

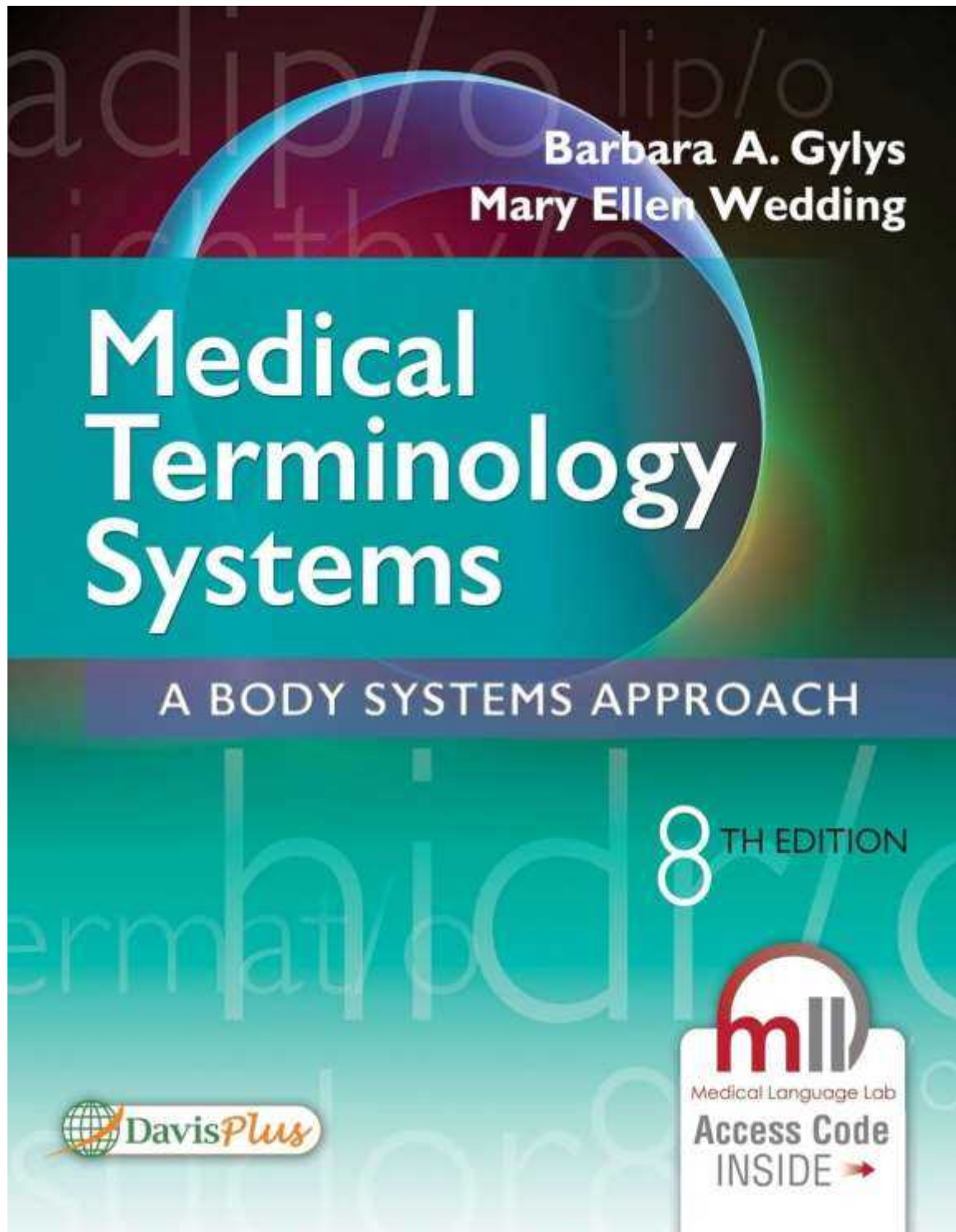
TEST BANK

Medical Terminology Systems

A Body Systems Approach

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8th Edition



MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY SYSTEMS: A Body Systems Approach 8TH EDITION BY BARBARA A. GYLYS TEST BANK

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Gylys: Medical Terminology Systems: A Body Systems Approach 8th Edition Test Bank**Chapter 1: Basic Elements of a Medical Word**

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Most medical word roots are derived from
 - A. Latin and French.
 - B. German and Latin.
 - C. Spanish and French.
 - D. Latin and Greek.
 - E. Russian and Latin.

- _____ 2. The word root for *liver* is
 - A. *mast*.
 - B. *hepat*.
 - C. *oste*.
 - D. *my*.
 - E. *trache*.

- _____ 3. Which is an example of a word root linking a suffix that begins with a vowel?
 - A. *Cardi/o/centesis*
 - B. *Enter/o/lysis*
 - C. *Therm/o/meter*
 - D. *Scler/osis*
 - E. *Cardi/o/megaly*

- _____ 4. The word root in a medical term usually indicates a(n)
 - A. position.
 - B. number.
 - C. condition.
 - D. anatomical structure.
 - E. procedure.

- _____ 5. Which element is a word root?
 - A. *nephr*
 - B. *nephro*
 - C. *nephros*
 - D. *nephrotomy*
 - E. *tomy*

- _____ 6. *Arthr/o* is an example of a
 - A. suffix.
 - B. combining form.
 - C. word root.
 - D. prefix.
 - E. combining vowel

- _____ 7. The term *stomat/itis* means
- A. *inflammation of the stomach.*
 - B. *inflammation of the liver.*
 - C. *inflammation of the face.*
 - D. *inflammation of the mouth.*
 - E. *inflammation of the skin.*
- _____ 8. A combining form (CF) is a word root plus a
- A. prefix.
 - B. suffix.
 - C. vowel.
 - D. word root.
 - E. consonant.
- _____ 9. The CF for *joint* is
- A. *oste/o.*
 - B. *chondr/o.*
 - C. *-ist.*
 - D. *arthr/o.*
 - E. *-osis.*
- _____ 10. A CF is used to link a suffix that begins with a/the
- A. letter o.
 - B. connecting vowel.
 - C. prefix.
 - D. vowel.
 - E. consonant.
- _____ 11. In *cardi/o/centesis*, *cardi/o* is a
- A. combining form.
 - B. prefix.
 - C. word root.
 - D. suffix.
 - E. vowel.
- _____ 12. In the word *pelvimetry*, the combining vowel is
- A. *i.*
 - B. *e.*
 - C. *y.*
 - D. *pelvi.*
 - E. *metry.*
- _____ 13. In *mast/o/pexy*, the *o* is a
- A. combining form.
 - B. prefix.
 - C. combining vowel.
 - D. suffix.
 - E. word root.

- _____ 14. Which element is commonly used for ease of pronunciation?
- A. Combining form
 - B. Combining vowel
 - C. Prefix
 - D. Suffix
 - E. Word root
- _____ 15. Which vowel is most commonly attached to word roots to create a CF?
- A. *a*
 - B. *e*
 - C. *i*
 - D. *o*
 - E. *u*
- _____ 16. Which suffix means *inflammation*?
- A. *-megaly*
 - B. *-oma*
 - C. *-ia*
 - D. *-itis*
 - E. *-ous*
- _____ 17. In the word *thermometer*, *meter* is a(n)
- A. adjective.
 - B. prefix.
 - C. combining form.
 - D. compound word.
 - E. suffix.
- _____ 18. Word endings are called
- A. *prefixes*.
 - B. *suffixes*.
 - C. *vowels*.
 - D. *consonants*.
 - E. *word roots*.
- _____ 19. In medical terminology, a suffix usually indicates
- A. position, direction, color, number, or negation.
 - B. procedure, condition, disease, or part of speech.
 - C. position, direction, or color.
 - D. color, number, condition, or disease.
 - E. procedure, condition, or negation.
- _____ 20. A medical word consisting of more than one word root joined together with an *o* is a(n)
- A. simple word.
 - B. adjective.
 - C. compound word.
 - D. disease.

E. condition.

- _____ 21. *Oste/o/chondr/itis* is an example of a
 - A. suffix that begins with a consonant.
 - B. simple word.
 - C. compound word.
 - D. medical word containing a prefix.
 - E. word with only one word element.
- _____ 22. Which is an example of a CF linked to a word root?
 - A. *gastr/itis*
 - B. *gastr/o/dynia*
 - C. *gastr/o/esophag/itis*
 - D. *gastr/o/megaly*
 - E. *gastr/oma*
- _____ 23. When building a compound word, the first element is usually a
 - A. combining vowel.
 - B. consonant.
 - C. vowel.
 - D. combining form.
 - E. suffix.
- _____ 24. Define a medical word by first defining the
 - A. prefix.
 - B. suffix.
 - C. middle part of the word.
 - D. combining form.
 - E. word root.
- _____ 25. Which word means *inflammation of the joints*?
 - A. *oste/itis*
 - B. *chondr/itis*
 - C. *arthr/itis*
 - D. *oste/o/arthr/itis*
 - E. *oste/o/chondr/itis*
- _____ 26. Vowels marked with a macron (-) indicate a
 - A. short sound.
 - B. stress.
 - C. silent letter.
 - D. long sound.
 - E. diphthong.
- _____ 27. The letter combination *ps* at the beginning of a word (as in *psychosis*) is pronounced
 - A. “pee.”
 - B. “eff.”
 - C. “ss.”

- D. "sh."
- E. "see."

- _____ 28. The *oe* in *roentgen* is pronounced
- A. "eh."
 - B. "oy."
 - C. "uh."
 - D. "oh."
 - E. "ah."
- _____ 29. In medical terms, *ch* (as in *cholera*) is usually pronounced
- A. "chal."
 - B. "cha."
 - C. "k."
 - D. "aitch."
 - E. "see."
- _____ 30. In the terms *bronchi* and *fungi*, the *i* is pronounced
- A. "ah."
 - B. "ee."
 - C. "eye."
 - D. "ay."
 - E. "eh."
- _____ 31. Which prefix means *before* or *in front of*?
- A. *retro-*
 - B. *pre-*
 - C. *super-*
 - D. *micro-*
 - E. *post-*
- _____ 32. Which element is located at the beginning of a medical word?
- A. Word stem
 - B. Combining vowel
 - C. Suffix
 - D. Prefix
 - E. Combining form
- _____ 33. Which element is a prefix?
- A. *abdomin*
 - B. *abdomino*
 - C. *tomy*
 - D. *abdomen*
 - E. *hyper*
- _____ 34. In *macroglossia* ("large tongue"), *macro-* is a
- A. consonant.
 - B. suffix.

- C. word root.
- D. prefix.
- E. combining form.

- _____ 35. Which term contains a prefix?
- A. *gastritis*
 - B. *hepatoma*
 - C. *cardiology*
 - D. *monocyte*
 - E. *nephritis*

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 36. Compound words may consist of two or more word roots.
- _____ 37. A word root + *o* results in a CF.
- _____ 38. *Gastr/o* is a CF.
- _____ 39. A CF consists of a prefix plus a word root.
- _____ 40. A CF consists of a word root and a vowel.
- _____ 41. The combining vowel *e* is commonly used to form medical words. ahima.com/test
- _____ 42. A combining vowel always connects a word root to a suffix.
- _____ 43. A combining vowel is usually an *i*.
- _____ 44. All suffixes begin with a vowel.
- _____ 45. In medical terminology, a suffix usually describes a position or direction.
- _____ 46. When a word changes from singular to plural form, the word's suffix is the part that changes. ahima.com/test
- _____ 47. All medical words contain a prefix.
- _____ 48. *Gastroenterologist* is an example of a compound word.
- _____ 49. When defining a medical word, first define the suffix.
- _____ 50. Most medical words have Greek or Spanish origins.
- _____ 51. When adding a suffix that begins with a vowel, the CF, rather than the word root, precedes the suffix.

- _____ 52. There are four basic rules for building medical words.
- _____ 53. The four elements used to form medical words are word roots, prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms.
- _____ 54. In the word *salpingitis*, the *g* is a hard sound.
- _____ 55. In the word *syncope*, the final *e* is pronounced as a separate syllable.
- _____ 56. Pronunciation guidelines are included on the inside back cover of the textbook.
- _____ 57. In the term *psychiatric*, the *p* is pronounced as a hard p.

Matching

Match the word elements with their meanings.

- A. *arthr/o*
- B. *dermat/o*
- C. *gastr/o*
- D. *muscul/o*
- E. *nas/o*
- F. *nephr/o*
- G. *stomat/o*
- H. *-cyte*
- I. *-itis*
- J. *-oma*
- K. *-megaly*
- L. *an-*
- M. *-ia*
- N. *intra-*
- O. *poly-*
- P. *post-*
- Q. *sub-*
- R. *retro-*

- _____ 58. *enlargement*
- _____ 59. *inflammation*
- _____ 60. *stomach*
- _____ 61. *in, within*
- _____ 62. *kidney*
- _____ 63. *tumor*

- _____ 64. *joint*
- _____ 65. *skin*
- _____ 66. *cell*
- _____ 67. *many, much*
- _____ 68. *muscle*
- _____ 69. *nose*
- _____ 70. *mouth*
- _____ 71. *without, not*
- _____ 72. *condition*
- _____ 73. *backward, behind*
- _____ 74. *after*
- _____ 75. *under, below*

Chapter 1: Basic Elements of a Medical Word

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | |
|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Word Roots |
| 2. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | TOP: Word Roots |
| 3. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Word Roots |
| 4. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Word Roots |
| 5. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | TOP: Word Roots |
| 6. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Forms |
| 7. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Forms |
| 8. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Forms |
| 9. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Forms |
| 10. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Forms |
| 11. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Forms |
| 12. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Vowels |
| 13. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Vowels |
| 14. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Vowels |
| 15. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Combining Vowels |
| 16. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Suffixes |
| 17. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | TOP: Suffixes |
| 18. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | TOP: Suffixes |
| 19. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | TOP: Suffixes |
| 20. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | TOP: Compound Words |
| 21. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | TOP: Compound Words |
| 22. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | TOP: Compound Words |
| 23. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Compound Words |
| 24. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | TOP: Define and Build Medical Words |
| 25. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | TOP: Define and Build Medical Words |
| 26. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Pronunciations |
| 27. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | TOP: Pronunciations |
| 28. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | TOP: Pronunciations |
| 29. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | TOP: Pronunciations |
| 30. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | TOP: Pronunciations |
| 31. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | TOP: Prefixes |
| 32. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Prefixes |
| 33. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | TOP: Prefixes |
| 34. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Prefixes |
| 35. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | TOP: Prefixes |

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | |
|------------|--------|-----------------|
| 36. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | TOP: Word Roots |
|------------|--------|-----------------|