

Quick and Easy Medical Terminology 9th Edition Leonard Test Bank

Chapter 01: Simplified Medical Language

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. The most frequently used combining vowel is:

- a. o.
- b. a.
- c. i.
- d. e.

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

- a. Word root
- b. Prefix
- c. Combining vowel
- d. Suffix

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

11. Learning the meanings of word parts:

- a. is not important as long as every word is memorized.
- b. is one of the most difficult tasks to master in health care.
- c. should be done only if time allows.
- d. eliminates the necessity of memorizing each new word encountered.

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

12. Borrowing of medical words from Latin or Greek began around the year:

- a. 1500.
- b. 1700.
- c. 1800.
- d. 1900.

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

13. Latin and Greek combined are the origin of what percentage of medical terms?

- a. 40 %
- b. 50 %
- c. 70 %
- d. 90 %

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

14. The suffix “-itis” means:

- a. excision.
- b. inflammation.
- c. reverse.
- d. repair.

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

15. A compound word is a word in which two of what are combined?

- a. Suffixes
- b. Prefixes
- c. Combining vowels
- d. Word roots

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

16. Eponyms are:

- a. diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a person.
- b. diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a place.
- c. always capitalized.
- d. never capitalized.

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

17. MD stands for:

- a. modern doctor.
- b. medical dentistry.
- c. doctor of medicine
- d. medical derivative.

ANS: C REF: p. 9 TOP: Abbreviations

20. In pharmacology, drugs are grouped into classes based on their:

- a. major effects.
- b. potential for abuse.
- c. color.
- d. method of administration.

ANS: A REF: p. 9 TOP: Abbreviations

COMPLETION

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

ANS: 1

REF: p. 9 TOP: Plurals

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

ANS: 2

REF: p. 7 TOP: Word Parts

3. Pronunciation of medical terms may vary by _____.

ANS: geographical region

REF: p. 11 TOP: Pronunciation of Medical Terms

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

ANS: *es*