Medical Terminology Systems 9th edition Masters Test Bank

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Medical Terminology Systems

A Body Systems Approach — 9th Edition

Test Bank — All Chapters

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Ch01-Basic Elements of a Medical Word

1. [Multiple Choice]

Most medical word roots are derived from

A. Latin and French.
B. German and Latin.
C. Spanish and French.
✓ **D. Latin and Greek.**
E. Russian and Latin.

2. [Multiple Choice]

The word root for liver is

A. mast.
✓ **B. hepat.**
C. oste.
D. my.
E. trache.

3. [Multiple Choice]

Which is an example of a word root linking a suffix that begins with a vowel?

A. Cardi/o/centesis
B. Enter/o/lysis
C. Therm/o/meter
✓ **D. Scler/osis**
E. Cardi/o/megaly

4. [Multiple Choice]

The word root in a medical term usually indicates a(n)

A. position.
B. number.
C. condition.
✓ **D. anatomical structure.**
E. procedure.

5. [Multiple Choice]

Which element is a word root?

✓ **A. nephr**
B. nephro
C. nephros
D. nephrotomy
E. tomy

6. [Multiple Choice]

Arthr/o is an example of a

A. suffix.

✓ **B. combining form.**

C. word root.

D. prefix.

E. combining vowel.

7. [Multiple Choice]

The term stomat/itis means

A. inflammation of the stomach.

B. inflammation of the liver.

C. inflammation of the face.

✓ **D. inflammation of the mouth.**

E. inflammation of the skin.

8. [Multiple Choice]

A combining form (CF) is a word root plus a

A. prefix.

B. suffix.

✓ **C. vowel.**

D. word root.

E. consonant.

9. [Multiple Choice]

The CF for joint is

A. oste/o.

B. chondr/o.

C. -ist.

✓ **D. arthr/o.**

E. -osis.

10. [Multiple Choice]

A CF is used to link a suffix that begins with a/the

A. letter o.

B. connecting vowel.

C. prefix.

D. vowel.

✓ **E. consonant.**

11. [Multiple Choice]

In cardi/o/centesis, cardi/o is a

✓ **A. combining form.**

B. prefix.

C. word root.

D. suffix.

E. vowel.

12. [Multiple Choice]

In the word pelvimetry, the combining vowel is

✓ **A. i.**

B. e.

C. y.

D. pelvi.

E. metry.

13. [Multiple Choice]

In mast/o/pexy, the o is a

A. combining form.

B. prefix.

✓ **C. combining vowel.**

D. suffix.

E. word root.

14. [Multiple Choice]

Which element is commonly used for ease of pronunciation?

A. Combining form

✓ **B. Combining vowel**

C. Prefix

D. Suffix

E. Word root

15. [Multiple Choice]

Which vowel is most commonly attached to word roots to create a CF?

A. a

B. e

C. i

✓ **D. o**

E. u

16. [Multiple Choice]

Which suffix means inflammation?

A. -megaly

B. -oma

C. -ia

✓ **D. -itis**

E. -ous

17. [Multiple Choice]

In the word thermometer, meter is a(n)

A. adjective.

B. prefix.

C. combining form.

D. compound word.

✓ **E. suffix.**

18. [Multiple Choice]

Word endings are called

A. prefixes.

✓ **B. suffixes.**

C. vowels.

D. consonants.

E. word roots.

19. [Multiple Choice]

In medical terminology, a suffix usually indicates

A. position, direction, color, number, or negation.

✓ **B. procedure, condition, disease, or part of speech.**

C. position, direction, or color.

D. color, number, condition, or disease.

E. procedure, condition, or negation.

20. [Multiple Choice]

A medical word consisting of more than one word root joined together with an o is a(n)

A. simple word.

B. adjective.

✓ **C. compound word.**

D. disease.

E. condition.

21. [Multiple Choice]

Oste/o/chondr/itis is an example of a

A. suffix that begins with a consonant.

B. simple word.

✓ **C. compound word.**

D. medical word containing a prefix.

E. word with only one word element.

22. [Multiple Choice]

Which is an example of a CF linked to a word root?

A. gastr/itis

B. gastr/o/dynia

✓ **C. gastr/o/esophag/itis**

D. gastr/o/megaly

E. gastr/oma

23. [Multiple Choice]

When building a compound word, the first element is usually a

A. combining vowel.

B. consonant.

C. vowel.

✓ **D. combining form.**

E. suffix.

24. [Multiple Choice]

Define a medical word by first defining the

A. prefix.

✓ **B. suffix.**

C. middle part of the word.

D. combining form.

E. word root.

25. [Multiple Choice]

Which word means inflammation of the joints?

A. oste/itis

B. chondr/itis

✓ **C. arthr/itis**

D. oste/o/arthr/itis

E. oste/o/chondr/itis

26. [Multiple Choice]

Vowels marked with a macron (-) indicate a

A. short sound.

B. stress.

C. silent letter.

✓ **D. long sound.**

E. diphthong.

27. [Multiple Choice]

The letter combination ps at the beginning of a word (as in psychosis) is pronounced

A. “pee.”

B. “eff.”

✓ **C. “ss.”**

D. “sh.”

E. “see.”

28. [Multiple Choice]

The oe in roentgen is pronounced

✓ **A. “eh.”**

B. “oy.”

C. “uh.”

D. “oh.”

E. “ah.”

29. [Multiple Choice]

In medical terms, ch (as in cholera) is usually pronounced

A. “chal.”
B. “cha.”
✓ **C. “k.”**
D. “aitch.”
E. “see.”

30. [Multiple Choice]

In the terms bronchi and fungi, the i is pronounced

A. “ah.”
B. “ee.”
✓ **C. “eye.”**
D. "ay."
E. "eh."

31. [Multiple Choice]

Which prefix means before or in front of?

A. retro-
✓ **B. pre-**
C. super-
D. micro-
E. post-

32. [Multiple Choice]

Which element is located at the beginning of a medical word?

A. Word stem
B. Combining vowel
C. Suffix
✓ **D. Prefix**
E. Combining form

33. [Multiple Choice]

Which element is a prefix?

A. abdomin
B. abdomino
C. tomy
D. abdomen
✓ **E. hyper**

34. [Multiple Choice]

In macroglossia (“large tongue”), macro- is a

A. consonant.
B. suffix.
C. word root.
✓ **D. prefix.**

E. combining form.

35. [Multiple Choice]

Which term contains a prefix?

A. gastritis
B. hepatoma
C. cardiology
✓ **D. monocyte**
E. nephritis

36. [Multiple Choice]

Which suffix means cell?

A. -megaly
✓ **B. -cyte**
C. -ia
D. -oma
E. -ous

37. [Multiple Choice]

The term gastr/o/megaly means

✓ **A. enlargement of the stomach.**
B. enlargement of the liver.
C. enlargement of the nose.
D. enlargement of the mouth.
E. enlargement of the kidney.

38. [Multiple Choice]

In cutaneous (pertaining to the skin), “cutane” is a

A. prefix.
B. suffix.
✓ **C. word root.**
D. combining form.
E. combining vowel.

39. [Multiple Choice]

Which word is built correctly?

A. nephr/dynia
✓ **B. my/algia**
C. aden/o/oid
D. gastr/plasty
E. py/rrhea

40. [True/False]

Compound words may consist of two or more word roots.

A.
B.

41. [True/False]

A word root + o results in a CF.

A.
B.

42. [True/False]

Gastr/o is a CF.

A.
B.

43. [True/False]

A CF consists of a prefix plus a word root.

A.
B.

44. [True/False]

A CF consists of a word root and a vowel.

A.
B.

45. [True/False]

The combining vowel e is commonly used to form medical words.

A.
B.

46. [True/False]

A combining vowel always connects a word root to a suffix.

A.
B.

47. [True/False]

A combining vowel is usually an i.

A.
B.

48. [True/False]

All suffixes begin with a vowel.

A.
B.

49. [True/False]

In medical terminology, a suffix usually describes a position or direction.

A.
B.

50. [True/False]

When a word changes from singular to plural form, the word's suffix is the part that changes.

A.

B.

51. [True/False]

All medical words contain a prefix.

A.

B.

52. [True/False]

Gastroenterologist is an example of a compound word.

A.

B.

53. [True/False]

When defining a medical word, first define the suffix.

A.

B.

54. [True/False]

Most medical words have Greek or Spanish origins.

A.

B.

55. [True/False]

When adding a suffix that begins with a vowel, the CF, rather than the word root, precedes the suffix.

A.

B.

56. [True/False]

There are four basic rules for building medical words.

A.

B.

57. [True/False]

The four elements used to form medical words are word roots, prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms.

A.

B.

58. [True/False]

In the word salpingitis, the g is a hard sound.

A.

B.

59. [True/False]

In the word syncope, the final e is pronounced as a separate syllable.

A.

B.

60. [True/False]

Pronunciation guidelines are included on the inside back cover of the textbook.

A.
B.

61. [True/False]

In the term psychiatric, the p is pronounced as a hard p.

A.
B.

62. [Matching]

Match the word elements with their meanings.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.
G.
H.
I.

63. [Essay]

Match the word elements with their meanings.1. many, much2. muscle3. nose4. mouth5. without, not6. condition7. backward, behind8. after9. under, belowA. poly-B. an-C. -iaD. muscul/oE. nas/oF. retro-G. stomat/oH. sub-I. post-

64. [Matching]

Match the word elements with their meanings.

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.
G.
H.
I.

Ch02-Suffixes

1. [Multiple Choice]

The suffix -malacia means

A. expansion.
B. bone.
C. swelling.
✓ **D. softening.**
E. formation.

2. [Multiple Choice]

The suffix -trophy means

A. paralysis.
B. displacement.
C. stricture.
✓ **D. development, nourishment.**
E. accomplishment.

3. [Multiple Choice]

The suffix -penia means

✓ **A. decrease, deficiency.**
B. fixation.
C. prolapse.
D. production.
E. pain.

4. [Multiple Choice]

Which suffix means suture?

A. -rrhapy
B. -centesis
C. -rrhagia
✓ **D. -rrhaphy**
E. -rrhexis

5. [Multiple Choice]

The suffix -edema means

A. vomiting.
B. softening.
C. condition.
✓ **D. swelling.**
E. tumor.

6. [Multiple Choice]

Which suffix means binding, fixation (of a bone or joint)?