Basic Elements of Medical Words

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. Neph
   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:
    a. letter o.
    b. connecting vowel.
    c. prefix.
    d. vowel.
    e. consonant.

**Part 2 - Suffix**

12. *Pelv/i* means *pelvis*. The word that means *instrument for measuring the pelvis* is:
    a. pelviscope.
    b. pelvimetry.
    c. pelvitomer.
    d. pelvimeter.
    e. pelvometer.

13. *Arthr/o* means *joint*. The word that means *visual examination of a joint* is:
    a. arthroscopy.
    b. arthopexy.
    c. arthrocentesis.
    d. arthotomy.
    e. arthroscope.
14. Hyper- means excessive. The word that means excessive vomiting is:
   a. hypercalcemia.
   b. hyperalgia.
   c. hyperemesis.
   d. hypervolumia.
   e. hyperesthesia.

15. Bronch/o and bronchi/o mean bronchus. The word that means dilation or expansion of the bronchus is:
   a. bronch/o/cele.
   b. bronch/o/rrhagia.
   c. bronch/itis.
   d. bronchi/o/spasm.
   e. bronchi/ectasis.

16. Neur/o means nerve or nerve cell. The word that means pain in a nerve is:
   a. neuroblast.
   b. neuralgia.
   c. neuroclonic.
   d. neuroglia.
   e. neuritis.

17. Derm/o and dermat/o mean skin. An instrument to cut the skin is a:
   a. derm/o/scope.
   b. dermat/o/meter.
   c. derm/o/graph.
   d. dermat/o/graphy.
   e. dermat/o/tome.

18. Mast/o means breast. The word that means fixation of a breast is:
   a. mastodesis.
   b. mastocentesis.
   c. mastopexy.
   d. mastoclasis.
   e. mastectasis.

19. Lith/o means stone. The word that means incision (to remove) a stone is:
   a. lith/o/tomy.
   b. lith/o/graph.
   c. lith/ectomy.
   d. lith/o/stomy.
   e. lith/o/graphy.
20. **Hepat/o** means liver. The word that means *swelling or hernia of the liver* is:
   a. hepatoma.
   b. hepat/o/centesis.
   c. hepat/ic.
   d. hepat/itis.
   e. hepat/o/cele.

21. **Oste/o** means bone. The word that means *forming, producing, or origin of bone* is:
   a. oste/o/malacia.
   b. oste/o/clast.
   c. oste/o/genesis.
   d. oste/o/porosis.

22. To change words ending in *y* from a singular form to a plural form:
   a. retain the *y* and add *es*.
   b. drop the *y* and add *es*.
   c. drop the *y* and add *i*.
   d. retain the *y* and add *s*.
   e. drop the *y* and add *ies*.

23. **Brady**- means slow. The word for *slow speaking* is:
    a. bradyphasis.
    b. bradyphagia.
    c. bradycardia.
    d. bradypnea.
    e. bradylexia.

24. **Oste/o** means bone. The word for *surgical fracture of a bone* is:
    a. oste/o/malacia.
    b. oste/o/blast.
    c. oste/o/clasis.
    d. oste/o/gen.
    e. oste/o/metry.

25. **Neur/o** means nerve or nerve cells. The word for *tumor of nerve cells* is:
    a. neur/o/lysis.
    b. neur/o/logy.
    c. neur/oma.
    d. neur/itis.
    e. neur/algia.
Part 3 - Prefixes

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

26. Which prefix means *around*?
   a. Trans-
   b. Dia-
   c. Supra-
   d. Circum-
   e. Esto-

27. The prefix *dia-* means:
   a. away from.
   b. within.
   c. wide.
   d. against.
   e. through, across.

28. In the term *epidermis, epi-* means:
   a. on the side.
   b. above, upon.
   c. around.
   d. under, below.
   e. away from.

29. The prefix *uni-* has the same meaning as:
   a. micro-.
   b. meso-.
   c. epi-.
   d. mono-.
   e. ante-.

30. The prefix *para-* means:
   a. in front of.
   b. near, beside, beyond.
   c. together.
   d. away from.
   e. same.
31. Which prefix means false?
   a. Hetero-
   b. Supra-
   c. Para-
   d. Pseudo-
   e. Contra-

32. Which prefix means rapid?
   a. Brady-
   b. Supra-
   c. Eeu-
   d. Contra-
   e. Tachy-

33. The prefix hypo- means:
   a. excessive.
   b. below.
   c. slow.
   d. between.
   e. above.

34. Which prefix means good, normal?
   a. Eu-
   b. Homo-
   c. Dys-
   d. Mal-
   e. Syn-

35. Which prefix means against?
   a. Dys-
   b. Contra-
   c. Homo-
   d. Ante-
   e. Syn-

36. The prefix intra- means:
   a. between.
   b. below.
   c. in, within.
   d. through.
   e. excessive.
37. Which term contains a prefix?
   a. Nasal
   b. Dermatology
   c. Dyspepsia
   d. Gastromegaly
   e. Hepatitis

38. Which prefix means *in, within*?
   a. Extra-
   b. Endo-
   c. Exo-
   d. Anti-
   e. An-

39. The prefix *homo-* means:
   a. against.
   b. good.
   c. all.
   d. same.
   e. union.

40. Which term means *double vision*?
   a. Bivisual
   b. Divisual
   c. Monopia
   d. Diplopia
   e. Bilateral

41. Which term means *fear of many things*?
   a. Photophobia
   b. Quadriphobia
   c. Macrophobia
   d. Superphobic
   e. Polyphobia
42. Which term means rapid speech?
   a. Tachyphasia
   b. Bradyphasia
   c. Dysphasia
   d. Diaphasia
   e. Paraphasia

43. Anti- in the word antibacterial means:
   a. against.
   b. around.
   c. beneath.
   d. deficient.
   e. same.

44. The medical term bradycardia means:
   a. irregular heartbeat.
   b. slow heartbeat.
   c. normal heartbeat.
   d. intensified heartbeat.
   e. rapid heartbeat.

45. Which term means without a breast?
   a. Amastia
   b. Dysmastia
   c. Eumastia
   d. Hemimastia
   e. Supermastia

46. Which term means pertaining to above the kidney?
   a. Perirenal
   b. Intrarenal
   c. Pararenal
   d. Suprarenal
   e. Infrarenal
47. The suffix -cephaly refers to the head. Which word means small head?
   a. Macrocephaly
   b. Microcephaly
   c. Monocephaly
   d. Morocephaly
   e. Midcephaly

48. Quadriplegia refers to paralysis of:
   a. one extremity.
   b. four extremities.
   c. both legs.
   d. upper extremities only.
   e. two extremities.

49. Which term means before birth?
   a. Postnatal
   b. Neonatal
   c. Supranatal
   d. Prenatal
   e. Supernatal

50. Which term means pertaining to under the skin?
   a. Subungual
   b. Hypodermic
   c. Epidermis
   d. Hyperdermic
   e. Antecubital