

TRUE/FALSE

1. A word element may be a medical word by itself.

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	A word element may be a medical word by itself.
Incorrect	For example, the suffix <i>-emesis</i> may stand alone as meaning “vomiting.”

PTS: 1

2. A combining form includes the vowel to provide ease in saying the word.

ANS: F

	Feedback
Correct	A combining form includes the vowel <i>o</i> or <i>i</i> to provide ease in saying the word.
Incorrect	The vowel <i>i</i> may also be used in a combining form.

PTS: 1

3. A word may not end in a combining form.

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	A word may not end in a combining form.
Incorrect	To make the word either a noun or adjective, drop the combining vowel and add a suffix.

PTS: 1

4. A root will attach directly to a suffix if the suffix begins with a vowel.

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	A root will attach directly to a suffix if the suffix begins with a vowel.
Incorrect	A combining vowel is needed only if the suffix does not begin with a vowel.

PTS: 1

5. If a suffix begins with a consonant, add a combining vowel to the root.

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	If a suffix begins with a consonant, add a combining vowel to the root.
Incorrect	Add a combining vowel to the root when a suffix begins with a consonant.

PTS: 1

6. The suffixes *-ac*, *-iac*, and *-ic* are examples of noun suffixes.

ANS: F

	Feedback
Correct	The suffixes <i>-ac</i> , <i>-iac</i> , and <i>-ic</i> are examples of adjective suffixes.
Incorrect	Other adjective suffixes include <i>-ary</i> , <i>-ical</i> , <i>-ous</i> , and <i>-tic</i> .

PTS: 1

7. A prefix modifies the meaning of a word.

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	A prefix modifies the meaning of a word.
Incorrect	A prefix comes at the beginning of a word.

PTS: 1

8. Use of the English plural form is suggested by the American Medical Association.

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	Use of the English plural form is suggested by the American Medical Association.
Incorrect	This suggestion is not always followed, and Latin or Greek forms are sometimes used.

PTS: 1

9. *Diagnosis* is the plural form of that word.

ANS: F

	Feedback
Correct	<i>Diagnoses</i> is the plural form of that word.
Incorrect	<i>Diagnosis</i> is the singular form of that word.

PTS: 1

10. *Biceps* is an example of a word that retains the same form whether usage is singular or plural.

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	<i>Biceps</i> is an example of a word that retains the same form whether usage is singular or plural.
Incorrect	<i>Biceps</i> , as well as <i>facies</i> , are examples of a word that retains the same form whether usage is singular or plural.

PTS: 1

11. *Breathe* means “respiration.”

ANS: F

	Feedback
Correct	<i>Breath</i> means “respiration.”
Incorrect	<i>Breathe</i> means “ to inhale and exhale ”

PTS: 1

12. *Bell’s palsy* is an example of a homonym.

ANS: F

	Feedback
Correct	<i>Bell’s palsy</i> is an example of an eponym .
Incorrect	A homonym is one of a group of words that share the same spelling or pronunciation (or both) but have different meanings.

PTS: 1

13. The possessive form of an eponym is preferred by the Association for Healthcare Documentation Integrity (AHDI), and the AMA.

ANS: F

	Feedback
Correct	The nonpossessive form of an eponym (as in <i>Down syndrome</i>) is preferred by the Association for Healthcare Documentation Integrity (AHDI), and the AMA.
Incorrect	While the possessive form is still acceptable, the nonpossessive form is preferred.

PTS: 1

14. A word of more than two syllables is commonly accented on the next-to-last syllable.

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	A word of more than two syllables is commonly accented on the next-to-last syllable .
Incorrect	The first syllable is very rarely accented.

PTS: 1

15. The *sch* in *schizoid* sounds like the *sc* in *sclerosis*.

ANS: T

	Feedback
Correct	The <i>sch</i> in <i>schizoid</i> does sound like the <i>sc</i> in <i>sclerosis</i> .
Incorrect	Beginning letters of words may sound different than normal.

PTS: 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is NOT considered one of the four major elements of medical terminology?
- a. diagnostic procedures, diagnoses, etc.

c. numbers

b. anatomical terms

d. roots, prefixes, and suffixes

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Diagnostic procedures, diagnoses, and treatment procedures are one of the four major elements of medical terminology.
B	Anatomical terms are one of the four major elements of medical terminology.
C	Correct! Numbers are not considered one of the four major elements of medical terminology.
D	Roots, prefixes, and suffixes are one of the four major elements of medical terminology.

PTS: 1

2. What is the first element considered when analyzing a medical term?
- a. combining vowel

c. root

b. prefix

d. suffix

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The combining vowel is the last element considered when analyzing a medical term.
B	The prefix is the second element considered when analyzing a medical term.
C	The root is the third element considered when analyzing a medical term.
D	Correct! The suffix is the first element considered when analyzing a medical term.

PTS: 1

3. When forming a word, what is the correct procedure when a combining form and a suffix bring two vowels together?
- a. Both vowels are retained.

b. The combining vowel at the beginning of the suffix is usually dropped.

c. The combining vowel at the end of the root is usually dropped.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Both vowels are retained when two roots are joined.
B	The combining vowel is attached to the root.
C	Correct! The combining vowel is usually retained only when the suffix begins with a consonant.

PTS: 1

4. When two roots are joined bringing two vowels together, how are the vowels handled?
- a. The vowel at the beginning of these**second** root is usually dropped.

b. Both vowels both retained.

c. The combining vowel at the end of the first root is usually dropped.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Both vowels are retained when two roots are joined bringing two vowels together.
B	Correct! Both vowels are retained when two roots are joined bringing two vowels together.
C	Both vowels are retained when two roots are joined bringing two vowels together.

PTS: 1

5. Which of the following does NOT end in an adjective suffix?
- a. arterial

b. bacteria

c. celiac

d. stigmatic

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Arterial does end in an adjective suffix.
B	Correct! Bacteria is a noun, not an adjective.
C	Celiac does end in an adjective suffix.
D	Stigmatic does end in an adjective suffix.

PTS: 1

6. Which of these words does NOT end in a noun suffix?
- a. cancerous

b. cardiomegaly

c. artery

d. septum

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct! Cancerous ends in an adjective suffix
B	Cardiomegaly does end in a noun suffix.
C	Artery does end in a noun suffix.
D	Septum does end in a noun suffix.

PTS: 1

7. What are homonyms that share the same spelling called?
- a. heteronyms

b. heterophones

c. homophones

d. homographs

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Heteronyms are homonyms that share the same spelling but have different pronunciations.
B	Heterophones are also called heteronyms, which are homonyms that share the same spelling but have different pronunciations.
C	Homophones are homonyms that share the same pronunciation.
D	Correct! Homographs are homonyms that share the same spelling.

PTS: 1

8. What is an ulceration?
- a. canker

b. chancre

c. cancer

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct! An ulceration is a canker.
B	A chancre is a primary lesion of syphilis.
C	Cancer is a malignant tumor.

PTS: 1

9. Which statement about roots is NOT correct?
- a. All medical words have at least one root.

b. The root forms the main substance of meaning of the word

c. The meaning of the root can change depending on the use of a prefix or suffix.

d. The root indicates the part of the body under discussion.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	All medical words do have at least one root.
B	The root does form the main substance of meaning of the word.
C	Correct! The meaning of a root does not change with the addition of a prefix or suffix
D	The root does indicate the part of the body under discussion.

PTS: 1

10. What does the root *morph-* mean?
- a. to pull, drag, or draw

b. form

c. feeling, suffering

d. to hang

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The root <i>tract-</i> means “to pull, drag, or draw.”
B	Correct! The root <i>morph-</i> means “ form .”
C	The root <i>path-</i> means “felling or suffering.”
D	The root <i>pend-</i> means “to hang.”

PTS: 1

11. Which of the following words has a noun suffix?
- a. particulate

b. pericardial

c. maniac

d. cranial

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct! <i>Particulate</i> has the noun suffix <i>-ate</i> .
B	<i>Pericardial</i> has the adjective suffix <i>-al</i> .
C	<i>Maniac</i> has the adjective suffix <i>-iac</i> .
D	<i>Cranial</i> has the adjective suffix <i>-al</i> .

PTS: 1

12. Which of the following words has an adjective suffix?
- a. cranium

b. fascia

c. vascular

d. mania

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	<i>Cranium</i> has the noun suffix <i>-um</i> .
B	<i>Fascia</i> has the adjective suffix <i>-ia</i> .
C	Correct! <i>Vascular</i> has the adjective suffix <i>-ar</i> .
D	<i>Mania</i> has the adjective suffix <i>-ia</i> .

PTS: 1

13. What does the prefix *infra-* mean?
- a. excessive

b. backward or behind

c. before or in front of

d. beneath, below, or under

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The prefix <i>hyper-</i> means “excessive.”
B	The prefix <i>retro-</i> means “backward or behind.”
C	The prefix <i>pre-</i> means “before or in front of.”
D	Correct! The prefix <i>infra-</i> means “beneath, below, or under.”

PTS: 1

14. What is the prefix meaning *equal*?
- a. ana-

b. end-

c. epi-

d. iso-

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The prefix <i>ana-</i> means “up, against, or back.”
B	The prefix <i>end-</i> means “within.”
C	The prefix <i>epi-</i> means “above or upon.”
D	Correct! The prefi <i>iso-</i> means “equal.”

PTS: 1

15. Which of the following words is a plural word form?
- a. stigma

b. bronchus

c. apices

d. ampulla

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	<i>Stigma</i> is a singular word form.
B	<i>Bronchus</i> is a singular word form.
C	Correct! <i>Apices</i> is the plural word form for <i>apex</i> .
D	<i>Ampulla</i> is a singular word form.

PTS: 1

COMPLETION

1. The basic foundation of a word is the _____.

ANS: root

PTS: 1

2. The root with a combining vowel is called a _____.

ANS: combining form

PTS: 1

3. The word element added to the end of a word to clarify the meaning of the root is a _____.

ANS: suffix

PTS: 1

4. To help indicate whether a word is a noun or adjective is a function of a _____.

ANS: suffix

PTS: 1

5. *A, ia, um,* and *y* are common _____ endings.

ANS: noun

PTS: 1

6. The plural form of *cervix* is _____.

ANS: cervices

PTS: 1

7. The singular form of *thoraces* is _____.

ANS: thorax

PTS: 1

8. A group of words that share the same spelling, pronunciation, or both but have different meanings is referred to as _____.

ANS: homonyms

PTS: 1

9. Homonyms that share the same spelling but different pronunciations are _____.

ANS: heteronyms

PTS: 1

10. A homophone for *sight* that means “to quote” is _____.

ANS: cite

PTS: 1

11. A name for a disease, procedure, or body part derived from a person is called a(n) _____.

ANS: eponym

PTS: 1

12. If a vowel ends an accented syllable, the vowel sound is _____.

ANS: long

PTS: 1

13. In words of two syllables, the accent is usually on the _____ syllable.

ANS: first

PTS: 1

14. The only medical terms that are capitalized besides trade names are _____.

ANS: eponyms

PTS: 1

15. In words of more than two syllables, the _____ syllable is rarely accented.

ANS: first

PTS: 1