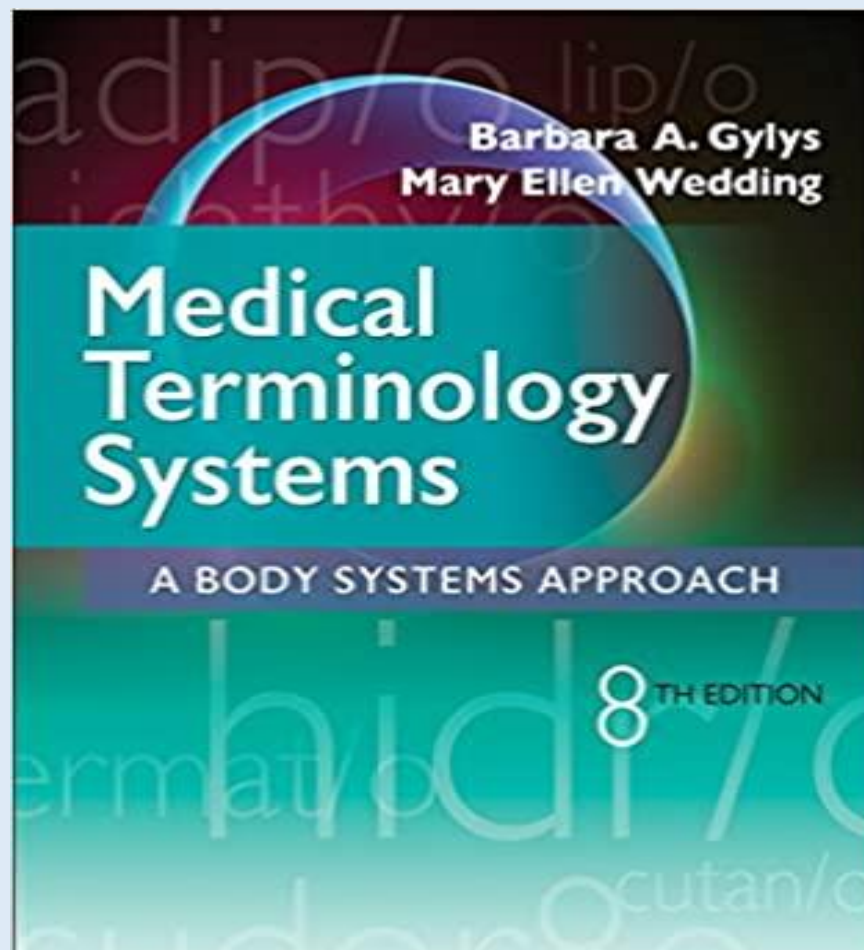


TEST BANK

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY SYSTEMS:

A Body Systems Approach

8th Edition By Barbara A. Gylys



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MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY SYSTEMS: A Body Systems Approach 8TH EDITION BY BARBARA A. GYLYS TEST BANK

Table of Contents:

Chapter 1. Basic Elements of a Medical Word
Chapter 2. Suffixes
Chapter 3. Prefixes
Chapter 4. Body Structure
Chapter 5. Integumentary System
Chapter 6. Digestive System
Chapter 7. Respiratory System
Chapter 8. Cardiovascular System
Chapter 9. Blood, Lymphatic, and Immune Systems
Chapter 10. Musculoskeletal System
Chapter 11. Urinary System
Chapter 12. Female Reproductive System
Chapter 13. Male Reproductive System
Chapter 14. Endocrine System
Chapter 15. Nervous System

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Chapter 1: Basic Elements of a Medical Word

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. *nephr*
 - 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/the
- A. letter *o*.
 - B. connecting vowel.
 - C. prefix.
 - D. vowel.
 - E. consonant.
- _____ 11. In *cardi/o/centesis*, *cardi/o* is a
- A. combining form.
 - B. prefix.
 - C. word root.
 - D. suffix.
 - E. vowel.
- _____ 12. In the word *pelvimetry*, the combining vowel is
- A. *i.*
 - B. *e.*
 - C. *y.*
 - D. *pelvi.*
 - E. *metry.*
- _____ 13. In *mast/o/pexy*, the *o* is a
- A. combining form.
 - B. prefix.
 - C. combining vowel.
 - D. suffix.
 - E. word root.

- _____ 14. Which element is commonly used for ease of pronunciation?
- A. Combining form
 - B. Combining vowel
 - C. Prefix
 - D. Suffix
 - E. Word root
- _____ 15. Which vowel is most commonly attached to word roots to create a CF?
- A. *a*
 - B. *e*
 - C. *i*
 - D. *o*
 - E. *u*
- _____ 16. Which suffix means *inflammation*?
- A. *-megaly*
 - B. *-oma*
 - C. *-ia*
 - D. *-itis*
 - E. *-ous*
- _____ 17. In the word *thermometer*, *meter* is a(n)
- A. adjective.
 - B. prefix.
 - C. combining form.
 - D. compound word.
 - E. suffix.
- _____ 18. Word endings are called
- A. *prefixes*.
 - B. *suffixes*.
 - C. *vowels*.
 - D. *consonants*.
 - E. *word roots*.
- _____ 19. In medical terminology, a suffix usually indicates
- A. position, direction, color, number, or negation.
 - B. procedure, condition, disease, or part of speech.
 - C. position, direction, or color.
 - D. color, number, condition, or disease.
 - E. procedure, condition, or negation.
- _____ 20. A medical word consisting of more than one word root joined together with an *o* is a(n)
- A. simple word.
 - B. adjective.
 - C. compound word.
 - D. disease.

E. condition.

- _____ 21. *Oste/o/chondr/itis* is an example of a
- A. suffix that begins with a consonant.
 - B. simple word.
 - C. compound word.
 - D. medical word containing a prefix.
 - E. word with only one word element.
- _____ 22. Which is an example of a CF linked to a word root?
- A. *gastr/itis*
 - B. *gastr/o/dynia*
 - C. *gastr/o/esophag/itis*
 - D. *gastr/o/megaly*
 - E. *gastr/oma*
- _____ 23. When building a compound word, the first element is usually a
- A. combining vowel.
 - B. consonant.
 - C. vowel.
 - D. combining form.
 - E. suffix.
- _____ 24. Define a medical word by first defining the
- A. prefix.
 - B. suffix.
 - C. middle part of the word.
 - D. combining form.
 - E. word root.
- _____ 25. Which word means *inflammation of the joints*?
- A. *oste/itis*
 - B. *chondr/itis*
 - C. *arthr/itis*
 - D. *oste/o/arthr/itis*
 - E. *oste/o/chondr/itis*
- _____ 26. Vowels marked with a macron (̄) indicate a
- A. short sound.
 - B. stress.
 - C. silent letter.
 - D. long sound.
 - E. diphthong.
- _____ 27. The letter combination *ps* at the beginning of a word (as in *psychosis*) is pronounced
- A. “pee.”
 - B. “eff.”
 - C. “ss.”

- D. "sh."
- E. "see."

- _____ 28. The *oe* in *roentgen* is pronounced
- A. "eh."
 - B. "oy."
 - C. "uh."
 - D. "oh."
 - E. "ah."
- _____ 29. In medical terms, *ch* (as in *cholera*) is usually pronounced
- A. "chal."
 - B. "cha."
 - C. "k."
 - D. "aitch."
 - E. "see."
- _____ 30. In the terms *bronchi* and *fungi*, the *i* is pronounced
- A. "ah."
 - B. "ee."
 - C. "eye."
 - D. "ay."
 - E. "eh."
- _____ 31. Which prefix means *before* or *in front of*?
- A. *retro-*
 - B. *pre-*
 - C. *super-*
 - D. *micro-*
 - E. *post-*
- _____ 32. Which element is located at the beginning of a medical word?
- A. Word stem
 - B. Combining vowel
 - C. Suffix
 - D. Prefix
 - E. Combining form
- _____ 33. Which element is a prefix?
- A. *abdomin*
 - B. *abdomino*
 - C. *tomy*
 - D. *abdomen*
 - E. *hyper*
- _____ 34. In *macroglossia* ("large tongue"), *macro-* is a
- A. consonant.
 - B. suffix.