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Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

Multiple Choice

1. The main part of a word is the:
A. suffix.
B. combining vowel.
C. prefix.
D. root.
Answer: D
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2. A prefix is found:
A. at the beginning of a word.
B. after the root.
C. at the end of a word.
D. after a suffix.
Answer: A
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3. The *ist* in the word *anatomist* is a(n):
A. root.
B. adjective.
C. suffix.
D. combining vowel.
Answer: C
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4. Compound words have two or more:
A. adjectives.
B. suffixes.
C. nouns.
D. roots.
Answer: D
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5. Which of the following is a compound word?
A. automotive
B. cafeteria
C. wheelchair
D. laboratory
Answer: C
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6. A root with a vowel added for pronunciation makes a(n):
A. adverb.
B. combining form.
C. suffix.
D. foreign term.
Answer: B
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7. Most medical terms come from Greek and:
A. French.
B. Latin.
C. German.
D. Swedish.
Answer: B
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8. Which of the following has a long vowel?
A. day
B. met
C. inner
D. bug
Answer: A
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9. Which of the following has a short vowel?
A. play
B. end
C. own
D. try

Answer: B
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10. Which of the following has a soft *c*?
A. card
B. pace
C. cap
D. pact
Answer: B
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11. Which of the following has a hard *g*?
A. pager
B. geriatric
C. genius
D. rag
Answer: D
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12. Which of the following has *ch* pronounced in the same way as in *chemistry*?
A. chain
B. chalk
C. character
D. touch
Answer: C
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13. The *pn* in the word *pneumatic* is pronounced like:
A. p.
B. n.
C. pr.
D. s.
Answer: B
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14. The *ps* in the word *psychic* is pronounced like:

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A. s.
B. pn.
C. k.
D. pr.
Answer: A
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15. The *dys-* in the word *dystrophy* is pronounced like:
A. dice.
B. des.
C. dis.
D. dos.
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16. The correct spelling of the adjective for *pharynx* is:
A. pharynxeal.
B. pharynxic.
C. pharyngeal.
D. pharyngal.
Answer: C
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17. The adjective for *thorax* is:
A. thoracic.
B. thoraxic.
C. thoraxial.
D. thorageal.
Answer: A
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18. The correct spelling for a word that means “a bursting forth of blood” is:
A. hemorhage.
B. hemorrage.
C. hemorage.
D. hemorrhage.
Answer: D
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19. The word for the passage of watery stool is:
A. diarhea.
B. diarrhea.
C. diarhagia.
D. diarrhagia.
Answer: B
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20. The combining vowel is usually:
A. a.
B. e.
C. i.
D. o.
Answer: D
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21. Which of the following is a suffix that does not mean “condition of”?
A. -ism
B. -ia
C. -al
D. -sis
Answer: C
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22. The suffix in the word *insomnia* is:
A. in.
B. mnia.
C. a.
D. ia.
Answer: D
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23. The suffix in *dysentery* is:
A. y.
B. tery.
C. enter.

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D. dys.
Answer: A
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24. The suffix in *sclerosis* is:
A. ros.
B. sis.
C. scler.
D. o.
Answer: B
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25. Which of the following is not an adjective suffix?
A. -ile
B. -ist
C. -ous
D. -form
Answer: B
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26. The adjective for *neurosis* is:
A. neurotic.
B. neurosic.
C. neurosal.
D. neuric.
Answer: A
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27. Which of the following is *not* an adjective?
A. dietary
B. cardiac
C. ovum
D. febrile
Answer: C
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28. Which of the following is *not* an adjective?
A. cutaneous
B. obstetrics
C. physiologic
D. skeletal
Answer: B
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29. Which of the following is *not* an adjective?
A. pharmacy
B. pelvic
C. topical
D. rheumatoid
Answer: A
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30. The adjective suffix in *virile* is:
A. le.
B. brile.
C. ile.
D. rile.
Answer: C
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31. Which of the following means “like or resembling a toxin”?
A. toxism
B. toxia
C. toxist
D. toxoid
Answer: D
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32. The ending *-logy* in *cardiology* means:
A. specialist.
B. study of.
C. condition of.
D. similar to.
Answer: B

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33. The word *anatomist* means:
A. the study of anatomy.
B. one who specializes in anatomy.
C. the science of anatomy.
D. the art of dissection.
Answer: B
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34. A specialist in pediatrics is a:
A. pediatrist.
B. pedologist.
C. pediatrician.
D. pediatrologist.
Answer: C
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35. The plural of *diagnosis* is:
A. diagnoses.
B. diagnostic.
C. diagnosae.
D. diagnosus.
Answer: A
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36. The plural of *nucleus* is:
A. nuclear.
B. nuclei.
C. nucleum.
D. nuclea.
Answer: B
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37. The plural of *ovum* is:
A. ovon.
B. ovas.

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C. ova.
D. ovules.
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38. The plural of *vertebra* is:
A. vertebral.
B. vertebrae.
C. vertebrum.
D. vertebrai.
Answer: B
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39. The singular of *fungi* is:
A. fungal.
B. fungus.
C. fungices.
D. fungae.
Answer: B
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40. The singular of *spermatozoa* is:
A. spermatozoas.
B. spermatozoon.
C. spermices.
D. spermina.
Answer: B
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41. The singular of *phalanges* is:
A. phalanix.
B. phalanx.
C. phalangia.
D. phalnga.
Answer: B
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42. The singular of *foramina* is:
A. foraminae.
B. forum.
C. foramen.
D. foramus.
Answer: C
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43. The adjective for *parasite* is:
A. parasitism.
B. parasitory.
C. paratoid.
D. parasitic.
Answer: D
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44. The singular of *paralyses* is:
A. paralysis.
B. paralyze.
C. paralex.
D. paralyma.
Answer: A
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45. The singular of *abdomina* is:
A. abdoma.
B. abdomus.
C. abdomen.
D. abdomae.
Answer: C
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46. A prefix that means “one” is:
A. multi-.
B. tri-.
C. dipl/o-.
D. mon/o-.
Answer: D

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47. A prefix that means the same as *quadr/i-* is:
A. poly-.
B. semi-.
C. tetra-.
D. bi-.
Answer: C
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48. A prefix that means the same as *bi-* is:
A. iso-.
B. poly-.
C. di-.
D. tri-.
Answer: C
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49. The prefix *multi-* means:
A. single
B. double
C. many
D. four
Answer: C
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50. The prefixes *hemi-* and *semi-* mean:
A. half.
B. two.
C. much.
D. whole.
Answer: A
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51. Which of the following has four components?
A. unicycle

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B. polysaccharide
C. tetralogy
D. hexagon
Answer: C
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52. A binocular microscope has:
A. three legs.
B. four knobs.
C. two eyepieces.
D. one eyepiece.
Answer: C
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53. A polymorphous organism has:
A. one dominant shape
B. two alternate forms
C. two stages in the life cycle
D. many forms
Answer: D
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54. *Cyanosis* refers to:
A. weight.
B. blue coloration.
C. thickness.
D. shape.
Answer: B
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55. *Erythroderma* refers to:
A. redness of the skin.
B. irregular coloration of the skin.
C. irregular texture of the skin.
D. white patches on the skin.
Answer: A
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56. A xanthoma is:
A. green.
B. blue.
C. red.
D. yellow.
Answer: D
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57. Melanin causes the skin to become:
A. red.
B. blistered.
C. dark.
D. colorless.
Answer: C
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58. A leukocyte is a(n):
A. red blood cell.
B. white blood cell.
C. dark skin cell.
D. orange pigment.
Answer: B
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59. All of the following are negative prefixes, *except*:
A. ante-.
B. de-.
C. dis-.
D. un-.
Answer: A
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60. A prefix that means the same as *contra-* is:
A. trans-.
B. anti-.
C. super-.

D. equi-.
Answer: B
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61. The prefix in *insufficient* means:
A. over.
B. through.
C. early.
D. not.
Answer: D
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62. The prefix in *disintegration* means:
A. excess.
B. separation.
C. few.
D. decreased.
Answer: B
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63. The prefix in *dehydration* means:
A. complex.
B. slow.
C. loss.
D. equal.
Answer: C
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64. The prefix in *dialysis* means:
A. toward.
B. near.
C. through.
D. away from.
Answer: C
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65. The prefix in *contraception* means:
A. multiple.
B. under.
C. extended.
D. against.
Answer: D
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66. The prefix in *immature* means:
A. excess.
B. not.
C. many.
D. preliminary.
Answer: B
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67. To remove infectious agents, one would:
A. reinfect.
B. superinfect.
C. disinfect.
D. transinfect.
Answer: C
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68. The opposite of *abduct* is:
A. diaduct.
B. transduct.
C. perduct.
D. adduct.
Answer: D
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69. The condition *oligospermia* refers to:
A. low sperm count.
B. high sperm cell activity.
C. excess sperm cells.
D. sperm cells with abnormal shape.
Answer: A

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70. The opposite of *hypertension* is:
A. hypotension.
B. heterotension.
C. orthotension.
D. equitension.
Answer: A
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71. A pandemic affects:
A. people under 21.
B. half the people in a population.
C. all the people in a region.
D. only the elderly.
Answer: C
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72. The opposite of *microscopic* is:
A. proscopic.
B. macroscopic.
C. endoscopic.
D. exoscopic.
Answer: B
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73. A neonate is a:
A. newborn.
B. teen.
C. toddler.
D. preteen.
Answer: A
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74. Which of the following means the same as *equi-*?
A. pseudo-.

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B. megalo-.
C. ecto-.
D. iso-.
Answer: D
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75. Which of the following pertains to correct alignment?
A. orthotic
B. megalotic
C. dextrotic
D. hemiantic
Answer: A
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76. The word ending *-pnea* means "breathing." Which of the following refers to normal, easy breathing?
A. dyspnea
B. eupnea
C. hyperpnea
D. isopnea
Answer: B
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77. A pseudonym is a:
A. long name.
B. masculine name.
C. nickname.
D. false name.
Answer: D
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78. The prefixes *ante-*, *pre-*, and *pro-* all mean:
A. under.
B. after.
C. before.
D. late.
Answer: C
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79. The opposite of *premenopausal* is:
A. postmenopausal.
B. antemenopausal.
C. mesomenopausal.
D. telemenopausal.
Answer: A
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80. The opposite of *dextro-* is:
A. telo-.
B. sym-.
C. megalo-.
D. sinistro-.
Answer: D
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81. The opposite of *ectoderm* is:
A. endoderm.
B. proderm.
C. mesoderm.
D. exoderm.
Answer: A
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82. The prefixes *ect/o-* and *exo-* both mean:
A. over.
B. within.
C. out.
D. extra.
Answer: C
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83. The mesencephalon is the:
A. surface of the brain.
B. underside of the brain.

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C. inner part of the brain.
D. middle portion of the brain.
Answer: D
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84. Telophase is the:
A. time before cell division.
B. last stage of cell division.
C. first stage of cell division.
D. middle stage of cell division.
Answer: B
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85. A word that describes organisms living together is:
A. symbiosis.
B. parabiosis.
C. metabiosis.
D. endobiosis.
Answer: A
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86. Most medical word roots are taken from:
A. Latin and French.
B. German and Greek.
C. Greek and Latin.
D. French and German.
Answer: C
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87. The root *cardi* means:
A. heart.
B. lung.
C. brain.
D. liver.
Answer: A
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88. The root *pulm* means:
A. ovary.
B. gallbladder.
C. kidney.
D. lung.
Answer: D
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89. The root *nephr* means:
A. spleen.
B. kidney.
C. stomach.
D. brain.
Answer: B
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90. The root *myel* may apply to the:
A. spinal cord and bone marrow.
B. appendix and intestine.
C. brain and liver.
D. bone marrow and brain.
Answer: A
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91. A compound word has:
A. two or more roots.
B. a prefix, a root, and a suffix.
C. a prefix and root only.
D. a prefix and suffix only.
Answer: A
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92. The word *urogenital* pertains to the:
A. nervous and sensory systems.
B. circulatory and urinary systems.
C. urinary and reproductive systems.
D. brain and heart.

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Answer: C
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93. The root in the word *neuritis* is:
A. tis.
B. itis.
C. neu.
D. neur.
Answer: D
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94. Which of the following has a short vowel?
A. bet
B. own
C. ace
D. ice
Answer: A
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95. Which of the following has a long vowel?
A. pen
B. side
C. some
D. under
Answer: B
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96. The adjective *pharyngeal* is formed from the noun:
A. pharical.
B. pharyneal.
C. pharyndeal.
D. pharynx.
Answer: D
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97. FBI, which stands for Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a(n):

A. acronym.
B. compound word.
C. combining form.
D. prefix.
Answer: A
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98. The *pn* in the word *pneumonia* is pronounced like:
A. s.
B. p.
C. n.
D. pl.
Answer: C
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99. The *ch* in the word *chemical* is pronounced like:
A. he.
B. k.
C. m.
D. th.
Answer: B
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100. The fundamental unit of a medical word is the:
A. combining vowel.
B. suffix.
C. prefix.
D. root.
Answer: D
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101. A short word part added before a root is called a:
A. suffix.
B. prefix.
C. combining vowel.
D. combining form.
Answer: B
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102. A short word part added after a root is called a:
A. combining form.
B. prefix.
C. suffix.
D. compound word.
Answer: C
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103. The prefix in the word *antiarthritic* is:
A. anti.
B. arthro.
C. arthritic.
D. antiarthro.
Answer: A
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104. Which of the following is a compound word?
A. neuritis
B. laryngeal
C. cardiovascular
D. thoracic
Answer: C
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105. Which of the following is a combining form?
A. pulm/o
B. nephr
C. gnath
D. pharm
Answer: A
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106. The root *scler* refers to:
A. pouch and prolapse.
B. hard texture and bone.

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C. white of the eye and bone marrow.
D. hard texture and the white of the eye.
Answer: D
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107. The root *cyst* refers to:
A. a cell and tumor.
B. a filled sac or pouch and the intestine.
C. the urinary bladder and spleen.
D. a filled sac or pouch and the urinary bladder.
Answer: D
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108. The word *muscle* comes from a Latin word meaning:
A. strong.
B. mouse.
C. masculine.
D. warrior.
Answer: B
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109. An adjective meaning “pertaining to the terminal portion of the spine” is:
A. coccyxeal.
B. coccygeal.
C. coccyx.
D. coxal.
Answer: B
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110. Which of the following is spelled correctly?
A. menorrhea
B. menorhea
C. menorrea
D. menorea
Answer: A
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111. Which of the following is pronounced with a soft *c*?
A. chemical
B. cardiac
C. sclera
D. cervix
Answer: D
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112. CT stands for computed tomography. This term represents a(n):
A. root.
B. compound word.
C. acronym.
D. prefix.
Answer: C
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113. Which syllable has the primary accent in *diagnosis*?
A. di
B. ag
C. no
D. sis
Answer: C
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114. Which syllable has the primary accent in *nephroptosis*?
A. nef
B. rop
C. to
D. sis
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

115. Which syllable has the primary accent in *hydrogen*?
A. hi
B. dro
C. jen
Answer: A

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Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

116. Which syllable has the primary accent in *cardiologist*?
A. kar
B. de
C. ol
D. o
E. jist
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

117. Which syllable has the primary accent in *ocular*?
A. ok
B. u
C. lar
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

118. Which syllable has the primary accent in *pneumonitis*?
A. nu
B. mo
C. ni
D. tis
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

119. Which syllable has the primary accent in *rheumatic*?
A. ru
B. mat
C. ik
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

120. Which syllable has the primary accent in *apnea*?
A. ap
B. ne

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C. ah
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

121. Which syllable has the primary accent in *gastritis*?
A. gas
B. tri
C. tis
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

122. Which syllable has the primary accent in *neuritis*?
A. nu
B. ri
C. tis
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

123. The main part of a word is the:
A. root.
B. suffix.
C. prefix.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

124. A word part at the end of a word is the:
A. combining form.
B. prefix.
C. suffix.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

125. Which of the following has a short vowel?
A. may
B. set
C. own

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Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

126. Which of the following has a long vowel?
A. ivy
B. inner
C. long
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

127. The root for *heart* is:
A. cardi.
B. nephr.
C. pulm.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

128. Which of the following is a compound word?
A. coccygeal
B. neurologic
C. leukocyte
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

129. Which of the following has a hard *g*?
A. rage
B. good
C. germ
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

130. Which of the following suffixes does *not* mean “condition of”?
A. -ia
B. -ism
C. -sis
D. -ous
Answer: D

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Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

131. The suffix in *alcoholism* is:
A. olism.
B. ism.
C. lism.
D. holo.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

132. The suffix in *anesthesia* is:
A. ia.
B. esia.
C. esthesia.
D. an.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

133. The suffix in *atony* is:
A. y.
B. a.
C. ton.
D. ony.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

134. The suffix in *orthodontist* is:
A. ortho.
B. orth.
C. dont.
D. ist.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

135. *Neurology* means:
A. study of the nervous system.

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B. like a nerve.
C. like the nervous system.
D. function of a nerve.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

136. One who specializes in anatomy is an:
A. anatomian.
B. anatomist.
C. anatomician.
D. anatomologist.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

137. Which of the following suffixes does *not* mean "pertaining to or resembling"?
A. -form
B. -sis
C. -ary
D. -al
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

138. The term *toxoid* means:
A. resembling a poison.
B. inactivating a poison.
C. generating a poison.
D. lacking a poison.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

139. The suffix in *muscular* is:
A. ular.
B. lar.
C. ar.
D. musc.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

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140. The word *circulatory* means:
A. pertaining to circulation.
B. increasing circulation.
C. specialist in circulation.
D. study of circulation.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

141. The suffix in *fibrous* is:
A. fibr.
B. rous.
C. brous.
D. ous.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

142. The plural of *ganglion* is:
A. ganglias.
B. ganglia.
C. ganglions.
D. ganglii.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

143. The plural of *testis* is:
A. testes.
B. testices.
C. testix.
D. testae.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

144. The plural of spermatozoon is:
A. spermatozoox.
B. spermatozoa.
C. spermatozoi.

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D. spermatozoen.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

145. The plural of *apex* is:
A. apion.
B. apis.
C. apices.
D. apae.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

146. The singular of *loci* is:
A. locus.
B. locen.
C. loca.
D. locon.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

147. The suffix in *anemia* means:
A. resembling.
B. condition of.
C. pertaining to.
D. study of.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

148. The suffix in *fibroid* means:
A. pertaining to.
B. within.
C. singular.
D. condition of.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

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149. The suffix *-logy* generally means:
A. a field of study.
B. resembling.
C. pertaining to.
D. condition of.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

150. One who specializes in psychology is a:
A. psychiatrician.
B. psycholian.
C. psychoist.
D. psychologist.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

151. The term *muciform* means:
A. the study of mucus.
B. making mucus.
C. a condition of mucus.
D. resembling mucus.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

152. Which of the following terms refers to a medical condition?
A. embolar
B. embolus
C. emboli
D. embolism
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

153. The singular of *meninges* is:
A. meningina.
B. meninx.
C. meningum.
D. meningion.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

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154. Which healthcare specialist is most likely to analyze abnormal body fluids?
A. cardiologist
B. podiatrist
C. medical technologist
D. pediatrician
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

155. The adjective of *sepsis* is:
A. septic.
B. septemia.
C. septosis.
D. septery.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

156. The plural of *virus* is:
A. virals.
B. viries.
C. viruses.
D. viroids.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

157. The word *spongiform* means:
A. resembling a sponge.
B. a spongelike condition.
C. the study of sponges.
D. more than one sponge.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

158. A suffix is:
A. never used in medical terminology.
B. added to the beginning of a root.
C. added after a root.

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D. also called a prefix.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

159. The word that means “like or resembling a vein” is:
A. venis.
B. venian.
C. venous.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

160. The suffix in *phobic* is:
A. pho.
B. bic.
C. ic.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

161. The suffix in the word *cardiologist* means:
A. pertaining to.
B. specialist.
C. like.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

162. Which of the following suffixes does *not* mean “condition of”?
A. -ile.
B. -sis.
C. -ia.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

163. The suffix in *racism* is:
A. ism.
B. cism.
C. ac.

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Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

164. The endings *-al*, *-form*, and *–ary* appear in:
A. verbs.
B. nouns.
C. adjectives.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

165. The plural of *thrombus* is:
A. thrombi.
B. thrombial.
C. thrombix.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

166. The singular of testes is:
A. tests.
B. testis.
C. testum.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

167. The term that means “like mucus” is:
A. muci.
B. mucics.
C. mucoid.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

168. The prefix *uni-* means:
A. zero.
B. one.
C. three.
D. six.
Answer: B

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Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

169. A diploid organism has how many sets of chromosomes?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 5
D. 10
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

170. The quadriceps muscle has how many parts?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 6
D. 12
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

171. Which of the following means “two” or “twice”?
A. tri-
B. bi-
C. semi-
D. tetra-
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

172. Which of the following means half?
A. poly-
B. trans-
C. hemi-
D. mega-
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

173. Which of the following describes an organism made of many cells?
A. unicellular

B. dicellular
C. multicellular
D. contracellular
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

174. Melanin makes skin:
A. dark.
B. white.
C. smooth.
D. moist.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

175. Leukemia is a disorder that involves:
A. white blood cells.
B. red blood cells.
C. liver cells.
D. plasma.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

176. The prefix in *amnesia* means:
A. alone.
B. forward.
C. behind.
D. without.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

177. The prefix in *dissect* means:
A. under.
B. not.
C. same.
D. separation.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

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178. A structure contralateral to a given point is:
A. inside.
B. on the same side.
C. on the opposite side.
D. forward.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

179. When the arm is abducted, it is moved:
A. away from the body.
B. slowly.
C. toward the body.
D. at an angle.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

180. The prefix in *adjacent* means:
A. far.
B. near.
C. below.
D. after.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

181. A superheated solution is:
A. cold.
B. excessively heated.
C. lukewarm.
D. frozen.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

182. In poikiloderma, the skin is:
A. mottled.
B. gray.
C. colorless.

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D. thin.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

183. In megabladder, the bladder is:
A. paralyzed.
B. painful.
C. small.
D. large.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

184. A prodromal symptom:
A. cures a disease.
B. follows a disease.
C. worsens a disease.
D. comes before a disease.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

185. Posttraumatic stress occurs:
A. after an injury.
B. before an injury.
C. during an injury.
D. at the same time as an injury.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

186. *Sinistrad* means:
A. outside.
B. toward the left.
C. toward the right.
D. around.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

187. The opposite of *ectoderm* is:
A. endoderm.
B. teloderm.
C. mesoderm.
D. dextroderm.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

188. *Dextrocardia* refers to displacement of the heart towards the:
A. head.
B. left lung.
C. right.
D. abdomen.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

189. Which of the following tissues would be located in the middle?
A. mesoderm
B. endoderm
C. ectoderm
D. synderm
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

190. In cyanosis, the skin is:
A. mottled.
B. yellow.
C. colorless.
D. blue.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

191. The prefix in *hemiparesis* means:
A. double.
B. two.
C. first.
D. half.
Answer: D

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Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

192. Tetraplegia is the same as:
A. polyplegia.
B. quadriplegia.
C. hemiplegia.
D. panplegia.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

193. The opposite of *continent* is:
A. incontinent.
B. contracontinent.
C. decontinent.
D. discontinent.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

194. The opposite of *hypotension* is:
A. hypertension.
B. isotension.
C. supertension.
D. polytension.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

195. The prefix in the word *homeostasis* means:
A. normal.
B. unchanging.
C. large.
D. straight.
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

196. The last stage of cell division is called:
A. metaphase.

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B. prophase.
C. anaphase.
D. telophase.
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

197. A unilateral response involves:
A. both sides.
B. an opposite side.
C. one side.
D. one limb.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

198. Which syllable has the primary accent in *binocular*?
A. bi
B. nok
C. u
D. lar
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

199. Which syllable has the primary accent in *melanocyte*?
A. mel
B. ah
C. no
D. site
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

200. Which syllable has the primary accent in *hyposecretion*?
A. hi
B. po
C. se
D. kre
E. shun
Answer: D
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

201. Which syllable has the primary accent in *superscript*?
A. su
B. per
C. skript
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

202. Which syllable has the primary accent in *hyperventilation*?
A. hi
B. per
C. ven
D. tih
E. la
F. shun
Answer: E
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

203. Which syllable has the primary accent in *homothermic*?
A. ho
B. mo
C. ther
D. mik
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

204. Which syllable has the primary accent in *projectile*?
A. pro
B. jek
C. tile
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

205. Which syllable has the primary accent in *procedure*?
A. pro
B. sede

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C. ur
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

206. Which syllable has the primary accent in *endoscope*?
A. en
B. do
C. skope
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

207. Which syllable has the primary accent in *sympathetic*?
A. sim
B. pah
C. thet
D. ik
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

208. Symptoms that occur before menstruation are:
A. premenstrual.
B. postmenstrual.
C. intermenstrual.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

209. The prefix in *insufficient* means:
A. not.
B. through.
C. against.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

210. A prefix that means the same as *multi-* is:
A. per-.
B. uni-.
C. poly-.

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Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

211. The prefixes *dia-*, *per-*, and *trans-* all mean:
A. extra.
B. beside.
C. through.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

212. Which of the following means “to move away from”?
A. adduct
B. abduct
C. viaduct
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

213. The prefix in *orthodontics* means:
A. straight.
B. multiple.
C. tooth.
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

214. A quadruped has how many legs?
A. two
B. four
C. eight
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

215. White patches on the oral mucosa membrane represent:
A. leukoplakia.
B. melanoplakia.
C. xanthoplakia.
Answer: A

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Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

216. An animal that maintains a constant body temperature is:
A. poikilothermic.
B. exothermic.
C. homeothermic.
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

217. Which syllable has the primary accent in *psoriasis*?
A. so
B. ri
C. a
D. sis
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

218. Which syllable has the primary accent in *egotism*?
A. e
B. go
C. tizm
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

219. Which syllable has the primary accent in *dystrophy*?
A. dis
B. tro
C. fe
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

220. Which syllable has the primary accent in *anesthesia*?
A. an
B. es
C. the
D. ze
E. ah

Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

221. Which syllable has the primary accent in *tetany*?
A. tet
B. ah
C. ne
Answer: A
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

222. Which syllable has the primary accent in *diuresis*?
A. di
B. u
C. re
D. sis
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

223. Which syllable has the primary accent in *geriatrics*?
A. jer
B. e
C. at
D. riks
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

224. Which syllable has the primary accent in *dermatology*?
A. der
B. mah
C. tol
D. o
E. je
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

225. Which syllable has the primary accent in *anesthetist*?

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A. ah
B. nes
C. theh
D. tist
Answer: B
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

226. Which syllable has the primary accent in *pediatrics*?
A. pe
B. de
C. at
D. riks
Answer: C
Subject: Chapter 1: Concepts, Suffixes, and Prefixes of Medical Terminology

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