

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Alzheimer disease is an example of a(n):
- a. prefix.
 - b. word root.
 - c. eponym.
 - d. decodable term.

ANS: C REF: 4 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

2. *Arthr/o* is an example of a:
- a. prefix.
 - b. word root.
 - c. suffix.
 - d. combining form.

ANS: D REF: 6 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. In the term *hypodermic*, the prefix is:
- a. hypo.
 - b. derm.
 - c. dermo.
 - d. ic.

ANS: A REF: 10 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. In the term *neonatology*, the suffix is:
- a. neo.
 - b. nat.
 - c. nato.
 - d. logy.

ANS: D REF: 15 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. A word root for “bone” is:
- a. osis
 - b. oste.
 - c. ophthalm.
 - d. opsy.

ANS: B REF: 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

6. The word component that refers to the stomach is:
- a. gastr/o.
 - b. col/o.
 - c. enter/o.
 - d. path/o.

ANS: A REF: 6 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. The prefix *anti-* means:
- a. before.
 - b. after, behind.
 - c. near.
 - d. against.

ANS: D REF: 16 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

8. If a patient is being treated for hypothermia, he/she has abnormally:
- a. high body temperature.
 - b. low body temperature.
 - c. high blood pressure.
 - d. low blood pressure.

ANS: B REF: 10 | 14 | 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

9. A patient who has a prenatal visit sees her practitioner:
- after the birth of her child.
 - before the birth of her child.
 - the time surrounding the birth of her child.
 - at the time of delivery.

ANS: B REF: 18 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. A patient has a surgical procedure described as an *arthrotomy*. You know that the joint:
- was incised.
 - was removed.
 - had a new opening made.
 - was visually examined.

ANS: A REF: 13 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

11. A notation is made about an instrument to be ordered for the hospital. It makes a record of the electrical activity of the heart. The instrument is called an:
- electrocardioscope.
 - electrocardiogram.
 - electrocardiograph.
 - electrocardiography.

ANS: C REF: 13
OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

12. You are checking a report for errors and find that one of the procedures listed is misspelled. Which one is it?
- Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
 - Colostomy
 - Ileotomy
 - Ostetomy

ANS: D REF: 13 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

13. Neurology is a discipline that would most likely treat patients with disorders of the:
- nerves.
 - teeth.
 - stomach.
 - joints.

ANS: A REF: 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

14. An instrument used to cut bone is an:
- osteotome.
 - osteoscope.
 - osteotripter.
 - osteometer.

ANS: A REF: 14 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

15. A surgical repair of the external ear may be termed:
- otoplasty.
 - oculoplasty.
 - tympanoplasty.
 - trophoplasty.

ANS: A REF: 7 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

16. The study of disease is:
- pathology.
 - neonatology.
 - obstetrics.
 - biology.

ANS: A REF: 6 | 22
OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

17. An enlargement of the heart is:
- cardialgia.
 - cardiopathy.
 - cardiorrhexis.
 - cardiomegaly.

ANS: D REF: 11 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

18. A new opening of the small intestines is a(n):
a. colostomy.
b. colotomy.
c. enterostomy.
d. enterotomy.
- ANS: C REF: 13 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
19. A dermatosis would be a(n):
a. abnormal condition of the skin.
b. examination of the skin.
c. discharge or flow from the skin.
d. instrument for cutting the skin.
- ANS: A REF: 11 | 22 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
20. A patient has a hypertrophied scar. You recognize that this means the scar is:
a. inflamed.
b. bleeding.
c. overdeveloped.
d. underdeveloped.
- ANS: C REF: 9 | 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
21. As part of the operative procedure, the surgeon performs an enteroplasty. You know that she has ____ part of the intestines.
a. enlarged
b. sutured
c. drained
d. repaired
- ANS: D REF: 6 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
22. In the term “periosteum,” you know that the suffix refers to:
a. a structure.
b. surrounding.
c. bone.
d. through.
- ANS: A REF: 9
OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
23. A biopsy is a(n) ____ of living tissue.
a. disease process
b. inflammation
c. removal and microscopic viewing
d. bursting forth
- ANS: C
OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce | Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
24. A patient with muscular dystrophy has ____ of the muscles.
a. abnormal development
b. an incision
c. a visual examination
d. a new development
- ANS: A REF: 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
25. Patients with food caught in their interdental spaces have pieces of food:
a. within their teeth.
b. between their teeth.
c. under their teeth.
d. above their teeth.
- ANS: B REF: 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
26. Examining the term epidermis, you would expect that the word part *epi-* refers to a structure ____ the dermis.
a. below
b. around
c. within
d. above
- ANS: D REF: 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

27. If you are told that “cutaneo” is a combining form for the skin, then *percutaneous* would refer to a term that describes something that is _____ the skin.
- under
 - through
 - surrounding
 - before
- ANS: B REF: 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
28. You have just heard a word that begins with an “n” sound, but you cannot find it in the dictionary under the letter “N.” What other letter combinations could you try?
- sn
 - tn
 - pn
 - an
- ANS: C REF: 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
29. One of your professors is using a term that sounds like it starts with a “z,” but you have read every Z term in your dictionary, and it’s not there. You should try looking under the letter:
- Y.
 - X.
 - W.
 - S.
- ANS: B REF: 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
30. The professor dictated the terms that would be included on the next examination, but you didn’t recognize the one that started with a “t” sound. Later when reviewing your notes, you realize that it could have started with a(n):
- p.
 - s.
 - g.
 - n.
- ANS: A REF: 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
31. You are sure that you heard an “f” sound at the beginning of the term meaning a bone of the fingers or toes. After exhausting your possibilities in the F section of the dictionary, you realize that you could also try which letter combination?
- sh
 - ph
 - th
 - pt
- ANS: B REF: 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
32. The rules for combining a word root and a suffix that starts with a vowel dictate that you should:
- add a combining vowel before the suffix.
 - directly connect the word root and suffix.
 - reverse the suffix and word root so the suffix comes first.
 - add another word root to join the suffix and initial word root.
- ANS: B REF: 3 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms
33. The rule for the order of joining word roots at the beginning of a term is:
- put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels, regardless of whether the initial letter is a consonant or a vowel.
 - put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels only if the initial letter is a vowel.
 - put them in order of the directionality of the body system and add combining vowels between each word root, regardless of whether the initial letter starts with a consonant or a vowel.
 - put them in order of the directionality of the body system and add combining vowels between the word roots only if the initial letter is a consonant.
- ANS: C REF: 8 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms
34. Most medical terms are from which two languages?
- Spanish, English
 - English, Latin
 - English, Greek
 - Greek, Latin
- ANS: D REF: 2 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

35. Which is spelled correctly?
- gastrotomy
 - gastroectomy
 - gastrescopy
 - gastroistis
- ANS: A REF: 7 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms
36. The plural of vertebra is:
- vertebri.
 - vertebras.
 - vertebrus.
 - vertebrae.
- ANS: D REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
37. The plural of diagnosis is:
- diagnoses.
 - diagnosi.
 - diagnosises.
 - diagnosae.
- ANS: A REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
38. The plural of phalanx is:
- phalangi.
 - phalanxae.
 - phalanges.
 - phalangus.
- ANS: C REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
39. What is the singular of thrombi?
- thromba
 - thrombus
 - thrombis
 - thromba
- ANS: B REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
40. What is the singular of septa?
- septus
 - septi
 - septae
 - septum
- ANS: D REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
41. What is the singular of prognoses?
- prognosum
 - prognosis
 - prognosa
 - prognose
- ANS: B REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
42. What is the singular of larynges?
- larynx
 - larynge
 - larynis
 - laryna
- ANS: A REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
43. What is the plural of digitus?
- digites
 - digitities
 - digitusi
 - digiti
- ANS: D REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

44. Which is a diagnostic sign?
a. fever
b. pain
c. dizziness
d. itching
ANS: A REF: 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
45. What type of diagnosis begins abruptly and severely?
a. sign
b. symptom
c. acute
d. chronic
ANS: C REF: 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms
46. A patient is treated for kidney stones with a machine called a *lithotripter*. Its function is to ____ stones.
a. crush
b. incise
c. view
d. record
ANS: A REF: 14 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
47. The study and treatment of the eye is:
a. ophthalmology.
b. oncology.
c. otology.
d. odontology.
ANS: A REF: 6 | 7 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
48. One of the terms used to describe a patient's healthy condition starts with a "u" sound. You can't find it in the U listings, so you check under which spelling?
a. ou
b. au
c. eu
d. yu
ANS: C REF: 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
49. Which of the following disorders is an inflammation?
a. cardiomegaly
b. enteritis
c. ophthalmology
d. yu
ANS: B REF: 10 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
50. An antibacterial agent:
a. produces bacteria.
b. is against bacteria.
c. surrounds bacteria.
d. is without bacteria.
ANS: B REF: 16 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
51. A patient with an enteropathy has a(n) ____ of the intestines.
a. disease
b. surgical repair
c. suture
d. enlargement
ANS: A REF: 11 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
52. The *o* in the term *thermometer* is a:
a. prefix.
b. word root.
c. combining form.
d. combining vowel.
ANS: D REF: 3 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

53. Which of the following is an eponym?

- a. ng
- b. Alzheimer disease
- c. cataract
- d. +

ANS: B REF: 4 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

54. Which of the following is an acronym?

- a. IM
- b. C2
- c. ng
- d. TURP

ANS: D REF: 4 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Abbreviations

55. A patient reports, “I can’t sleep, my throat is sore, my muscles ache, and my fever is 102.4° F.” Which is considered a sign?

- a. “can’t sleep”
- b. sore throat
- c. muscle aches
- d. 102.4° F fever

ANS: D REF: 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

56. The patient reports that her breathing difficulties of the last few years have been getting progressively worse. After testing, her disease is diagnosed as one that she will most likely have for the next several years. Her disease is considered to be:

- a. acute.
- b. chronic.
- c. therapeutic.
- d. CABG.

ANS: B REF: 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Nondecodable Terms

57. “Intra-” has a similar meaning to:

- a. infra-.
- b. inter-.
- c. peri-.
- d. endo-.

ANS: D REF: 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

58. The opposite of “hyper-” is:

- a. anti-.
- b. hypo-.
- c. epi-.
- d. pre-.

ANS: B REF: 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

59. Which of the following means below or deficient?

- a. dys-
- b. hypo-
- c. trans-
- d. post-

ANS: B REF: 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

60. The plural of pleura is:

- a. pleurae.
- b. pleuri.
- c. pleurus.
- d. pleures.

ANS: A REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

61. Which of the following suffixes indicates a therapeutic intervention?

- a. -megaly
- b. -rrhea
- c. -tripsy
- d. -itis

ANS: C REF: 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

62. The basketball player was back for yet another visual examination of his knee joint. He was there for an:
- arthrotomy.
 - arthroscopy.
 - arthrotome.
 - arthroscope.

ANS: B REF: 6 | 12 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

63. A patient scheduled for a gastrectomy was having a(n) ____ of his stomach.
- visual examination
 - incision
 - excision
 - enlargement

ANS: C REF: 13 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

64. A patient scheduled for a procedure to visualize the interior of a body cavity is having a(n):
- endoscopy.
 - biopsy.
 - pathology.
 - CABG.

ANS: A REF: 12 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

65. An esophagogastroduodenoscopy is a procedure to ____ organs.
- remove
 - view
 - join
 - incise

ANS: B REF: 8 OBJ: Sort Word Parts Into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Abbreviations

66. Which of the following is misspelled?
- hematology
 - ophthalmology
 - otorhinolaryngology
 - neurology

ANS: B REF: 6 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

67. A patient with rhinitis has an inflammation of his:
- nose.
 - ear.
 - throat.
 - voice box.

ANS: A REF: 21 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

68. The branch of medicine that deals with the study of the heart is:
- oncology.
 - hematology.
 - cardiology.
 - pathology.

ANS: C REF: 7 | 9 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

69. A patient with a heart disorder would most likely be treated by a(n):
- hematologist.
 - geriatrician.
 - anesthesiologist.
 - cardiologist.

ANS: D REF: 14 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

70. The singular of bacteria is:
- bacterius.
 - bacterus.
 - bacterium.
 - bacteri.

ANS: C REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell

71. The plural of psychotherapy is:
a. pyschotherapies.
b. psychotherapys.
c. psychotherapyes.
d. psychotherapies.
ANS: D REF: 20 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Pronounce/Spell
72. A patient whose muscles have atrophied shows:
a. excessive muscle development.
b. abnormal muscle development.
c. a lack of muscle development.
d. painful muscle development.
ANS: C REF: 9 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
73. An intraaortic balloon pump is placed ____ the aorta.
a. within
b. outside
c. surrounding
d. below
ANS: A REF: 17 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
74. A child has otorrhea. Knowing that *-rrhea* means a discharge, you know that he has a:
a. discharge from his eye.
b. discharge from his nose.
c. discharge from his ear.
d. tumor of his eye.
ANS: C REF: 11 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
75. *Epi-*, *endo-*, and *pre-* are examples of:
a. prefixes.
b. word roots.
c. combining forms.
d. suffixes.
ANS: A REF: 17-18 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
76. An incision into the stomach is called a:
a. gastroscopy.
b. gastrotomy.
c. gastrectomy.
d. gastrotome.
ANS: B REF: 7 OBJ: Rules to Build, Spell, & Pronounce
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
77. The study of a newborn baby is:
a. obstetrics.
b. neonatology.
c. fetology.
d. gynecology.
ANS: B REF: 15 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
78. The branch of medicine that deals with treatment of the mind is:
a. geriatrics.
b. psychiatry.
c. immunology.
d. anesthesiology.
ANS: B REF: 15 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms