Chapter 01

Introduction to Medical Language

**Multiple Choice Questions**

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| 1. | Medical language is necessary and useful because       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Medical professionals can communicate clearly with each other no matter what their first language is. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Patients can be comforted and assured that health care professionals understand their symptoms and are in control of the diagnosis and treatment process. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Medical professionals can communicate quickly with each other. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | All of the following statements are correct. | |

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| 2. | Medical language is made up primarily (but not exclusively) of words taken from which two ancient languages?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Greek and Latin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Greek and Old English |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Hebrew and Greek |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | German and French |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Old English and Hebrew | |

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| 3. | A (n)\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a word formed by including the name of the person who discovered or invented what is being described.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | acronym |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | antonym |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | eponym |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | synonym |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | none of these | |

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| 4. | The diagnostic imaging process called *magnetic resonance imaging* is frequently called MRI. This is an example of a (n)       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | acronym. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | antonym. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | eponym. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | synonym. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | none of the above. | |

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| 5. | Which of the following is NOT a reason why Greek and Latin form the backbone and foundation of medical language?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Foundations of Western medicine were in ancient Greece and Rome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Latin was the global language of the scientific revolution. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Medical research of the scientific revolution was in Greek. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Because neither language is no longer spoken, their meanings do not change over time. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Because neither language is no longer spoken, they can serve as a common language for medical professionals who may speak different modern languages. | |

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| 6. | Thinking of medical language as sentences to be translated instead of words to be memorized allows one to       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | break down and understand new words. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | describe all aspects of health care. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | prescribe medication to patients. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | translate a few stock medical phrases. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | understand only the most commonly used medical phrases. | |

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| 7. | When it comes to emphasizing the right syllable, the basic rule is that       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the first syllable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the last syllable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the second-to-last syllable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | there is no basic rule for pronunciation. | |

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| 8. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term cardiovascular.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | kar |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | sar | |

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| 9. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term cyanosis.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | kai |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | sai | |

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| 10. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term gamophobia.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | gam |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | jam | |

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| 11. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term glycogen.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | gen |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | jen | |

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| 12. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term pharynx.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | fair |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | pair | |

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| 13. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term pneumothorax.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | noo |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | puh-noo | |

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| 14. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term pterygium.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | puh-te |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | tuh | |

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| 15. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllables in the term steatorrhea.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ree-uh |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ruh-hee-ai |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | r-hee-ay |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | r-hay | |

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| 16. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllables in the term xiphoid process.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | eks-foid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | eks-poid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | zih-foid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | zih-poid | |

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| 17. | Which of the following is the proper syllabic breakdown for the word *cardiac arrest*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | card/iac a/rrest |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | card/iac arr/est |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | car/di/ac a/rrest |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | car/di/ac arr/est | |

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| 18. | Which of the following is the proper syllabic breakdown for the word *catheter*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ca/th/e/ter |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ca/thet/er |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cat/het/er |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cath/e/ter | |

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| 19. | Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word *hypotonia?*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | HAI-poh-toh-nee-yah (first syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hai-POH-toh-nee-yah (second syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | hai-poh-TOH-nee-yah (third syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hai-poh-toh-NEE-yah (fourth syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | hai-poh-toh-nee-YAH (fifth syllable) | |

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| 20. | Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word *myodynia*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | MIE-oh-dih-nee-ah (first syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | mie-OH-dih-nee-ah (second syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | mie-oh-DIH-nee-ah (third syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | mie-oh-dih-NEE-ah (fourth syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | mie-oh-dih-nee-AH (fifth syllable) | |

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| 21. | Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word *arthroscope*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | AR-throh-skohp (first syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ar-THROH-skohp (second syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | ar-throh-SKOHP (last syllable) | |

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| 22. | In medical terminology, what is the definition of a *root*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | A beginning that gives essential meaning to the term |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | An ending that gives essential meaning to the term |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The foundation or subject of the term |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The part of the word added to the beginning of a term when needed to further modify the foundation of the term | |

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| 23. | Which of the following statements regarding prefixes and suffixes is NOT correct?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | A prefix is located at the beginning of the term and a suffix is located at the end of the term. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | A suffix is located at the beginning of the term and a prefix is located at the end of a term. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | A prefix is used to further modify the root. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | A suffix often gives essential meaning to the term. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | A medical word can have more than one prefix and suffix. | |

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| 24. | All of the following are roots meaning skin EXCEPT       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cutane/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | dermat/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | derm/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | my/o | |

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| 25. | The root *enter/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | liver. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | nerve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | small intestine. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | stomach. | |

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| 26. | Which root would be used in medical terms that pertain to blood?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | arthr/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hemat/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | hepat/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | pulmon/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | xen/o | |

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| 27. | Which root would be used in medical terms that pertain to suffering or disease?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | gen/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | morph/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | path/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | troph/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | xer/o | |

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| 28. | All of the following suffixes mean pertaining to EXCEPT       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | -ac. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | -al. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | -algia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | -ar. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | -ary. | |

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| 29. | All of the following suffixes mean small EXCEPT       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | -ic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | -icle. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | -ole. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | -ule. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | -ula. | |

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| 30. | Which of the following roots mean the same thing?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | arthr/o and angi/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cardi/o and vascul/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | enter/o and gastr/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hem/o and vas/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | my/o and muscul/o | |

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| 31. | Which of the following pairs of prefixes have opposite meanings?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | anti-, contra- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | brady-, tachy- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | circum-, peri- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | mono-, uni- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | poly-, multi- | |

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| 32. | Which of the following pair of prefixes have opposite meanings?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ab-, de- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | exo-, extra- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | hyper-, hypo- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | pre-, pro- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | sym-, syn- | |

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| 33. | Identify the root in the term *tachycardia*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cardi |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | card |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ta |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | tachy | |

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| 34. | Identify the root in the term *polyneuropathy*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | neuro |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | path |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | pathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | poly |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | y | |

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| 35. | The root *hepat/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | fungus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | liver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | lung |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | narrowing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | blood | |

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| 36. | The root *pneumon/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | fungus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | liver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | lung |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | air | |

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| 37. | The root *myc/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | fungus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | liver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | lung |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | pus | |

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| 38. | The root *pneum/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | fungus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | liver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | lung |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | air | |

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| 39. | The root *morph/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | change |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | eat |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | straight |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | suffering, disease | |

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| 40. | What is the meaning of the root *hydr/o*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Air |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Blood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Formation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Generation, cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Water | |

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| 41. | What is the meaning of the root *troph/o*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Change |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Eat |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Foreign |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Generation, cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Nourishment, development | |

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| 42. | What is the meaning of the root *xen/o*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Dry |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Foreign |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Hard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Soft |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Water | |

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| 43. | Identify and define the root in the term *arthoscope*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *arthr/o*- joint |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *arthr/o*- vessel |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *scope* - instrument used to look |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *scope*- process of looking |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *thosc/o* - chest | |

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| 44. | Identify and define the root in the term *subcutaneous.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *cutane/o–* stomach |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *cutan–* skin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *cutane–* skin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *ous–* pertaining to |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *sub–* beneath | |

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| 45. | Identify and define the root in the term *necrosis.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *is–* small |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *necr–* death |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *necr/o–* kidney |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *crosis–* condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *osis–* presence of | |

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| 46. | Identify and define the root in the term *pyemia*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *emia–* blood condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *pyem–* pus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *ia–* condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *py/e–* eat |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *py–* pus | |

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| 47. | The prefix *ante*- means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | after. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | again. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | before. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | against. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | slow. | |

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| 48. | The prefix *oligo*- means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | all. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | few. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | large. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | many. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | small. | |

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| 49. | The prefixes *a-* and *an-* both mean       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | away. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | in, inside. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | not. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | out, outside. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | without. | |

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| 50. | The prefixes e*-*, ec*-*, and ex*-* all mean       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | outside. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | beneath. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | in, inside. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | out. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | through. | |

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| 51. | Which of the following pairs of prefixes are synonyms that mean in, inside?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a-, an- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | con-, syn- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | en-, endo- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ex-, exo- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | inter-, intra- | |

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| 52. | Which of the following pairs of prefixes are synonyms that mean around?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | circum-, trans- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | circum-, peri- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | circum-, dia- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | contra-, peri- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | dia-, peri- | |

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| 53. | What is the meaning of the prefix *contra-*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Against |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Bad |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Down |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Around |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | With | |

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| 54. | What is the meaning of the prefix *poly-*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Few |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Half |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Many |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | No, none |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | One | |

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| 55. | What is the meaning of the prefix *syn-*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Against |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Before, on behalf of |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Between |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Through |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | With, together | |

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| 56. | Identify and define the prefix in the term *antigen.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *an* - across |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *anti*- against |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *anti*- before |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *gen*- creation, cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *gen*- suffering, disease | |

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| 57. | Identify and define the root in the term *eugenic.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *eu*– bad |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *gen*– generation, cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *eu*– good |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *eugen*– cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *ic*– pertaining to | |

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| 58. | Identify and define the prefix in the term *transdermal.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *al* - across |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *al* - pertaining to |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *derm*- skin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *trans*- across |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *trans* - pertaining to | |

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| 59. | Identify and define the prefix in the term *heminephrectomy.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *hemi*- half |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *hemi*- out |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *nephr*- kidney |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *tomy* - incision |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *ectomy* - removal | |

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| 60. | Identify and define the prefix in the term *hypertrophic*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *hyper*– over |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *hyper*– under |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *ic*- condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *ic* - pertaining to |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *troph* - nourishment, development | |

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| 61. | The suffixes -*algia* and -*dynia* both mean       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | abnormal softening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | inflammation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | pain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | presence of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | resembling. | |

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| 62. | The suffix –*logy* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | medical science. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | specialist in medicine of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | specialist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | specialist in the study of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | study of. | |

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| 63. | The suffix –*graph* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | instrument used to look. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | instrument used to produce a record. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | process of recording. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | process of looking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | written record. | |

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| 64. | The suffix —*emia* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | blood condition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | flow. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | process of measuring. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | rupture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | tissue, structure. | |

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| 65. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-oid*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Involuntary contraction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Resembling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Tumor | |

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| 66. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-oma*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Involuntary contraction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Resembling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Tumor | |

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| 67. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-rrhaphy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Excessive flow |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Resembling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Tumor | |

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| 68. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-rrhexis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Involuntary contraction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Resembling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Excessive flow | |

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| 69. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-spasm*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Involuntary contraction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Drooping |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Narrowing | |

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| 70. | Identify and define the suffix in the term *craniostomy.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *cranios*- bone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *cranio*- skull |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *ostomy*- bone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *stomy*- creation of an opening |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *tomy*- incision | |

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| 71. | Identify and define the suffix in the term *cardiomalacia.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *cardio*– heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *acia*– condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *malacia*– hernia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *mal*– bad |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *malacia*– abnormal softening | |

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| 72. | Identify and define the suffix in the term *costochondritis.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *chondr*– cartilage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *chondrit*– cartilage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *itis*– deficiency |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *itis*– inflammation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *is*– condition | |

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| 73. | Identify and define the suffix in the term *dysmenorrhea.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *dys*– bad |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *dys*– not |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *meno*– menstruation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *rrhea*– flow |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *rrhea*– rupture | |

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| 74. | Select the correct plural form of the word *diagnosis*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Diagnosa |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Diagnosae |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Diagnoses |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Diagnosi |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Diagnosies | |

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| 75. | Select the correct plural form of the word *nucleus*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Nucleae |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Nuclei |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Nuclemata |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Nucles |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Nuclices | |

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| 76. | When combining word parts, a combining vowel is used       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | to join a root to any suffix beginning with a consonant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | to join two roots together. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | to join two roots together even when the second root begins with a vowel. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | All of these statements are correct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | None of these statements is correct. | |

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| 77. | When combining word parts, a combining vowel is NOT used       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | to join a root to a suffix that begins with a vowel. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | to join a root to a suffix beginning with a consonant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | to join two roots together. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | to join two roots together even when a second root begins with a vowel. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | All of these statements are correct. | |

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| 78. | Which of the following terms includes a combining vowel?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Bradycardia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Endocardium |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Gastric |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Gastritis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Neuropathy | |

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| 79. | Which of the following represents a medical term built with the roots *gastr/o* and *esophag/o* and the suffix *-eal*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Gastroesophageal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Gastresophageal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Gastroesophagoeal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Gastresophagoeal | |

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| 80. | Which of these words correctly represents a medical term built with the root *vas/o* and the suffix -*spasm*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Vasspasm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Vaspasm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Vasospasm | |

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| 81. | Which of these words represents a medical term built with the prefix *hypo-,* the root *glyc/o* and the suffix -*emia*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Hypglycoemia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Hypoglycemia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Hypoglycoemia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Hypglycemia | |

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| 82. | Which of these words represents a medical term built with the roots *cardi/o* and *my/o* and the suffix -*pathy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Cardimyopathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Cardiomyopathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Cardimypathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Cardiomypathy | |

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| 83. | When translating a medical term, one can usually figure out the definition by interpreting the       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | prefix first, then the root or roots, and finally the suffix. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | roots first, then the prefix, and finally the suffix. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | roots first, then the suffix, and finally the prefix. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | suffix first, then the prefix, and finally the root or roots. | |

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| 84. | Which of the following is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *dialysis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | dia/lysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | dia/lys/is |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | di/al/ysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | di/al/y/sis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | dia/ly/sis | |

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| 85. | Which of the following is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *pathogenic*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | patho/genic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | patho/gen/ic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | path/o/genic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | path/o/gen/ic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | pa/tho/gen/ic | |

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| 86. | Which of the following is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *hemarthrosis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | hemarthr/osis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hem/arthr/osis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | hem/arthros/is |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hem/arthr/o/sis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | hem/arth/ros/is | |

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| 87. | Which of the following is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *polyneuropathy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | poly/neuropathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | polyneuro/pathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | poly/neuro/pathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | poly/neur/opath/y |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | poly/neur/o/pathy | |

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| 88. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *subdural*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Condition above the dura |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Condition beneath the dura |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Pertaining to above the dura |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Pertaining to around the dura |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Pertaining to beneath the dura | |

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| 89. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *gastritis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Disease of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Disease of the stomach |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Inflammation of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Inflammation of the muscles |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Inflammation of the stomach | |

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| 90. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *cardiomegaly*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Abnormal hardening of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Abnormal softening of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Deficiency of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Enlargement of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Inflammation of the heart | |

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| 91. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *angiogram*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Instrument used to produce a record of the blood vessels |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Instrument used to produce a record of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Record of the blood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Written record of vessels |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Record of the heart | |

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| 92. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *polyneuropathy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Condition affecting one nerve |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Deficiency of the brain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Disease of many nerves |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Involuntary contraction of the nerves in the brain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Structure of many brain cells | |

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| 93. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *cardiomyotomy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Incision into the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Incision into the heart muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Reconstruction of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Removal of the heart muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Surgical fixation of the heart | |

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| 94. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *mycodermatitis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Condition of the muscles in the skin. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Condition of the skin caused by fungus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Inflammation of the skin caused by fungus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Inflammation of the muscles of the skin. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Pertaining to the muscle of the skin. | |

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| 95. | Which of the following terms means process of looking into a joint?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Arthroclasia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Arthrogram |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Arthrography |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Arthroscopy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Arthroscope | |

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| 96. | Which of the following terms means surgical reconstruction of a vessel?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Angiopexy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Angioplasty |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Angiopoieses |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Angiorrhaphy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Angiosclerosis | |

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| 97. | Which of the following terms means deficiency of sugar?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Glycemia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Glycodesis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Glycomalacia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Glycopenia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Glycorrhea | |

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| 98. | Which of the following terms means condition of bad movement?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Akinesia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Akinesial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Dyskinesia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Dyskinesial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Eukinesia | |

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| 99. | Which of the following terms means pertaining to inside the skin?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Atopic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Epidermal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Intradermal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Pachydermal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Transdermal | |

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| 100. | Which of the following terms means condition of nerve hardening?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Neurolysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Neuroma |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Neurosclerosis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Neurosis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Neurotomy | |

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| 101. | Which of the following terms means after birth?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Antepartum |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Intrapartum |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Perinatal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Postpartum |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Prenatal | |

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| 102. | In the medical term *hematoma*, the suffix means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | discharge, flow. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | excessive discharge. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | tumor. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | blood. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | liver. | |

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| 103. | Which of the following words means incision into the lung?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | pneumonopathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | pneumonectomy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | pneumonostomy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | pulmonotomy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | pneumotomy | |

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| 104. | The correct term that translates into pertaining to beneath the skin is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | hypocutaneous. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | epidermic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | subdermatary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | subcutaneous. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | hypodermatic. | |

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| 105. | To make a medical word that means pertaining to between the ribs, the correct prefix to use is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | intra. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | inter. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | peri. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hemi. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | hypo. | |

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| 106. | A patient with *hemiplegia* is paralyzed       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | in all four extremities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | only in one arm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | in the upper extremities only. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | only in one leg. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | in an arm and leg on the same side. | |

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| 107. | A patient with *oligomenorrhea* has a menstrual flow that is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | light or scanty. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | irregular. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | heavy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | painful. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | malodorous. | |

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| 108. | The medical term that means deficiency of all cells is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cytopenia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hypocytopenia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | pancytopenia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | oligocytopenia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | multicytopenia. | |

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| 109. | A patient with*eupnea* is breathing       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | normally. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | rapidly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | slowly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | deeply. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | shallowly. | |

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| 110. | A patient with *aphagia* has a condition of       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | eating too much. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | eating too little. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | not eating. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | not speaking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | bad speaking. | |

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| 111. | The medical term *arteriosclerosis* translates as a       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | condition of artery narrowing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | condition of artery hardening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | process of vessel hardening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | blockage of arteries. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | condition of vessel narrowing. | |

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| 112. | The suffix in the term *psychologist* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | medical science. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | specialist in medicine of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | study of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | specialist in the study of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | specialist. | |

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| 113. | The suffix in the term*pediatrics* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | study of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | medical science. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | specialist in medicine of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | specialist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | specialist in the study of. | |

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| 114. | In the medical term *hydrocele*, the suffix means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | hernia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | water. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | discharge, flow. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | puncture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | softening. | |

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| 115. | Which of the following is the correct term that means inflammation of a joint?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | arthralgia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | arthroitis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | arthroplasty |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | arthritis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | arthrorrhexis | |

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| 116. | The suffix in the medical term *hemolysis* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | blood. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hernia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | loosen, break down. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | drooping. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | deficiency. | |

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| 117. | A patient with *nephroptosis* had a       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | removal of the kidney. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | repair of the kidney. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | suture of the kidney. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | drooping of the kidney. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | tumor of the kidney. | |

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| 118. | The suffix that means excessive flow is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | -rrhea. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | -rrhexis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | - rrhagia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | -rrhaphy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | -penia. | |

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| 119. | A patient is scheduled for an *arthrocentesis*. This means the patient will have a (n)       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | surgical repair of the joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | puncture of the joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | removal of the joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | suture of the joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | opening into the joint. | |

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| 120. | The suffix *-ectomy* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | removal. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | incision. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | creating an opening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | inflammation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | puncture. | |

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| 121. | Which of the following terms means instrument used to measure body temperature?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Thermoscopy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Thermoscope |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Thermometer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Thermometry |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Thermography | |

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| 122. | The suffix that means process of recording is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | -scopy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | -gram |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | -graph. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | -graphy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | -metry. | |

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| 123. | A patient is scheduled for an *arthrodesis*. In this procedure, the joint will be       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | removed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | repaired. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | sutured. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | bound, fixed in place. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | reconstructed. | |

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| 124. | A patient is scheduled for a *retinopexy*. In this procedure, the retina of the eye is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | removed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | reconstructed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | surgical fixation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | sutured. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | punctured. | |

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| 125. | The plural form of the word *carcinoma* is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | carcinomas. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | carcinomae. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | carcinomum. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | carcinomata. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | carcinomaces. | |

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| 126. | The plural form of the word *ovum* is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ovums. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ova. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | oves. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ovis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | ovae. | |

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| 127. | The correct plural form of the word *vertebra* is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | vertebras. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | vertebres. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | vertebrae. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | vertebrum. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | vertebraces. | |

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| 128. | The prefix in the medical term *rehabilitation* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | down, away from. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | after. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | before, on behalf of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | again. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | before. | |

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| 129. | The prefix in the term *dehydration* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | before. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | down, away from. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | before, on behalf of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | through. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | against. | |

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| 130. | The prefix in the term *probiotic* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | before. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | after. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | again. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | before, on behalf of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | down, away from. | |

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| 131. | A patient with *bradycardia* has a condition of       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | an irregular heart beat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | a fast heart beat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | a slow heart beat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | a weak heart beat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | the heart not beating. | |

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| 132. | A patient with *tachypnea* is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | breathing rapidly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | breathing slowly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | breathing badly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | breathing deeply. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | breathing shallowly. | |

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| 133. | When a patient *adducts* his arm, the arm is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | rotated 360 degrees. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | flexed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | moved away from the body. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | moved toward the body. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | extended. | |

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| 134. | The medical term *epidermis* translates as       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | skin beneath. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | skin upon. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | skin between. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | skin over. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | skin through. | |

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| 135. | A patient with *macrotia* has a condition of       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | small ears. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | no ears. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | misshapen ears. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | large ears. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | half an ear. | |

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| 136. | A patient with *microdontia* has a condition of       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | small teeth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | large teeth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | crooked teeth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | no teeth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | few teeth. | |

Chapter 01 Introduction to Medical Language Answer Key

**Multiple Choice Questions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 1. | Medical language is necessary and useful because       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Medical professionals can communicate clearly with each other no matter what their first language is. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Patients can be comforted and assured that health care professionals understand their symptoms and are in control of the diagnosis and treatment process. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Medical professionals can communicate quickly with each other. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | All of the following statements are correct. |   Medical language enables health care professionals to communicate quickly and easily no matter what their specific specialty or native language. Using medical language reassures patients that health care professionals know what is going on and are in control. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Est Time: 0-1 minute Learning Outcome: 01.01 Topic: The Purpose of Medical Language* |

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| 2. | Medical language is made up primarily (but not exclusively) of words taken from which two ancient languages?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Greek and Latin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Greek and Old English |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Hebrew and Greek |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | German and French |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Old English and Hebrew |   Medical language is made up primarily (but not exclusively) of words taken from Greek and Latin. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Est Time: 0-1 minute Learning Outcome: 01.02 Topic: The Origins of Medical Language* |

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| 3. | A (n)\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a word formed by including the name of the person who discovered or invented what is being described.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | acronym |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | antonym |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | eponym |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | synonym |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | none of these |   An eponym is a word formed by including the name of the person who discovered or invented what is being described, for example, Alzheimer disease. It can also describe the disease’s first or most noteworthy diagnosed victim, such as Lou Gehry’s Disease (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis). |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Est Time: 0-1 minute Learning Outcome: 01.02 Topic: The Origins of Medical Language* |

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| 4. | The diagnostic imaging process called *magnetic resonance imaging* is frequently called MRI. This is an example of a (n)       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | acronym. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | antonym. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | eponym. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | synonym. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | none of the above. |   An acronym is a word made up of the first letters of each of the words that make up a phrase. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Est Time: 0-1 minute Learning Outcome: 01.02 Topic: The Origins of Medical Language* |

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| 5. | Which of the following is NOT a reason why Greek and Latin form the backbone and foundation of medical language?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Foundations of Western medicine were in ancient Greece and Rome. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Latin was the global language of the scientific revolution. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Medical research of the scientific revolution was in Greek. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Because neither language is no longer spoken, their meanings do not change over time. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Because neither language is no longer spoken, they can serve as a common language for medical professionals who may speak different modern languages. |   Latin was the language of scholarly discussion during the scientific revolution. |

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| 6. | Thinking of medical language as sentences to be translated instead of words to be memorized allows one to       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | break down and understand new words. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | describe all aspects of health care. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | prescribe medication to patients. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | translate a few stock medical phrases. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | understand only the most commonly used medical phrases. |   If one understands the way the language works, one will be able to know the meaning of a few individual words and also break down and understand words one has never seen before. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Est Time: 0-1 minute Learning Outcome: 01.03 Topic: The Principles of Medical Language* |

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| 7. | When it comes to emphasizing the right syllable, the basic rule is that       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the first syllable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the last syllable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the second-to-last syllable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | there is no basic rule for pronunciation. |   When it comes to emphasizing the right syllable, the basic rule is that in most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Est Time: 0-1 minute Learning Outcome: 01.04 Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language* |

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| 8. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term cardiovascular.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | kar |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | sar |   C is hard (/k/) before a, o, or u. |

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| 9. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term cyanosis.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | kai |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | sai |   C is soft (/s/) before e, i, or y. |

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| 10. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term gamophobia.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | gam |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | jam |   G is hard (/g/) before a, o, or u. |

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| 11. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term glycogen.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | gen |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | jen |   G is soft (/j/) before e, i, or y. |

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| 12. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term pharynx.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | fair |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | pair |   "Ph" is pronounced /f/. |

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| 13. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term pneumothorax.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | noo |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | puh-noo |   "Pn" is pronounced /n/. |

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| 14. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllable in the term pterygium.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | puh-te |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | tuh |   "Pt" is pronounced /t/. |

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| 15. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllables in the term steatorrhea.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | ree-uh |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ruh-hee-ai |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | r-hee-ay |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | r-hay |   "Rrh" is pronounced /r/. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Est Time: 0-1 minute Learning Outcome: 01.04 Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language* |

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| 16. | Identify the correct pronunciation for the underlined syllables in the term xiphoid process.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | eks-foid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | eks-poid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | zih-foid |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | zih-poid |   An initial "x" is pronounced /z/; "ph" is pronounced /f/. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Est Time: 0-1 minute Learning Outcome: 01.04 Topic: How to Pronounce Terms Associated with Medical Language* |

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| 17. | Which of the following is the proper syllabic breakdown for the word *cardiac arrest*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | card/iac a/rrest |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | card/iac arr/est |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | car/di/ac a/rrest |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | car/di/ac arr/est |   car/di/ac a/rrest is the proper syllabic breakdown for the term cardiac arrest. |

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| 18. | Which of the following is the proper syllabic breakdown for the word *catheter*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ca/th/e/ter |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ca/thet/er |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cat/het/er |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | cath/e/ter |   cath/e/ter is the proper syllabic breakdown for the term catheter. |

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| 19. | Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word *hypotonia?*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | HAI-poh-toh-nee-yah (first syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hai-POH-toh-nee-yah (second syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | hai-poh-TOH-nee-yah (third syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hai-poh-toh-NEE-yah (fourth syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | hai-poh-toh-nee-YAH (fifth syllable) |   In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable, therefore hai-poh-TOH-nee-yah is correct. |

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| 20. | Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word *myodynia*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | MIE-oh-dih-nee-ah (first syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | mie-OH-dih-nee-ah (second syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | mie-oh-DIH-nee-ah (third syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | mie-oh-dih-NEE-ah (fourth syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | mie-oh-dih-nee-AH (fifth syllable) |   In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable, therefore mie-oh-DIH-nee-ah is the correct answer. |

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| 21. | Which syllable is emphasized when pronouncing the word *arthroscope*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | AR-throh-skohp (first syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | ar-THROH-skohp (second syllable) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | ar-throh-SKOHP (last syllable) |   In most words, the emphasis usually falls on the third-to-last syllable therefore AR-throh-skohp is the correct answer. |

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| 22. | In medical terminology, what is the definition of a *root*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | A beginning that gives essential meaning to the term |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | An ending that gives essential meaning to the term |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | The foundation or subject of the term |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | The part of the word added to the beginning of a term when needed to further modify the foundation of the term |   A root is defined as the foundation or subject of the term. |

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| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Est Time: 0-1 minute Learning Outcome: 01.05 Topic: Parts Used to Build Medical Language* |

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| 23. | Which of the following statements regarding prefixes and suffixes is NOT correct?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | A prefix is located at the beginning of the term and a suffix is located at the end of the term. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | A suffix is located at the beginning of the term and a prefix is located at the end of a term. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | A prefix is used to further modify the root. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | A suffix often gives essential meaning to the term. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | A medical word can have more than one prefix and suffix. |   A prefix is located at the beginning of the term and a suffix is located at the end of the term. All other answers are correct. |

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| 24. | All of the following are roots meaning skin EXCEPT       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cutane/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | dermat/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | derm/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | my/o |   Cutane/o, dermat/o, and derm/o all mean skin; my/o means muscle. |

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| 25. | The root *enter/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | liver. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | nerve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | small intestine. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | stomach. |   The root *enter/o* means small intestine. |

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| 26. | Which root would be used in medical terms that pertain to blood?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | arthr/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | hemat/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | hepat/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | pulmon/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | xen/o |   The root *hemat/o* means blood. |

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| 27. | Which root would be used in medical terms that pertain to suffering or disease?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | gen/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | morph/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | path/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | troph/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | xer/o |   The root *path/o* means suffering or disease. |

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| 28. | All of the following suffixes mean pertaining to EXCEPT       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | -ac. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | -al. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | -algia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | -ar. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | -ary. |   *-algia* is a suffix that means pain; all the other suffixes mean pertaining to. |

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| 29. | All of the following suffixes mean small EXCEPT       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | -ic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | -icle. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | -ole. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | -ule. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | -ula. |   *-ic* is a suffix that means pertaining to; all the other suffixes means small. |

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| 30. | Which of the following roots mean the same thing?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | arthr/o and angi/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cardi/o and vascul/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | enter/o and gastr/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hem/o and vas/o |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | my/o and muscul/o |   *My/o* and *muscul/o* both mean muscle. |

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| 31. | Which of the following pairs of prefixes have opposite meanings?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | anti-, contra- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | brady-, tachy- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | circum-, peri- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | mono-, uni- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | poly-, multi- |   *Brady-* means slow; *tachy* means fast. |

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| 32. | Which of the following pair of prefixes have opposite meanings?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ab-, de- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | exo-, extra- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | hyper-, hypo- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | pre-, pro- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | sym-, syn- |   *Hyper-* means over; *hypo* means under. |

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| 33. | Identify the root in the term *tachycardia*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cardi |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | card |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ta |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | tachy |   Tachycardia breaks down into the suffix *-ia* (condition), prefix *tachy-* (fast), and a root *card* (heart). |

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| 34. | Identify the root in the term *polyneuropathy*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | neuro |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | path |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | pathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | poly |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | y |   Polyneuropathy breaks down into the suffix *-pathy* (disease, suffering), prefix *poly-* (many) and a root *neur/o* (nerve). |

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| 35. | The root *hepat/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | fungus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | liver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | lung |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | narrowing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | blood |   *Hepat/o* is the root meaning liver. |

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| 36. | The root *pneumon/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | fungus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | liver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | lung |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | air |   *Pneumon/o* is the root meaning lung. |

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| 37. | The root *myc/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | fungus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | liver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | lung |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | pus |   *Myc/o* is the root meaning fungus. |

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| 38. | The root *pneum/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | fungus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | liver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | lung |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | air |   *Pneum/o* is the root meaning lung. |

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| 39. | The root *morph/o* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | change |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | eat |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | straight |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | suffering, disease |   *Morph/o* is the root meaning change. |

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| 40. | What is the meaning of the root *hydr/o*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Air |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Blood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Formation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Generation, cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | Water |   The root *hydr/o* means water. |

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| 41. | What is the meaning of the root *troph/o*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Change |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Eat |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Foreign |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Generation, cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | Nourishment, development |   The root *troph/o* means nourishment, development. |

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| 42. | What is the meaning of the root *xen/o*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Dry |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Foreign |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Hard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Soft |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Water |   The root *xen/o* means foreign. |

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| 43. | Identify and define the root in the term *arthoscope*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | *arthr/o*- joint |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *arthr/o*- vessel |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *scope* - instrument used to look |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *scope*- process of looking |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *thosc/o* - chest |   Arthroscope breaks down into the suffix -*scope* (instrument used to look) and the root *arthr/o* (joint) |

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| 44. | Identify and define the root in the term *subcutaneous.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *cutane/o–* stomach |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *cutan–* skin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | *cutane–* skin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *ous–* pertaining to |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *sub–* beneath |   Subcutaneous breaks down into the suffix *–ous,* prefix *sub-* (beneath), and the root *cutane* (skin) |

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| 45. | Identify and define the root in the term *necrosis.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *is–* small |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | *necr–* death |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *necr/o–* kidney |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *crosis–* condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *osis–* presence of |   Necrosisbreaks down into the suffix -*osis* (condition) and the root *necr* (death) |

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| 46. | Identify and define the root in the term *pyemia*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *emia–* blood condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *pyem–* pus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *ia–* condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *py/e–* eat |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | *py–* pus |   Pyemia breaks down into the suffix -*emia* (blood condition) and the root *py* (pus) |

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| 47. | The prefix *ante*- means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | after. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | again. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | before. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | against. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | slow. |   The prefix *ante-* means before. |

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| 48. | The prefix *oligo*- means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | all. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | few. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | large. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | many. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | small. |   The prefix *oligo-* means few. |

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| 49. | The prefixes *a-* and *an-* both mean       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | away. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | in, inside. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | not. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | out, outside. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | without. |   The prefixes *a-* and *an-* both mean not. |

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| 50. | The prefixes e*-*, ec*-*, and ex*-* all mean       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | outside. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | beneath. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | in, inside. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | out. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | through. |   The prefixes *e-*, *ec-*, and *ex-* all mean out. |

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| 51. | Which of the following pairs of prefixes are synonyms that mean in, inside?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a-, an- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | con-, syn- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | en-, endo- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ex-, exo- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | inter-, intra- |   *En-* and *endo-* both mean in, inside. |

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| 52. | Which of the following pairs of prefixes are synonyms that mean around?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | circum-, trans- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | circum-, peri- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | circum-, dia- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | contra-, peri- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | dia-, peri- |   C*ircum-* and *peri-* both mean around. |

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| 53. | What is the meaning of the prefix *contra-*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Against |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Bad |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Down |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Around |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | With |   The prefix *contra-* means against. |

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| 54. | What is the meaning of the prefix *poly-*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Few |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Half |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Many |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | No, none |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | One |   The prefix *poly-* means many. |

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| 55. | What is the meaning of the prefix *syn-*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Against |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Before, on behalf of |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Between |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Through |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | With, together |   The prefix *syn-* means with, together. |

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| 56. | Identify and define the prefix in the term *antigen.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *an* - across |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | *anti*- against |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *anti*- before |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *gen*- creation, cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *gen*- suffering, disease |   Antigen breaks down into the prefix *anti-* (against) and the root *gen* (generation, cause). |

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| 57. | Identify and define the root in the term *eugenic.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *eu*– bad |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | *gen*– generation, cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *eu*– good |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *eugen*– cause |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *ic*– pertaining to |   Eugenic breaks down into the suffix -*ic* (pertaining to), prefix *eu-* (good), and the root *gen* (generation, cause) |

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| 58. | Identify and define the prefix in the term *transdermal.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *al* - across |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *al* - pertaining to |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *derm*- skin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | *trans*- across |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *trans* - pertaining to |   Transdermal breaks down into the suffix -*al* (pertaining to), prefix *trans-* (across), and the root *derm* (skin). |

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| 59. | Identify and define the prefix in the term *heminephrectomy.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | *hemi*- half |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *hemi*- out |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *nephr*- kidney |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *tomy* - incision |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *ectomy* - removal |   Heminephrectomy breaks down into the suffix -*ectomy* (removal of), prefix *hemi-* (half), and the root *nephr* (kidney). |

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| 60. | Identify and define the prefix in the term *hypertrophic*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | *hyper*– over |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *hyper*– under |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *ic*- condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *ic* - pertaining to |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *troph* - nourishment, development |   Hypertrophic breaks down into the suffix *-ic* (pertaining to), prefix *hyper-* (over), and the root *troph* (nourishment, development). |

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| 61. | The suffixes -*algia* and -*dynia* both mean       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | abnormal softening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | inflammation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | pain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | presence of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | resembling. |   The suffixes -*algia* and -*dynia* both mean pain. |

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| 62. | The suffix –*logy* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | medical science. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | specialist in medicine of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | specialist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | specialist in the study of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | study of. |   The suffix -*logy* means the study of. |

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| 63. | The suffix –*graph* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | instrument used to look. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | instrument used to produce a record. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | process of recording. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | process of looking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | written record. |   The suffix -*graph* means instrument used to produce a record. |

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| 64. | The suffix —*emia* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | blood condition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | flow. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | process of measuring. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | rupture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | tissue, structure. |   The suffix -*emia* means blood condition. |

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| 65. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-oid*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Involuntary contraction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Resembling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Tumor |   The suffix *-oid* means resembling. |

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| 66. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-oma*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Involuntary contraction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Resembling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | Tumor |   The suffix *-oma* means tumor. |

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| 67. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-rrhaphy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Excessive flow |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Resembling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Tumor |   The suffix *-rrhaphy* means suture. |

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| 68. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-rrhexis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Involuntary contraction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Resembling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Excessive flow |   The suffix *-rrhexis* means rupture. |

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| 69. | What is the meaning of the suffix *-spasm*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Involuntary contraction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Drooping |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Rupture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Suture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Narrowing |   The suffix *-spasm* means involuntary contraction. |

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| 70. | Identify and define the suffix in the term *craniostomy.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *cranios*- bone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *cranio*- skull |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *ostomy*- bone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | *stomy*- creation of an opening |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *tomy*- incision |   Craniostomy breaks down into the suffix -*stomy* (creation of an opening) and the root *crani/o* (skull). |

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| 71. | Identify and define the suffix in the term *cardiomalacia.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *cardio*– heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *acia*– condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *malacia*– hernia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | *mal*– bad |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | *malacia*– abnormal softening |   Cardiomalacia breaks down into the suffix -*malacia* (abnormal softening) and the root *cardi/o* (heart). |

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| 72. | Identify and define the suffix in the term *costochondritis.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *chondr*– cartilage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *chondrit*– cartilage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *itis*– deficiency |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | *itis*– inflammation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *is*– condition |   Costochondritis breaks down into the suffix -*itis* (inflammation), the root *cost/o* (rib), and the root *chondr* (cartilage). |

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| 73. | Identify and define the suffix in the term *dysmenorrhea.*       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | *dys*– bad |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | *dys*– not |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | *meno*– menstruation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | *rrhea*– flow |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | *rrhea*– rupture |   Dysmenorrhea breaks down into the suffix -*rrhea* (flow), prefix *dys-* (bad), and the root *men/o* (menstruation). |

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| 74. | Select the correct plural form of the word *diagnosis*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Diagnosa |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Diagnosae |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Diagnoses |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Diagnosi |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Diagnosies |   The correct plural form of the term diagnosis is diagnoses. To change a singular word ending in *is* to a plural, drop *is* and add *es*. |

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| 75. | Select the correct plural form of the word *nucleus*.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Nucleae |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Nuclei |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Nuclemata |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Nucles |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Nuclices |   The correct plural form of the term nucleus is nuclei. To change a singular word ending in *us* to a plural, drop *us* and add *i*. |

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| 76. | When combining word parts, a combining vowel is used       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | to join a root to any suffix beginning with a consonant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | to join two roots together. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | to join two roots together even when the second root begins with a vowel. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | All of these statements are correct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | None of these statements is correct. |   When combining word parts, a combining vowel is used to join a root to any suffix beginning with a consonant, to join two roots together, and to join two roots together even when the second root begins with a vowel. |

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| 77. | When combining word parts, a combining vowel is NOT used       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | to join a root to a suffix that begins with a vowel. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | to join a root to a suffix beginning with a consonant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | to join two roots together. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | to join two roots together even when a second root begins with a vowel. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | All of these statements are correct. |   When putting medical terms together, do not use a combining vowel to join a root to a suffix that begins with a vowel. |

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| 78. | Which of the following terms includes a combining vowel?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Bradycardia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Endocardium |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Gastric |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Gastritis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | Neuropathy |   Use a combining vowel to join a root (*neur/o*) to a suffix beginning with a consonant (*-pathy*). |

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| 79. | Which of the following represents a medical term built with the roots *gastr/o* and *esophag/o* and the suffix *-eal*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Gastroesophageal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Gastresophageal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Gastroesophagoeal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Gastresophagoeal |   A combining vowel is used to join two roots, regardless of whether the second root begins with a vowel. Do not use a combining vowel to join a suffix that begins with a vowel. The correct term is gastroesophageal. |

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| 80. | Which of these words correctly represents a medical term built with the root *vas/o* and the suffix -*spasm*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Vasspasm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Vaspasm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Vasospasm |   A combining vowel is used to join a root (*vas/o*) to a suffix that begins with a consonant (-*spasm)*. Notice that the second "s" is dropped when joining the word parts. The correct word is vasospasm. |

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| 81. | Which of these words represents a medical term built with the prefix *hypo-,* the root *glyc/o* and the suffix -*emia*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Hypglycoemia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Hypoglycemia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Hypoglycoemia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Hypglycemia |   A combining vowel is not used to join a root (glyc) with a suffix that begins with a vowel (-emia). The correct word is hypoglycemia. |

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| 82. | Which of these words represents a medical term built with the roots *cardi/o* and *my/o* and the suffix -*pathy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Cardimyopathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Cardiomyopathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Cardimypathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Cardiomypathy |   A combining vowel is used to join two roots together (cardi/o and my/o); a combining vowel is needed to join a root with a suffix beginning with a consonant (-pathy). The correct answer is cardiomyopathy. |

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| 83. | When translating a medical term, one can usually figure out the definition by interpreting the       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | prefix first, then the root or roots, and finally the suffix. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | roots first, then the prefix, and finally the suffix. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | roots first, then the suffix, and finally the prefix. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | suffix first, then the prefix, and finally the root or roots. |   When translating a medical term, one can usually figure out the definition by interpreting the suffix first, then the prefix, and finally the root or roots. |

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| 84. | Which of the following is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *dialysis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | dia/lysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | dia/lys/is |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | di/al/ysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | di/al/y/sis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | dia/ly/sis |   The term dialysis means to loosen, break down through. It breaks down into the suffix -*lyis* (loosen, break down) and the prefix *dia-* (through). |

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| 85. | Which of the following is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *pathogenic*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | patho/genic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | patho/gen/ic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | path/o/genic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | path/o/gen/ic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | pa/tho/gen/ic |   The term pathogenic means pertaining to disease causing. It breaks down into the suffix -*ic* (pertaining to), the root *path/o* (suffering, disease), and the root *gen* (generation, cause). |

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| 86. | Which of the following is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *hemarthrosis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | hemarthr/osis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | hem/arthr/osis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | hem/arthros/is |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hem/arthr/o/sis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | hem/arth/ros/is |   The term hemarthrosis means a condition of blood in a joint. It breaks down into the suffix -*osis* (condition) and the roots *hem* (blood) and *arthr* (joint). |

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| 87. | Which of the following is the proper breakdown of the word parts in the term *polyneuropathy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | poly/neuropathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | polyneuro/pathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | poly/neuro/pathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | poly/neur/opath/y |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | poly/neur/o/pathy |   The term polyneuropathy means a disease of many nerves and breaks down into the suffix -*pathy* (disease), prefix *poly-* (many), and the root *neur/o* (nerve). |

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| 88. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *subdural*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Condition above the dura |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Condition beneath the dura |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Pertaining to above the dura |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Pertaining to around the dura |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | Pertaining to beneath the dura |   The term subdural means pertaining to beneath the dura (mater)*.* The term breaks down into the suffix -*al* (pertaining to), prefix *sub-* (beneath), and the root *dur* (dura mater). |

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| 89. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *gastritis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Disease of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Disease of the stomach |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Inflammation of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Inflammation of the muscles |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | Inflammation of the stomach |   The term *gastritis* means inflammation of the stomach. The word breaks down into the suffix –*itis* (inflammation) and the root *gastr* (stomach). |

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| 90. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *cardiomegaly*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Abnormal hardening of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Abnormal softening of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Deficiency of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Enlargement of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Inflammation of the heart |   The term *cardiomegaly* means enlargement of the heart. The word breaks down into the suffix *–megaly* (enlargement) and the root *cardi/o* (heart). |

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| 91. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *angiogram*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Instrument used to produce a record of the blood vessels |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Instrument used to produce a record of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Record of the blood |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Written record of vessels |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Record of the heart |   The term *angiogram* means written record of vessels. It breaks down into the suffix *-gram* (written record) and the root *angi/o* (vessel). |

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| 92. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *polyneuropathy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Condition affecting one nerve |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Deficiency of the brain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Disease of many nerves |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Involuntary contraction of the nerves in the brain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Structure of many brain cells |   *Polyneuropathy* means a disease of many nerves. It breaks down into the suffix -*pathy* (disease), prefix *poly-* (many), and the root *neur/o* (nerve). |

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| 93. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *cardiomyotomy*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Incision into the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Incision into the heart muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Reconstruction of the heart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Removal of the heart muscle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Surgical fixation of the heart |   *Cardiomyotomy* means incision into the heart muscle. It breaks down into the suffix -*tomy* (incision), the root *cardi/o* (heart) and the root *my/o* (muscle). |

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| 94. | Which of the following is the proper translation of the term *mycodermatitis*?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Condition of the muscles in the skin. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Condition of the skin caused by fungus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Inflammation of the skin caused by fungus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Inflammation of the muscles of the skin. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Pertaining to the muscle of the skin. |   *Mycodermatitis* means inflammation of the skin caused by a fungus. It breaks down into the suffix *-itis* (inflammation), the root *myc/o* (fungus), and the root *dermat* (skin). |

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| 95. | Which of the following terms means process of looking into a joint?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Arthroclasia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Arthrogram |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Arthrography |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Arthroscopy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Arthroscope |   Arthroscopy is a process of looking inside a joint. The word breaks down into the suffix -*scopy* (process of looking) and the root *arthr/o* (joint). |

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| 96. | Which of the following terms means surgical reconstruction of a vessel?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Angiopexy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Angioplasty |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Angiopoieses |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Angiorrhaphy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Angiosclerosis |   The medical term for surgical reconstruction of a vessel is angioplasty. The word breaks down into the suffix -*plasty* (surgical reconstruction) and the root *angi/o* (vessel). |

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| 97. | Which of the following terms means deficiency of sugar?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Glycemia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Glycodesis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Glycomalacia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Glycopenia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Glycorrhea |   The medical term for deficiency of sugar is glycopenia. The word breaks down into the suffix -*penia* (deficiency) and the root *glyc/o* (sugar). |

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| 98. | Which of the following terms means condition of bad movement?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Akinesia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Akinesial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Dyskinesia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Dyskinesial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Eukinesia |   The medical term for condition of bad movement is dyskinesia. The word breaks down into the suffix -*ia* (condition), prefix *dys-* (bad), and the root *kines* (movement). |

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| 99. | Which of the following terms means pertaining to inside the skin?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Atopic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Epidermal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Intradermal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Pachydermal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Transdermal |   The medical term for pertaining to inside the skin is intradermal. The word breaks down into the suffix -*al* (pertaining to), prefix *intra-* (inside), and the root *derm* (skin). |

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| 100. | Which of the following terms means condition of nerve hardening?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Neurolysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Neuroma |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Neurosclerosis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Neurosis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Neurotomy |   The term that means condition of nerve hardening is neurosclerosis. |

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| 101. | Which of the following terms means after birth?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Antepartum |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Intrapartum |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Perinatal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Postpartum |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Prenatal |   The word that means after birth is postpartum. The meaning of -*partum* is (birth) NOT (pertaining to birth). |

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| 102. | In the medical term *hematoma*, the suffix means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | discharge, flow. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | excessive discharge. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | tumor. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | blood. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | liver. |   The medical term hematoma breaks down into the suffix *-oma* (tumor) and the root *hemat* (blood). |

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| 103. | Which of the following words means incision into the lung?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | pneumonopathy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | pneumonectomy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | pneumonostomy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | pulmonotomy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | pneumotomy |   An incision into the lung is called a pneumotomy. The term breaks down into the suffix *-tomy* (incision) and the root *pneum/o* (lung). |

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| 104. | The correct term that translates into pertaining to beneath the skin is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | hypocutaneous. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | epidermic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | subdermatary. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | subcutaneous. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | hypodermatic. |   The term subcutaneous translates as pertaining to beneath the skin. The word breaks down into the suffix *-ous* (pertaining to), prefix *sub-* (beneath), and the root *cutane* (skin). |

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| 105. | To make a medical word that means pertaining to between the ribs, the correct prefix to use is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | intra. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | inter. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | peri. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hemi. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | hypo. |   The medical term that means pertaining to between the ribs is intercostal. The word breaks down into the suffix *-al* (pertaining to), prefix *inter-* (between), and the root *cost* (ribs). |

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| 106. | A patient with *hemiplegia* is paralyzed       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | in all four extremities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | only in one arm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | in the upper extremities only. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | only in one leg. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | in an arm and leg on the same side. |   A patient with hemiplegia is paralyzed in an arm and leg on the same side of the body. The word breaks down into the suffix *-ia* (condition), prefix *hemi-* (half), and root *pleg* (paralysis). Paralysis from the waist down is called paraplegia and paralysis in all four extremities is called quadriplegia. |

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| 107. | A patient with *oligomenorrhea* has a menstrual flow that is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | light or scanty. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | irregular. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | heavy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | painful. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | malodorous. |   Oligomenorrhea translates to discharge, flow of few menses. The word breaks down into the suffix *-rrhea* (discharge, flow), prefix *oligo-* (few), and the root *men/o* (menses). |

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| 108. | The medical term that means deficiency of all cells is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cytopenia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hypocytopenia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | pancytopenia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | oligocytopenia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | multicytopenia. |   Pancytopenia translates into a deficiency of all cells. The word breaks down into the suffix *-penia* (deficiency), prefix *pan-* (all), and the root *cyt/o* (cell). |

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| 109. | A patient with*eupnea* is breathing       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | normally. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | rapidly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | slowly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | deeply. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | shallowly. |   A patient with eupnea is breathing normally. The word breaks down into the suffix *-pnea* (breathing) and the prefix *eu-* (good, normal). |

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| 110. | A patient with *aphagia* has a condition of       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | eating too much. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | eating too little. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | not eating. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | not speaking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | bad speaking. |   Aphagia translates into a condition of not eating. The word breaks down into the suffix *-ia* (condition), prefix *a-* (not), and the root *phag* (eating). |

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| 111. | The medical term *arteriosclerosis* translates as a       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | condition of artery narrowing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | condition of artery hardening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | process of vessel hardening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | blockage of arteries. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | condition of vessel narrowing. |   Arteriosclerosis translates into a condition of artery hardening. The word breaks down into the suffix -*osis* (condition, and roots *arteri/o* (artery) and *scler* (hard). |

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| 112. | The suffix in the term *psychologist* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | medical science. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | specialist in medicine of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | study of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | specialist in the study of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | specialist. |   A psychologist is a specialist in the study of the mind. The word breaks down into the suffix *-logist* (specialist in the study of) and the root *psych/o* (mind). |

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| 113. | The suffix in the term*pediatrics* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | study of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | medical science. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | specialist in medicine of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | specialist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | specialist in the study of. |   Pediatrics is the medical science of children. The word breaks down into the suffix *-iatrics* (medical science) and the root *ped* (child, foot). |

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| 114. | In the medical term *hydrocele*, the suffix means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | hernia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | water. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | discharge, flow. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | puncture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | softening. |   The term *hydrocele* translates as a hernia of water. The word breaks down into the suffix *-cele* (hernia) and the root *hydr/o* (water). |

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| 115. | Which of the following is the correct term that means inflammation of a joint?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | arthralgia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | arthroitis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | arthroplasty |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | arthritis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | arthrorrhexis |   The correct term that means inflammation of a joint is arthritis. The word breaks down into the suffix *-itis* (inflammation) and the root *arthr* (joint). |

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| 116. | The suffix in the medical term *hemolysis* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | blood. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hernia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | loosen, break down. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | drooping. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | deficiency. |   The medical term hemolysis translates as loosen, break down blood. The word breaks down into the suffix *-lysis* (loosen, break down) and the root *hem/o* (blood). |

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| 117. | A patient with *nephroptosis* had a       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | removal of the kidney. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | repair of the kidney. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | suture of the kidney. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | drooping of the kidney. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | tumor of the kidney. |   Nephroptosis translates as drooping of the kidney. The word breaks down into the suffix *-ptosis* (drooping) and the root *nephr/o* (kidney). |

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| 118. | The suffix that means excessive flow is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | -rrhea. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | -rrhexis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | - rrhagia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | -rrhaphy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | -penia. |   The suffixes that mean excessive flow are *-rrhage* and *-rrhagia*. |

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| 119. | A patient is scheduled for an *arthrocentesis*. This means the patient will have a (n)       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | surgical repair of the joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | puncture of the joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | removal of the joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | suture of the joint. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | opening into the joint. |   Arthrocentesis translates as a puncture of a joint. The word breaks down into the suffix -*centesis* (puncture) and the root *arthr/o* (joint). |

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| 120. | The suffix *-ectomy* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | removal. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | incision. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | creating an opening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | inflammation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | puncture. |   The suffix *-ectomy* means removal. |

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| 121. | Which of the following terms means instrument used to measure body temperature?       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Thermoscopy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Thermoscope |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Thermometer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Thermometry |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | Thermography |   Thermometer translates into instrument used to measure body temperature. The word breaks down into the suffix *-meter* (instrument used to measure) and the root *therm/o* (temperature). |

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| 122. | The suffix that means process of recording is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | -scopy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | -gram |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | -graph. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | -graphy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | -metry. |   The suffix which means process of recording is *-graphy*. |

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| 123. | A patient is scheduled for an *arthrodesis*. In this procedure, the joint will be       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | removed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | repaired. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | sutured. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | bound, fixed in place. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | reconstructed. |   Arthrodesis translates as binding, fixation of a joint. The word breaks down into the suffix -*desis* (binding, fixation) and the root *arthr/o* (joint). |

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| 124. | A patient is scheduled for a *retinopexy*. In this procedure, the retina of the eye is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | removed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | reconstructed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | surgical fixation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | sutured. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | punctured. |   Retinopexy translates as surgical fixation of the retina. The word breaks down into the suffix*-pexy* (surgical fixation) and the root *retin/o* (retina). |

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| 125. | The plural form of the word *carcinoma* is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | carcinomas. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | carcinomae. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | carcinomum. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | carcinomata. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | carcinomaces. |   The plural form of the word carcinoma is carcinomata. |

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| 126. | The plural form of the word *ovum* is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ovums. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | ova. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | oves. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | ovis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | ovae. |   The plural form of the word ovum is ova. To change a singular word ending in um to a plural, remove um and add a. |

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| 127. | The correct plural form of the word *vertebra* is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | vertebras. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | vertebres. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | vertebrae. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | vertebrum. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | vertebraces. |   The correct plural form of the word vertebra is vertebrae. To change a singular word ending in a to a plural, add an e. |

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| 128. | The prefix in the medical term *rehabilitation* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | down, away from. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | after. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | before, on behalf of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | again. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | before. |   The prefix in the term rehabilitation is *re-* and its meaning is again. |

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| 129. | The prefix in the term *dehydration* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | before. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | down, away from. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | before, on behalf of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | through. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | against. |   The prefix in the medical term *dehydration* is *de-* and its meaning is down, away from. |

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| 130. | The prefix in the term *probiotic* means       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | before. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | after. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | again. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | before, on behalf of. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | down, away from. |   The prefix in the term *probiotic* is *pro-* and its meaning is before, on behalf of. |

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| 131. | A patient with *bradycardia* has a condition of       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | an irregular heart beat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | a fast heart beat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | a slow heart beat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | a weak heart beat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | the heart not beating. |   Bradycardia translates into a condition of a slow heart. The word breaks down into the suffix *-ia* (condition), prefix *brady-* (slow) and the root *card* (heart). |

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| 132. | A patient with *tachypnea* is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | breathing rapidly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | breathing slowly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | breathing badly. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | breathing deeply. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | breathing shallowly. |   Tachypnea translates into breathing rapidly. The word breaks down into the suffix *-pnea* (breathing) and the prefix *tachy-* (rapid). |

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| 133. | When a patient *adducts* his arm, the arm is       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | rotated 360 degrees. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | flexed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | moved away from the body. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | moved toward the body. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | extended. |   The term *adduct* translates to moving, leading toward the body. The word breaks down into the root *duct* (move, lead) and the prefix *ad-* (toward). |

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| 134. | The medical term *epidermis* translates as       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | skin beneath. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | skin upon. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | skin between. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | skin over. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | skin through. |   The medical term *epidermis* translates as skin upon. The word breaks down into the suffix -*dermis* (skin) and the prefix *epi-* (upon). |

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| 135. | A patient with *macrotia* has a condition of       |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | small ears. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | no ears. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | misshapen ears. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | large ears. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | half an ear. |   The medical term *macrotia* translates as condition of large ears. The word breaks down into the suffix *-ia* (condition), prefix *macro-* (large), and the root *ot* (ear). Notice that the "o" in macro is dropped when combined with the root *ot*. |

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| 136. | A patient with *microdontia* has a condition of       |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | small teeth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | large teeth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | crooked teeth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | no teeth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | few teeth. |   Microdontia translates as condition of small teeth. The word breaks down into the suffix *-ia* (condition), prefix *micro-* (small), and the root *odont* (teeth). Notice that the "o" is dropped from the prefix micro when attached to the root *odont*. |

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