. combining form

24. ch01_exam_024
A vowel that links word parts is known as a(n) _____ vowel.

Correct Answer(s):
a. combining

25. ch01_exam_025
Anatomical ____ are imaginary lines that divide the body into front and back or left and right sections.

Correct Answer(s):
a. planes

26. ch01_exam_026
Body ____ are spaces in the body that protect and support internal organs.

Correct Answer(s):
a. cavities

27. ch01_exam_027
The abdominopelvic region is commonly divided into four sections, called ____.

Correct Answer(s):
a. quadrants

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28. ch01_exam_028
The front, or anterior, of a person's body is known as the ____ side.

Correct Answer(s):
a. ventral

29. ch01_exam_029
The posterior, or back, of a person's body is known as the ____ side.

Correct Answer(s):
a. dorsal

30. ch01_exam_030
A medical term named after a person, typically the person who invented or described the thing being named, is known as an _____.

a. acronym
*b. eponym
c. anatomical term
d. integumentary term

31. ch01_exam_031
When combining word parts to form a medical term, a ____ is typically used to join the parts together.

a. hyphen
*b. vowel
c. suffix
d. prefix

32. ch01_exam_032
Which of the following is *not* true of prefixes?

a. They can indicate the quantity or size of something.
b. They can indicate a specific number.
c. They can indicate position, direction, or location.
*d. They can be placed at the front or the back of a word.

33. ch01_exam_033
The correct plural form of the word *appendix* is ____.

*a. appendices
b. appendici
c. appendixes
d. appendicae

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34. ch01_exam_034
To form the plurals of words ending in *-um*, such as *bacterium* and *ovum*, ____.

a. add the letter *s*
b. add an apostrophe and the letter *s*
c. drop the suffix and add *-i*
*d. drop the suffix and add *-a*

35. ch01_exam_035
In which of the following terms is the letter *p* not silent?

*a. dyspnea
b. psoriasis
c. pneumonia
d. psychosomatic

36. ch01_exam_036
The prefix *hypo-* in the words *hypoglycemic*, *hypoallergenic*, and *hypothyroidism* means "____."

*a. lower than normal
b. higher than normal
c. within or between
d. near or through

37. ch01_exam_037
A pulmonologist studies the ____.

a. liver
b. heart
*c. lungs
d. glands

38. ch01_exam_038
A person with *tachycardia* suffers from ____.

a. stomach problems
b. skin problems
c. a bone disease
*d. a heart condition

39. ch01_exam_039
Which of the following conditions involves inflammation?

*a. diverticulitis
b. neurasthenia
c. sarcoma

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d. bradykinesia

40. ch01_exam_040
Which of the following does *not* refer to a surgical procedure?

a. angioplasty
b. ileostomy
*c. echocardiogram
d. hysterectomy

41. ch01_exam_041
Anatomical planes may be described as ____ that divide the body into sections.

a. cavities in the body
b. organs of the body
c. directional terms
*d. imaginary lines

42. ch01_exam_042
The ____ plane divides the body into left and right sides.

a. transverse
b. coronal
*c. sagittal
d. lateral

43. ch01_exam_043
The ____ plane divides the body into front and back halves.

a. transverse
*b. coronal
c. sagittal
d. lateral

44. ch01_exam_044
When describing body parts or positions, medical professionals first visualize the patient in the _____ position.

a. prone
b. supine
c. lateral
*d. anatomical

45. ch01_exam_045
The opposite of *anterior* is ____.

a. ventral

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*b. dorsal
c. superior
d. lateral

46. ch01_exam_046
The *dorsal* side of a person is also known as the ____ view.

*a. posterior
b. anterior
c. superior
d. inferior

47. ch01_exam_047
It is correct to say that the cranial cavity is ____ to the pelvic cavity.

a. posterior
*b. superior
c. anterior
d. proximal

48. ch01_exam_048
The lower leg is ____ when compared to the thigh.

*a. distal
b. proximal
c. lateral
d. superior

49. ch01_exam_049
The abbreviations RUQ, LUQ, RLQ, and LLQ refer to ____.

a. four different body cavities
b. four different body systems
*c. four areas of the abdominopelvic region
d. four planes that divide the human body

50. ch01_exam_050
The abdominopelvic cavity may be divided into how many regions?

a. 2
b. 6
c. 8
*d. 9

51. ch01_exam_051
Which of these refers to an area at the top of the abdominal cavity?

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a. the iliac regions
b. the lumbar regions
c. the umbilical region
*d. the epigastric region

52. ch01_exam_052
The chest cavity is also known as the ____ cavity.

a. ventral
b. cranial
*c. thoracic
d. epigastric

53. ch01_exam_053
Explain why most medical terms have Greek and Latin roots. What other languages do medical terms come from?

Correct Answer:
The ancient Greeks were the first to study medicine and to formulate a systematized vocabulary. When the Roman Empire began to displace Greek civilization, Roman scholars adopted Greek medical terms. They modified many of these terms to fit the alphabet and grammar of their language, Latin. Medical terms also derive from the modern languages of English, French, and German.

54. ch01_exam_054
List the steps to take when analyzing a medical term.

Correct Answer:
(1) Divide the term into its word parts: prefix, root word and combining vowel, and suffix. (2) Define each word part. (3) Arrange the word parts in the correct order. Begin with the suffix; then go back to the beginning of the term and work your way across to figure out the term's meaning.

55. ch01_exam_055
Break down the term *cardiologist* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:
cardi / o / logist; specialist in the study and treatment of the heart

56. ch01_exam_056
Break down the term *neuropathy* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:
neur / o / pathy; disease of the nerves

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57. ch01_exam_057
Break down the term *gastroenteritis* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:
gastr / o / enter / itis; inflammation of the stomach and intestines

58. ch01_exam_058
Break down the term *angiogram* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:
angi / o / gram; image (X-ray photograph) of the blood vessels

59. ch01_exam_059
Break down the term *appendectomy* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:
append / ectomy; surgical removal of the appendix

60. ch01_exam_060
Write the plural form of the term *index*.

Correct Answer(s):
a. indices

61. ch01_exam_061
Write the plural form of the term *diagnosis*.

Correct Answer(s):
a. diagnoses

62. ch01_exam_062
Write the plural form of the term *fungus*.

Correct Answer(s):
a. fungi

63. ch01_exam_063
Write the plural form of the term *larynx*.

Correct Answer(s):
a. larynges

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64. ch01_exam_064
Write the plural form of the term *sarcoma.*

Correct Answer(s):
a. sarcomata

65. ch01_exam_065
Write the plural form of the term *sinus.*

Correct Answer(s):
a. sinuses

66. ch01_exam_066
Write the plural form of the term *vertebra.*

Correct Answer(s):
a. vertebrae

67. ch01_exam_067
There are two types of diacritical marks, or accent marks, used in this book to indicate how medical terms should be pronounced: the macron (long bar, as in ē) and the breve (curved line, as in ĕ). Explain what these marks mean.

Correct Answer:
The macron indicates a long vowel sound, and the breve indicates a short vowel sound.

68. ch01_exam_068
Name and describe the four anatomical planes. Why are they useful?

Correct Answer:
The four anatomical planes are the sagittal plane (divides the body into left and right sections), the midsagittal or median plane (divides the body down the middle into left and right sections), the frontal or coronal plane (divides the body into front and back halves), and the transverse plane (divides the body into top and bottom halves). The planes are useful because they divide the body into sections. Professionals can use the sections as points of reference when talking about areas of the body.

69. ch01_exam_069
Define the pair of opposite terms: *anterior/posterior.*

Correct Answer:
Anterior (also known as *ventral*) means "toward the front of the body," and *posterior* (*dorsal*) means "toward the back of the body." For example, the stomach is anterior to the spine.

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70. ch01_exam_070
Define the pair of opposite terms: *anteroposterior/posteroanterior.*

Correct Answer:
Anteroposterior means "from the front to the back," and *posteroanterior* means "from the back to the front." For example, a surgeon might make a posteroanterior cut when operating on a person's back.

71. ch01_exam_071
Define the pair of opposite terms: *inferior/superior.*

Correct Answer:
Inferior, or *caudal*, means "closer to the tailbone, or bottom of the body," while *superior*, or *cephalic*, means "closer to the top of the body." The lungs are superior to the kidneys.

72. ch01_exam_072
Define the pair of opposite terms: *internal/external.*

Correct Answer:
Internal refers to organs and other structures deep inside the body, while *external* refers to the skin, eyes, and other organs visible on the outside of the body.

73. ch01_exam_073
Define the pair of opposite terms: *proximal/distal.*

Correct Answer:
A part that is closer to the point where a limb attaches to the body is *proximal*, and the part that is farther from the attachment point is *distal*. For example, the wrist is distal to the elbow, but proximal to the fingers.

74. ch01_exam_074
Define the pair of opposite terms: *supine/prone.*

Correct Answer:
Supine means "lying on the back with the palms facing up." and *prone* means "lying facedown with the palms downward."

75. ch01_exam_075
Describe two different ways that anatomists commonly divide the abdominopelvic cavity. Which system is used by healthcare professionals? Which is used by anatomists, and why?

Correct Answer:
The abdominopelvic cavity may be divided into four quadrants (the left upper, right upper, right lower, and left lower quadrants) or nine regions (right and left hypochondriac regions; epigastric region; right

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and left lumbar regions; umbilical region; right and left iliac regions; and hypogastric region). The quadrant system is commonly used by healthcare professionals. The region system is preferred by anatomists because it is more precise.

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