***Acquiring Medical Language, 2e* (Jones)**

**Chapter 1 Introduction to Medical Language**

1) Medical language is necessary and useful because:

A) medical professionals can communicate clearly and quickly with each other using a common language.

B) medical professionals can easily communicate with patients in words they understand.

C) patients can be comforted and assured that the medical professional understands their symptoms and is in control of the diagnosis and treatment process.

D) medical professionals can communicate clearly and quickly with each other using a common language, and medical professionals can easily communicate with patients in words they understand.

E) medical professionals can communicate clearly and quickly with each other using a common language, and patients can be comforted and assured that the medical professional understands their symptoms and is in control of the diagnosis and treatment process.

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) Greek and Hebrew

D) Hebrew and Latin

E) Hebrew and Old English

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

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.

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) They are no longer spoken and therefore do not change meaning over time.

E) They are no longer spoken and can therefore serve as a common language for medical professionals who may speak different modern languages.

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.

7) What is the basic rule for emphasizing syllables?

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.

8) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in cardiovascular.

A) kar

B) sar

9) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in cyanosis.

A) kai

B) sai

10) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in gamophobia.

A) gam

B) jam

11) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in glycogen.

A) gen

B) jen

12) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable inpharynx.

A) fair

B) pair

13) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in pneumothorax.

A) noo

B) puh-noo

14) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllable in pterygium.

A) puh-te

B) tuh

15) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllables in steatorrhea.

A) oh-ree-uh

B) oh-ruh-hee-ai

C) or-hee-ay

D) or-hay

16) Identify the correct *pronunciation* for the underlined syllables in xiphoid process.

A) eks-foid

B) eks-poid

C) zih-foid

D) zih-poid

17) Which 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

18) Which 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

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)

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)

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)

22) In medical terminology, what is 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

E) None of these.

23) What is NOT a difference between a *suffix* and a *prefix*?

A) A prefix is at the beginning of the term and a suffix is at the end of the term.

B) A suffix is at the beginning of the term and a prefix is 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) Prefixes can be added to a suffix to create a complete suffix.

24) Which of the following is NOT a root meaning "skin"?

A) cutane/o

B) dermat/o

C) derm/o

D) my/o

25) The root *enter/o* means:

A) large intestine.

B) liver.

C) nerve.

D) small intestine.

E) stomach.

26) Which root would be used in medical terms pertaining to blood?

A) arthr/o

B) hemat/o

C) hepat/o

D) pulmon/o

E) xen/o

27) Which root would be used in medical terms pertaining to suffering or disease?

A) gen/o

B) morph/o

C) path/o

D) troph/o

E) xer/o

28) Which is NOT a suffix used to mean "pertaining to"?

A) -ac

B) -al

C) -algia

D) -ar

E) -ary

29) Which is NOT a suffix used to mean "small"?

A) -ic

B) -icle

C) -ole

D) -ule

E) -ula

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

31) Which of the following prefixes are opposites?

A) anti-, contra-

B) brady-, tachy-

C) circum-, peri-

D) mono-, uni-

E) poly-, multi-

32) Which of the following prefixes are opposites?

A) ab-, de-

B) exo-, extra-

C) hyper-, hypo-

D) pre-, pro-

E) sym-, syn-

33) What is the root in the term *tachycardia*?

A) a

B) car

C) cardi

D) ta

E) tachy

34) What is the root in the term *polyneuropathy*?

A) neuro

B) path

C) pathy

D) poly

E) ropathy

35) Translate the root *hepat/o.*

A) Fungus

B) Liver

C) Lung

D) Heart

E) Small intestine

36) Translate the root *pneumon/o.*

A) Fungus

B) Liver

C) Lung

D) Muscle

E) Small intestine

37) Translate the root *myc/o.*

A) Fungus

B) Liver

C) Lung

D) Muscle

E) Small intestine

38) Translate the root *sten/o.*

A) Fungus

B) Lung

C) Muscle

D) Narrowing

E) Suffering

39) Translate the root *morph/o.*

A) Cause

B) Change

C) Eat

D) Straight

E) Suffering, disease

40) What is the meaning of the root *hydr/o*?

A) Air

B) Blood

C) Formation

D) Generation, cause

E) Water

41) What is the meaning of the root *troph/o*?

A) Change

B) Eat

C) Foreign

D) Generation, cause

E) Nourishment, development

42) What is the meaning of the root *xen/o*?

A) Dry

B) Foreign

C) Hard

D) Soft

E) Water

43) Identify and define the root in the term *arthroscope*.

A) *arthr/o*- joint

B) *arthr/o*- vessel

C) *scop/e* - instrument used to look

D) *scop/e*- vessel

E) *thosc/o* - chest

44) Identify and define the root in the term *subcutaneous.*

A) *ane/o*– stomach

B) *cut/o*– skin

C) *cutane/o*– skin

D) *eous*– pertaining to

E) *sub*– beneath

45) Identify and define the root in the term *necrosis.*

A) *is*– small

B) *necr/o*– death

C) *necr/o*– kidney

D) *osis*– condition

E) *osis*– presence of

46) Identify and define the root in the term *pyemia*.

A) *emia–* blood condition

B) *emia*– pertaining to

C) *ia*– condition

D) *py*– eat

E) *py*– pus

47) Translate the prefix *ante*-.

A) After

B) Again

C) Before

D) Fast

E) Slow

48) Translate the prefix *oligo*-.

A) All

B) Few

C) Large

D) Many

E) Small

49) The prefixes *a-* and *an-* both mean:

A) away.

B) in, inside.

C) not.

D) out, outside.

E) with, together.

50) The prefixes e*-*, ec*-*, and ex*-* all mean:

A) away.

B) beneath.

C) in, inside.

D) out.

E) through.

51) Which of the following pairs of prefixes are synonyms that mean "in, inside"?

A) a-, an-

B) con-, contra-

C) en-, endo-

D) ex-, exo-

E) inter-, intra-

52) Which of the following pairs of prefixes are synonyms that mean "around"?

A) circum-, contra-

B) circum-, peri-

C) circum-, dia-

D) contra-, peri-

E) dia-, peri-

53) What is the meaning of the prefix *contra-*?

A) Against

B) Bad

C) Down

D) Good

E) With

54) What is the meaning of the prefix *poly-*?

A) Few

B) Half

C) Many

D) No, none

E) One

55) What is the meaning of the prefix *syn-*?

A) Against

B) Before, on behalf of

C) Between

D) Through

E) With, together

56) Identify and define the prefix in the term *antigen.*

A) *anti* – across

B) *anti*– against

C) *anti*– along

D) *gen*– creation, cause

E) *gen*– suffering, disease

57) Identify and define the prefix in the term *eugenic.*

A) *eu*– bad

B) *eu*– good

C) *gen*– generation, cause

D) *ic*– cause

E) *ic*– pertaining to

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

59) Identify and define the prefix in the term *heminephrectomy.*

A) *hemi*– half

B) *hemi*– out

C) *nephr*– kidney

D) *tomy*– incision

E) *y*– condition, procedure

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

61) The suffixes -*algia* and -*dynia* both mean:

A) abnormal softening.

B) inflammation.

C) pain.

D) presence of.

E) resembling.

62) Translate the suffix -*logy.*

A) Medical science

B) Specialist in medicine of

C) Specialist

D) Specialist in the study of

E) Study of

63) Translate the suffix -*graph.*

A) Instrument used to look

B) Instrument used to produce a record

C) Process of measuring

D) Process of recording

E) Written record

64) Translate the suffix -*emia.*

A) Blood condition

B) Flow

C) Hernia

D) Rupture

E) Tissue, structure

65) What is the meaning of the suffix *-oid*?

A) Involuntary contraction

B) Resembling

C) Rupture

D) Suture

E) Tumor

66) What is the meaning of the suffix *-oma*?

A) Involuntary contraction

B) Resembling

C) Rupture

D) Suture

E) Tumor

67) What is the meaning of the suffix *-rrhaphy*?

A) Involuntary contraction

B) Resembling

C) Rupture

D) Suture

E) Tumor

68) What is the meaning of the suffix *-rrhexis*?

A) Involuntary contraction

B) Resembling

C) Rupture

D) Suture

E) Tumor

69) What is the meaning of the suffix *-spasm*?

A) Involuntary contraction

B) Resembling

C) Rupture

D) Suture

E) Contraction

70) Identify and define the suffix in the term *craniostomy.*

A) *crani*– bone

B) *crani*– skull

C) *osto*– bone

D) *stomy*– creation of an opening

E) *stomy*– removal

71) Identify and define the suffix in the term *cardiomalacia.*

A) *cardio*– heart

B) *cardio*– lung

C) *ia*– deficiency

D) *malacia*– abnormal hardening

E) *malacia*– abnormal softening

72) Identify and define the suffix in the term *costochondritis.*

A) *chondr*– cartilage

B) *chondr*– persistent

C) *costo*– rib

D) *itis*– inflammation

E) *itis*– persistent

73) Identify and define the suffix in the term *dysmenorrhea.*

A) *dys*– bad

B) *dys*– not

C) *meno*– muscle

D) *rrhea*– flow

E) *rrhea*– rupture

74) Which is the correct plural form of the word *diagnosis*?

A) Diagnosa

B) Diagnosae

C) Diagnoses

D) Diagnosi

E) Diagnosies

75) Which is the correct plural form of the word *nucleus*?

A) Nucleae

B) Nuclei

C) Nuclemata

D) Nucles

E) Nuclices

76) When putting medical terms together, use a combining vowel:

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.

E) none of these.

77) When putting medical terms together, do NOT use a combining vowel:

A) to join a root to a suffix that begins with a vowel.

B) to join a root to any 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.

78) Which of the following terms includes a combining vowel?

A) Bradycardia

B) Endocardium

C) Gastric

D) Gastritis

E) Neuropathy

79) Which of these correctly represents a medical term built with the following root and suffix: *gastr/o* + *ic*?

A) Gastric

B) Gastreic

C) Gastroc

D) Gastroic

80) Which of these correctly represents a medical term built with the following root and suffix: *vas/o* + *spasm*?

A) Vascospasm

B) Vasculospasm

C) Vasospasm

D) Vaspasm

81) Which of these correctly represents a medical term built with the following parts: *hypo* + *glyc/o* + *emia*?

A) Hypglycemia

B) Hypoglycemia

C) Hypoglycoemia

D) Hypoglycomia

82) Which of these correctly represents a medical term built with the following roots and suffix: *cardi/o* + *my/o* + *pathy*?

A) Cardimyopathy

B) Cardiomyopathy

C) Cardimypathy

D) Cardiomypathy

83) When translating a medical term, one can usually figure out the definition by:

A) interpreting the prefix first, then the root or roots, and finally the suffix.

B) interpreting the roots first, then the prefix, and finally the suffix.

C) interpreting the roots first, then the suffix, and finally the prefix.

D) interpreting the suffix first, then the prefix, and finally the root or roots.

84) Which 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

85) Which 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

86) Which 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

87) Which 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

88) Which is the proper translation of *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

89) Which is the proper translation of *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

90) Which is the proper translation of *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

91) Which is the proper translation of *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) Record of the blood vessels

E) Record of the heart

92) Which is the proper translation of *polyneuropathy*?

A) Condition affecting one nerve

B) Deficiency of the brain

C) Disease affecting many nerves

D) Involuntary contraction of the nerves in the brain

E) Structure of many brain cells

93) Which is the proper translation of *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

94) Which is the proper translation of *mycodermatitis*?

A) Condition of the skin muscle

B) Condition of the skin caused by fungus

C) Inflammation of the skin caused by fungus

D) Inflammation of the skin muscle

E) Pertaining to the muscle of the skin

95) Which term means "instrument for looking into a joint"?

A) Arthroclasia

B) Arthrogram

C) Arthrography

D) Arthroscope

E) Arthroscopy

96) Which term means "surgical reconstruction of a vessel"?

A) Angiopexy

B) Angioplasty

C) Angiopoieses

D) Angiorrhaphy

E) Angiosclerosis

97) Which term means "sugar deficiency"?

A) Glycemia

B) Glycodesis

C) Glycomalacia

D) Glycopenia

E) Glycorrhea

98) Which term means "bad movement condition"?

A) Akinesia

B) Akinesial

C) Dyskinesia

D) Dyskinesial

E) Eukinesia

99) Which term means "pertaining to inside the skin"?

A) Atopic

B) Epidermal

C) Intradermal

D) Pachydermal

E) Transdermal

100) Which term means "hardening of the nerves"?

A) Neurolysis

B) Neuroma

C) Neurosclerosis

D) Neurosis

E) Neurotomy

101) Which term means "pertaining to after birth"?

A) Antepartum

B) Intrapartum

C) Perinatal

D) Postpartum

E) Prenatal