

Name _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

All answers to questions asking for a combining form must be written in the combining form style, meaning word root/combining vowel. For example, the combining form meaning "gland" is *aden/o*. All answers to questions asking for a suffix must be written in suffix form, meaning a hyphen before your answer. For example, the suffix meaning "cell" is *-cyte*. All answers to questions asking for a prefix must be written in prefix form, meaning a hyphen after your answer. For example, the prefix meaning "three" is *tri-*.

Do NOT capitalize any of your answers or include a period at the end of your answer. The computer will NOT recognize your answer as correct if it is written in any other style.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1) The combining form that means <i>heart</i> is _____. | 1) _____ |
| 2) The combining form that means <i>stomach</i> is _____. | 2) _____ |
| 3) The combining form that means <i>liver</i> is _____. | 3) _____ |
| 4) The combining form that means <i>nose</i> is _____. | 4) _____ |
| 5) The combining form that means <i>head</i> is _____. | 5) _____ |
| 6) The combining form that means <i>joint</i> is _____. | 6) _____ |
| 7) The combining form that means <i>muscle</i> is _____. | 7) _____ |
| 8) The combining form that means <i>bone</i> is _____. | 8) _____ |
| 9) The combining form that means <i>electricity</i> is _____. | 9) _____ |
| 10) The combining form that means <i>cancer</i> is _____. | 10) _____ |
| 11) The suffix that means <i>surgical removal</i> is _____. | 11) _____ |
| 12) The suffix that means <i>inflammation</i> is _____. | 12) _____ |
| 13) The suffix that means <i>enlarged</i> is _____. | 13) _____ |
| 14) The suffix that means <i>study of</i> is _____. | 14) _____ |
| 15) The suffix that means <i>record</i> or <i>picture</i> is _____. | 15) _____ |
| 16) The suffix that means <i>disease</i> is _____. | 16) _____ |

- 17) The prefix that means *between* is _____. 17) _____
- 18) A prefix that means *without* is _____. 18) _____
- 19) The prefix that means *abnormal, difficult, or painful* is _____. 19) _____
- 20) A prefix that means *under* or *beneath* is _____. 20) _____
- 21) A prefix that means *two* is _____. 21) _____
- 22) The prefix that means *after* is _____. 22) _____
- 23) A word _____ is the foundation of most medical terms. 23) _____
- 24) Many medical terms do not have a _____. 24) _____
- 25) A _____ is found at the beginning of a medical term. 25) _____

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 26) Medical terminology is an efficient method of conveying important information because each term has a flexible meaning. 26) _____
- 27) An eponym is based on a person's name. 27) _____
- 28) The majority of medical terms are based on Latin and Greek word parts. 28) _____
- 29) A combining form consists of a word root and a combining vowel. 29) _____
- 30) The prefix often indicates the body system or organ being discussed. 30) _____
- 31) Combining vowels make medical terms easier to pronounce. 31) _____
- 32) Suffixes are placed before a word root. 32) _____
- 33) All medical terms must have a prefix. 33) _____
- 34) Terms ending in *-a* are pluralized by simply adding an *-e* to the end of the term. 34) _____
- 35) Terms ending in *-um* are pluralized by simply adding an *-s* to the end of the term. 35) _____
- 36) In pronouncing a medical term, *c* and *g* have a soft sound if followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*. 36) _____
- 37) In pronouncing a medical term, if *pn* is in the middle of a word, pronounce only the *n*. 37) _____

- 38) A combining vowel is placed between a word root and a suffix if the suffix begins with a consonant. 38) _____
- 39) A combining vowel is placed between two word roots only if the second word root begins with a consonant. 39) _____
- 40) A suffix can be used to indicate a surgical procedure. 40) _____
- 41) Word roots frequently refer to a body structure, organ, or system. 41) _____
- 42) The combining form *gastr/o* means "liver." 42) _____
- 43) The combining form *rhin/o* means "head." 43) _____
- 44) The combining form *oste/o* means "bone." 44) _____
- 45) The suffix *-ectomy* means "study of." 45) _____
- 46) The suffix *-itis* means "inflammation." 46) _____
- 47) The suffix *-pathy* means "enlarged." 47) _____
- 48) The prefix *dys-* means "abnormal or painful." 48) _____
- 49) The prefix *sub-* means "without." 49) _____
- 50) The prefix *post-* means "after." 50) _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 51) Which of the following is NOT one of the word parts in a medical term? 51) _____
 A) suffix B) combining vowel
 C) word root D) combining form
- 52) Which of the following is NOT one of the common types of medical terms? 52) _____
 A) modern English words B) Greek words
 C) French words D) Latin words
- 53) Which of the following answers is an example of an eponym? 53) _____
 A) magnetic resonance imaging B) cardiology
 C) Alzheimer disease D) irritable bowel syndrome
- 54) Which medical terminology word part provides the essential meaning of the word? 54) _____
 A) suffix B) prefix
 C) combining vowel D) word root
- 55) Which of the following is NOT information frequently referred to by word roots? 55) _____
 A) system B) organ C) body structure D) diseases

- 56) Which of the following is NOT the type of information provided by a prefix? 56) _____
 A) number B) procedure C) position D) time
- 57) Which of the following statements regarding prefixes is NOT true? 57) _____
 A) Prefixes indicate surgical procedures.
 B) A hyphen is placed at the end of a prefix when it is written by itself.
 C) Many medical terms do not have a prefix.
 D) Prefixes are found at the beginning of terms.
- 58) Which of the following is the type of information provided by a suffix? 58) _____
 A) positions B) numbers
 C) diagnostic procedure D) times
- 59) Which of the following statements regarding suffixes is NOT true? 59) _____
 A) A suffix gives information such as conditions or diseases.
 B) Suffixes give the essential meaning of the term.
 C) Suffixes are placed at the end of a medical term.
 D) A hyphen is placed at the front of a suffix when it is written by itself.
- 60) In which situation is a combining vowel never used? 60) _____
 A) between a word root and a suffix when the suffix begins with a consonant
 B) between a prefix and a word root
 C) between two word roots
 D) A combining vowel is needed in all the above situations
- 61) Which of the following statements regarding combining vowels is TRUE? 61) _____
 A) A combining vowel is used between a prefix and a word root.
 B) A combining vowel is placed between two word roots.
 C) A combining vowel is used to make a prefix more pronounceable.
 D) A combining vowel is placed between a word root and a suffix if the suffix begins with a vowel.
- 62) When reading an unfamiliar medical term, the first step in analyzing the term is to: 62) _____
 A) sound the word out loud.
 B) define each word part.
 C) put the meaning of the word parts together.
 D) divide the term into its word parts.
- 63) In making a term that ends in *-um* plural, you should: 63) _____
 A) keep the *-um* and add an *-a*. B) drop the *-um* and add a *-y*.
 C) drop the *-um* and add *-ta*. D) drop the *-um* and add an *-a*.
- 64) If a word ends in *-us*, make it plural by: 64) _____
 A) dropping the *-us* and adding *-ies*. B) dropping the *-us* and adding *-i*.
 C) keeping the *-us* and adding *-e*. D) keeping the *-us* and adding *-ta*.
- 65) Which combining form means "heart"? 65) _____
 A) hepat/o B) cardi/o C) gastr/o D) carcin/o

- 66) Which combining form is spelled incorrectly? 66) _____
 A) carcen/o B) oste/o C) rhin/o D) gastr/o
- 67) Which combining form means "nose"? 67) _____
 A) gastr/o B) electr/o C) hepat/o D) rhin/o
- 68) Which combining form means "stomach"? 68) _____
 A) cardi/o B) hepat/o C) arthr/o D) gastr/o
- 69) The combining form *cephal/o* means: 69) _____
 A) head. B) liver. C) bone. D) muscle.
- 70) Which suffix is misspelled? 70) _____
 A) -megaly B) -itis C) -ektomy D) -logy
- 71) Which suffix means "inflammation"? 71) _____
 A) -megaly B) -itis C) -gram D) -logy
- 72) The suffix *-megaly* means: 72) _____
 A) record or picture. B) disease.
 C) study of. D) enlarged.
- 73) Which prefix is misspelled? 73) _____
 A) inter- B) post- C) sub- D) dis-
- 74) Which prefix means "without"? 74) _____
 A) bi- B) a- C) inter- D) post-
- 75) The prefix *dys-* means: 75) _____
 A) between. B) abnormal. C) beneath. D) two.

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match each term on the left with the correct definition on the right.

- 76) combining vowel A) foundation of a medical term 76) _____
- 77) word root B) word root + combining vowel 77) _____
- 78) suffix C) stomach 78) _____
- 79) prefix D) connects two word roots 79) _____
- 80) combining form E) heart 80) _____
- 81) cardi/o F) used to indicate a procedure 81) _____
- 82) gastr/o G) used to indicate time 82) _____

83) hepat/o	A) without	83) _____
84) rhin/o	B) after	84) _____
85) cephal/o	C) bone	85) _____
86) arthr/o	D) joint	86) _____
87) my/o	E) head	87) _____
88) oste/o	F) record	88) _____
89) electr/o	G) disease	89) _____
90) carcin/o	H) surgical removal	90) _____
91) -pathy	I) abnormal	91) _____
92) -gram	J) liver	92) _____
93) -megaly	K) electricity	93) _____
94) -itis	L) cancer	94) _____
95) -ectomy	M) inflammation	95) _____
96) a-	N) between	96) _____
97) inter-	O) nose	97) _____
98) dys-	P) muscle	98) _____
99) sub-	Q) enlarged	99) _____
100) post-	R) under	100) _____

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

101) List and describe the four word parts used to build medical terms.

102) Describe the strategy for defining an unfamiliar medical term.

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) cardi/o; cardio
- 2) gastr/o; gastro
- 3) hepat/o; hepato
- 4) rhin/o; rhino
- 5) cephal/o; cephalo
- 6) arthr/o; arthro
- 7) my/o; myo
- 8) oste/o; osteo
- 9) electr/o; electro
- 10) carcin/o; carcino
- 11) -ectomy; ectomy
- 12) -itis; itis
- 13) -megaly; megaly
- 14) -logy; logy
- 15) -gram; gram
- 16) -pathy; pathy
- 17) inter-; inter
- 18) a-; a
- 19) dys-; dys
- 20) sub-; sub
- 21) bi-; bi
- 22) post-; post
- 23) root
- 24) prefix
- 25) prefix
- 26) FALSE
- 27) TRUE
- 28) TRUE
- 29) TRUE
- 30) FALSE
- 31) TRUE
- 32) FALSE
- 33) FALSE
- 34) TRUE
- 35) FALSE
- 36) TRUE
- 37) FALSE
- 38) TRUE
- 39) FALSE
- 40) TRUE
- 41) TRUE
- 42) FALSE
- 43) FALSE
- 44) TRUE
- 45) FALSE
- 46) TRUE
- 47) FALSE
- 48) TRUE
- 49) FALSE
- 50) TRUE

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 51) D
- 52) C
- 53) C
- 54) D
- 55) D
- 56) B
- 57) A
- 58) C
- 59) B
- 60) B
- 61) B
- 62) D
- 63) D
- 64) B
- 65) B
- 66) A
- 67) D
- 68) D
- 69) A
- 70) C
- 71) B
- 72) D
- 73) D
- 74) B
- 75) B
- 76) D
- 77) A
- 78) F
- 79) G
- 80) B
- 81) E
- 82) C
- 83) J
- 84) O
- 85) E
- 86) D
- 87) P
- 88) C
- 89) K
- 90) L
- 91) G
- 92) F
- 93) Q
- 94) M
- 95) H
- 96) A
- 97) N
- 98) I
- 99) R
- 100) B

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 101) 1. Word root
- foundation of a medical term
 - often indicates the body system or part of the body that is being discussed
2. Prefix
- added to the front of the term
 - indicates abnormal conditions, location of an organ, the number of parts, or the time (frequency)
3. Suffix
- added to the end of the term
 - indicates condition, disease, or procedure
4. Combining vowel
- usually an *o*
 - connects two word roots
 - connects word root and suffix if the suffix begins with a consonant
- 102) • Divide the term into its word parts
- Define each word part
 - Put the meaning of the word parts together to see what the term is describing