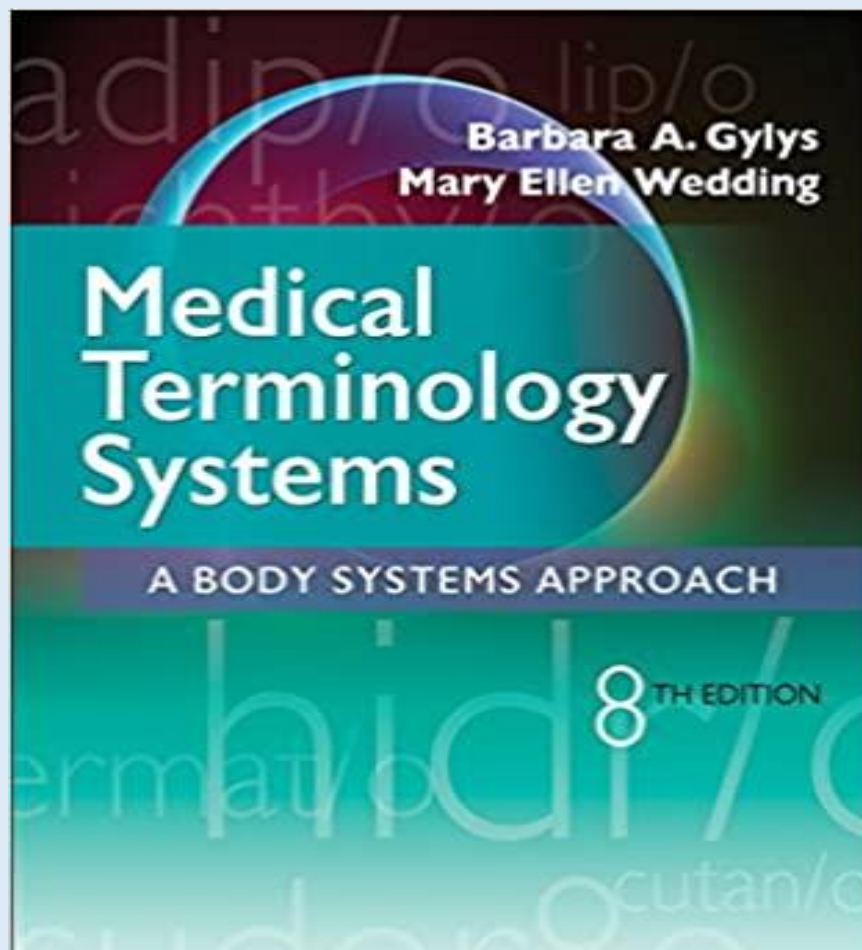


TEST BANK

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY SYSTEMS:

A Body Systems Approach

8th Edition By Barbara A. Gyls



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

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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.