

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. The main body of a word is called a:
- suffix.
  - word root.
  - combining vowel.
  - combining form.

ANS: B                      REF: p. 2                      TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

2. Latin roots are used to write words naming and describing:
- diseases.
  - conditions.
  - diagnosis.
  - structures of the body.

ANS: D                      REF: p. 3                      TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

3. When written alone, a prefix is usually followed by this to indicate that another word follows the prefix to make a complete word:
- suffix.
  - comma.
  - hyphen.
  - word root.

ANS: C                      REF: p. 4                      TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

4. A combining vowel is used:
- when the suffix that follows begins with a consonant.
  - when the suffix that follows begins with a consonant.
  - when there is no prefix.
  - when there is a prefix.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 5                      TOP: Combining Word Parts to Write Terms

5. Which word root is Greek for “stone”?
- Psyche*
  - Lithos*
  - Oris*
  - Cauda*

ANS: B                      REF: p. 2                      TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

6. The punctuation mark that designates a combining form is a:
- comma.
  - parenthesis.
  - diagonal slash.
  - semicolon.

ANS: C                      REF: p. 3                      TOP: Word Roots and Combining Forms

7. The most frequently used combining vowel is:
- o.
  - a.
  - i.
  - e.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 3                      TOP: Combining Word Parts to Write Terms

8. The largest organ in the human body is the:
- lungs.
  - heart.
  - brain.
  - skin.

ANS: D                      REF: p. 3                      TOP: Combining Word Parts to Write Terms

9. The prefix “a-” means:
- without.
  - with.
  - under.
  - between.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 4                      TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

10. What is attached to the end of a word to modify its meaning?
- Word root
  - Prefix
  - Combining vowel
  - Suffix

ANS: D                      REF: p. 4                      TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

11. Learning the meanings of word parts:
- is not important as long as every word is memorized.
  - is one of the most difficult tasks to master in health care.
  - should be done only if time allows.
  - eliminates the necessity of memorizing each new word encountered.

ANS: D                      REF: p. 5                      TOP: Word Parts

12. Borrowing of medical words from Latin or Greek began around the year:
- 1500.
  - 1700.
  - 1800.
  - 1900.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 1                      TOP: Simplifying Medical Terms

13. Latin and Greek combined are the origin of what percentage of medical terms?
- 40%
  - 50%
  - 70%
  - 90%

ANS: D                      REF: p. 1                      TOP: Simplifying Medical Terms

14. The suffix “-itis” means:
- excision.
  - inflammation.
  - reverse.
  - repair.

ANS: B                      REF: p. 2                      TOP: Prefixes and Suffixes

15. A compound word is a word in which two of what are combined?
- Suffixes
  - Prefixes
  - Combining vowels
  - Word roots

ANS: D                      REF: p. 2                      TOP: Word Parts

16. Eponyms are:
- diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a person.
  - diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a place.
  - always capitalized.
  - never capitalized.

ANS: B                      REF: p. 8                      TOP: Proper Names

17. MD stands for:
- modern doctor.
  - medical dentistry.
  - doctor of medicine.
  - medical derivative.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 8                      TOP: Abbreviations

18. Which term is an example of an eponym and an abbreviation?
- Stat
  - Pap smear
  - Foley catheter
  - CABG

ANS: B                      REF: p. 8                      TOP: Abbreviations

19. One common cause of misinterpretation of abbreviations is:
- inconsistent standards for abbreviations.
  - incompetence of medical professionals.
  - misreading of handwriting.
  - incompatibility with computer systems.

ANS: C                      REF: p. 9                      TOP: Abbreviations

20. In pharmacology, drugs are grouped into classes based on their:
- major effects.
  - potential for abuse.
  - color.
  - method of administration.

ANS: A

REF: p. 9

TOP: Abbreviations

## COMPLETION

1. A *plural* expresses that there is more than \_ of something. (*Use only numeric characters in your answer.*)

ANS: 1

REF: p. 9

TOP: Plurals

2. Every medical term contains at least \_ component parts. (*Use only numeric characters in your answer.*)

ANS: 2

REF: p. 7

TOP: Word Parts

3. Pronunciation of medical terms may vary by \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: geographical region

REF: p. 11

TOP: Pronunciation of Medical Terms

4. Many nouns that end with *s*, *ch*, and *sh* form their plurals by adding \_.

ANS: *es*

REF: p. 9

TOP: Plurals

5. The plural of a noun ending in *nx* is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: *nges*

REF: p. 9

TOP: Plurals