



TEXTBOOK TESTBANKS

Test Bank for Medical Terminology Systems 9th Masters

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Medical Terminology Systems

A Body Systems Approach — 9th Edition

Test Bank — All Chapters

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, much 2. muscle 3. nose 4. mouth 5. without, not 6. condition 7. backward, behind 8. after 9. under, below A. poly- B. an- C. -ia D. muscul/o E. nas/o F. retro- G. stomat/o H. 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)?