# *Medical Terminology - Mastering Word Building 1st edition Brassington Test Bank*

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## Chapter 1: Elements of Medical Words

1. Which term refers to the main component of a medical word?
A. Suffix
B. Prefix
C. Eponym
D. Root

ANS: D

2. Which element is at the beginning of a medical term?
A. Prefix
B. Suffix
C. Eponym
D. Root

ANS: A

3. Where in a medical term is a suffix found?
A. At the beginning
B. Within the word root
C. At the end
D. Between the prefix and the word root

ANS: C

4. Word roots are described as:
A. changing a word to a noun.
B. making a word plural.
C. retaining the central meaning of the word element.
D. naming a disease or procedure after a person.

ANS: C

5. The combining vowel of a medical word root will be retained if:
A. the suffix starts with a consonant.
B. the suffix starts with a vowel.
C. the prefix ends with a consonant.
D. the prefix ends with a vowel.

ANS: A

6. Words that name a person, place, or thing are called:
A. verbs.
B. nouns.
C. adjectives.

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D. adverbs.

ANS: B

7. The purpose of an adjective is to:
A. describe a noun.
B. be an action word in a sentence.
C. name a person, place, or thing.
D. connect a suffix to a word root.

ANS: A

8. Which term is a noun?
A. Cartilaginous
B. Cardium
C. Dermatological
D. Atrioventricular

ANS: B

9. Which term is an adjective?
A. Matrix
B. Ilium
C. Nephron
D. Neurological

ANS: D

10. What part of the term *osteoarthritis* refers to bone?
A. thritis
B. itis
C. osteo
D. arth

ANS: C

11. Which combining form means “vein”?
A. Arthr/o
B. Arteri/o
C. Phleb/o
D. Pulmon/o

ANS: C

12. The combining form encephal/o refers to the:
A. head.

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B. brain.
C. stomach.
D. skin.

ANS: B

13. Which area of study focuses on joints?
A. Hematology
B. Nephrology
C. Osteology
D. Arthrology

ANS: D

14. An osteoid tumor would be found in:
A. bone tissue.
B. cartilage.
C. skin.
D. the stomach.

ANS: A

15. A chondrocyte is a cell that makes up:
A. bone tissue.
B. cartilage.
C. blood.
D. the brain.

ANS: B

16. The term *neuropathy* refers to a disease of the:
A. bones.
B. muscles.
C. blood.
D. nerves.

ANS: D

17. What does the combining form gastr/o refer to?
A. Pancreas
B. Kidneys
C. Stomach
D. Intestines

ANS: C

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18. What does the combining form my/o refer to?
A. Muscle
B. Nerves
C. Spleen
D. Ovaries

ANS: A

19. Which letter is most commonly used to link a word root to a suffix?
A. I
B. O
C. E
D. A

ANS: B

20. Which combining form refers to cartilage?
A. Hemat/o
B. Dermat/o
C. Chondr/o
D. Enter/o

ANS: C

21. What part of the body does the combining form hepat/o refer to?
A. Brain
B. Heart
C. Pancreas
D. Liver

ANS: D

22. Which type of medical specialist studies the lungs?
A. Pulmonologist
B. Cardiologist
C. Gastroenterologist
D. Nephrologist

ANS: A

23. A patient who has a kidney stone would see a(n):
A. myologist.
B. osteologist.
C. gastroenterologist.
D. nephrologist.

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ANS: D

24. Which combining form means “artery”?
A. Arthr/o
B. Arteri/o
C. Phleb/o
D. Enter/o

ANS: B

25. The term enteric means “pertaining to the”:
A. liver.
B. brain.
C. stomach.
D. intestines.

ANS: D

26. Which combining form means “pancreas”?
A. Ren/o
B. Enter/o
C. Nephr/o
D. Pancreat/o

ANS: D

27. The term *cardiomyopathy* refers to a disease of the:
A. liver and pancreas.
B. heart muscle.
C. large and small intestine.
D. bones and cartilage.

ANS: B

28. Which combining form means “lung”?
A. Cardi/o
B. Enter/o
C. Pulmon/o
D. My/o

ANS: C

29. Which two combining forms share one meaning?
A. Nephr/o and ren/o
B. Arthr/o and encephal/o
C. Gastr/o and enter/o

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D. Arteri/o and phleb/o

ANS: A

30. The combining forms mast/o and mamm/o both mean:
A. kidney.
B. blood.
C. skin.
D. breast.

ANS: D

31. A patient who has nerve pain would most likely see a:
A. neurologist.
B. myologist.
C. gastroenterologist.
D. pulmonologist.

ANS: A

32. A patient has been diagnosed with hepatomegaly. This means the patient has an enlarged:
A. heart.
B. pancreas.
C. stomach.
D. liver.

ANS: D

33. Which combining form would be used in relation to bone tissue?
A. Hemat/o
B. Oste/o
C. Nephr/o
D. Ur/o

ANS: B

34. Which combining form would be used in relation to urine?
A. My/o
B. Hepat/o
C. Nephr/o
D. Ur/o

ANS: B

35. The terms *dermatology*, *dermabrasion*, and *subcutaneous* all refer to the:
A. brain.

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B. heart.
C. skin.
D. kidney.

ANS: C

36. The term *mastitis* refers to inflammation of the:
A. skin.
B. stomach.
C. breast.
D. kidney.

ANS: C

37. Which term would be used to describe a condition that affects both the liver and the kidneys?
A. Atrioventricular
B. Gastroesophageal
C. Cardiovascular
D. Hepatorenal

ANS: D

38. A cardiothoracic surgeon specializes in conditions involving the:
A. heart and chest.
B. stomach and pancreas.
C. kidneys and bladder.
D. liver and abdomen.

ANS: A

39. The combining forms hemat/o and hem/o both mean:
A. blood.
B. breast.
C. skin.
D. kidney.

ANS: A

40. The term *gastroesophageal* means:
A. disruption in the functions of the stomach and esophagus.
B. pertaining to the stomach and esophagus.
C. cancer in the stomach and esophagus.
D. locating the stomach and esophagus.

ANS: B

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41. Which term would be used to describe a condition that affects the heart and the lungs?
A. Atrioventricular
B. Gastroesophageal
C. Hepatorenal
D. Cardiopulmonary

ANS: D

42. A patient who has difficulty with blood clotting is most likely to see which medical specialist?
A. Hepatologist
B. Nephrologist
C. Hematologist
D. Pulmonologist

ANS: C

43. Which term means “surgical removal of the breast”?
A. Mastectomy
B. Mammography
C. Myology
D. Myalgia

ANS: A

44. Kidney failure would be diagnosed by a:
A. hepatologist.
B. nephrologist.
C. phlebotomist.
D. neurologist.

ANS: B

45. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “a” plural?
A. Dropping the a and adding ices
B. Adding an e after the a
C. Dropping the a and adding es
D. Adding an i after the a

ANS: B

46. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “ex” plural?
A. Dropping the ex and adding ices
B. Adding an es after the ex
C. Dropping the ex and adding an a
D. Adding an i after the ex

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ANS: A

47. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “um” plural?
A. Dropping the um and adding ices
B. Adding an s after the um
C. Dropping the um and adding an a
D. Adding ies after the um

ANS: C

48. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “us” plural?
A. Adding ies after the us
B. Adding an es after the us
C. Dropping the us and adding an a
D. Dropping the us and adding an i

ANS: D

49. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “en” plural?
A. Dropping the en and adding ices
B. Dropping the en and adding ina
C. Adding ies after the en
D. Adding mata after the en

ANS: B

50. What is the plural form of *mammography*?
A. Mammographye
B. Mammographyi
C. Mammographys
D. Mammographies

ANS: D

51. What is the plural form of *hemolysis*?
A. Hemolysices
B. Hemolyses
C. Hemolysae
D. Hemolysina

ANS: B

52. What is the plural form of *foramen*?
A. Foramenae
B. Foramenices
C. Foramens

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D. Foramina

ANS: D

53. What is the singular form of *hematomata*?
A. Hematoma
B. Hematome
C. Hematomin
D. Hematomex

ANS: A

54. What is the singular form of *appendices*?
A. Appendy
B. Appendium
C. Appendix
D. Appendice

ANS: C

55. What is the singular form of *thoraces*?
A. Thorax
B. Thorace
C. Thoracis
D. Thoraxon

ANS: A

56. A medical term that begins with a C is pronounced with a soft C if the C is followed by:
A. a.
B. e.
C. o.
D. u.

ANS: B

57. A medical term that begins with a C is pronounced with a hard C if the C is followed by:
A. e.
B. i.
C. o.
D. y.

ANS: C

58. A medical term that begins with a K or Ch is pronounced as a:
A. soft C.

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B. soft G.
C. hard G.
D. hard K.

ANS: D

59. A medical term that begins with an X is pronounced as:
A. Z.
B. K.
C. S.
D. G.

ANS: A

60. How is the beginning of the term *chromosome* pronounced?
A. Sk, like skill
B. Soft Ch, like chatter
C. Soft C, like circle
D. K, like kick

ANS: D

61. How is the beginning of the term *psychiatry* pronounced?
A. P, like penny
B. S, like soap
C. Sk, like skill
D. Y, like yellow

ANS: B

62. How is the end of the word root in the term *esophageal* pronounced?
A. F, like fancy
B. G, like green
C. J, like jelly
D. P, like penny

ANS: C

63. How is the end of the word root in the term *pharyngalgia* pronounced?
A. F, like fancy
B. G, like green
C. J, like jelly
D. P, like penny

ANS: B

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64. How is the beginning of the term *scleroderma* pronounced?
A. Sk, like skill
B. Sc, like scene
C. Soft Ch, like chatter
D. L, like lake

ANS: A

65. How is the beginning of the term *pneumothorax* pronounced?
A. P, like penny
B. M, like money
C. U, like universe
D. N, like new

ANS: D

66. How is the beginning of the term *cytoskeleton* pronounced?
A. Ch, like chatter
B. K, like kick
C. S, like soap
D. Sk, like skill

ANS: C

67. All medical terms must have a prefix.

ANS: False

68. A hematologist is a specialist who studies blood.

ANS: True

69. The term *dermatologist* is an example of an eponym.

ANS: False

70. The plural of *ganglion* is *ganglia*.

ANS: True

71. The plural of *lumen* is *lumens*.

ANS: False

72. If a medical term begins with J, Ge, or Gi, it is pronounced with a "j" sound.

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ANS: True

73. The suffixes -ology and -ium make a word into a(n) _____.

ANS: noun

74. A(n) _____ is an incision into the veins.

ANS: phlebotomy

75. The term for anything pertaining to both the heart and the lungs is _____.

ANS: cardiopulmonary

76. The combining forms dermat/o, derm/o, and _____ all pertain to the skin.

ANS: cutane/o

77. The singular form for *appendices* is _____.

ANS: appendix

78. Bell's palsy, Crohn's disease, and Graves' disease are all examples of _____.

ANS: eponyms

79. Match the following plural suffix with the singular term it would apply to. All answer choices are to be used once.
1. -ies
2. -es
3. -a
4. -aces
5. -mata

A. Thorax
B. Sarcoma
C. Hematology
D. Ganglion
E. Thrombostasis

ANS: 1-C, 2-E, 3-D, 4-A, 5-B

80. Match the following medical terms with the sound they begin with. All answer choices are to be used once
1. Xerosis
2. Germination

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3. Pharynx
4. Polyp
5. Psoriasis

A. S
B. J
C. P
D. Z
E. F

ANS: 1-D, 2-B, 3-E, 4-C, 5-A

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