MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Alzheimer’s disease is an example of a(n):
   a. prefix.
   b. word root.
   c. eponym.
   d. decodable term.
   ANS: C REF: 5 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: 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

3. In the term hypodermic, the prefix is:
   a. hypo-.
   b. derm-.
   c. dermo-.
   d. -ic.
   ANS: A REF: 18 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

4. In the term neonatology, the suffix is:
   a. neo-.
   b. nat-.
   c. nato-.
   d. -logy.
   ANS: D REF: 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

5. A word root for bone is:
   a. osis.
   b. oste.
   c. ophthalm.
   d.opsy.
   ANS: B REF: 12 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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: 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

7. The prefix anti- means:
   a. before.
   b. after, behind.
   c. near.
   d. against.
   ANS: D REF: 18 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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: 16 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
9. A patient who has a prenatal visit sees her practitioner:
   a. after the birth of her child.
   b. before the birth of her child.
   c. the time surrounding the birth of her child.
   d. at the time of delivery.
   ANS: B REF: 19 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

10. A patient has a surgical procedure described as an **arthrotomy**. You know that the joint:
   a. was cut.
   b. was cut out.
   c. had a new opening made.
   d. was visually examined.
   ANS: A REF: 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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:
   a. electrocardioscope.
   b. electrocardiogram.
   c. electrocardiograph.
   d. electrocardiography.
   ANS: C REF: 16
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell | 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?
   a. esophagogastroduodenoscopy
   b. colostomy
   c. ileotomy
   d. ostetomy
   ANS: D REF: 15
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

13. Neurology is a discipline that would most likely treat patients with disorders of the:
   a. nerves.
   b. teeth.
   c. stomach.
   d. joints.
   ANS: A REF: 22
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

14. An instrument used to cut bone is an:
   a. osteotome.
   b. osteoscope.
   c. osteotripter.
   d. osteometer.
   ANS: A REF: 16
   OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

15. Surgically forming the external ear may be termed:
   a. otoplasty.
   b. oculoplasty.
   c. tympanoplasty.
   d. trophoplasty.
   ANS: A REF: 12 | 15
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

16. The study of disease is:
   a. pathology.
   b. neonatology.
   c. obstetrics.
   d. biology.
   ANS: A REF: 12
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell | Disciplines & Specialties
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

17. An enlargement of the heart is:
   a. cardialgia.
   b. cardiopathy.
   c. cardiorrhexis.
   d. cardiomegaly.
   ANS: D REF: 12
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

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18. Making a new opening of the small intestines is:
   a. colostomy.
   b. colotomy.
   c. enterostomy.
   d. enterotomy.
   ANS: C REF: 15 | 22 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

19. A dermatosis would be a(n) _____ the skin.
   a. abnormal condition of
   b. examination of
   c. discharge or flow from
   d. instrument for cutting
   ANS: A REF: 12 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell 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: 12-18 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell 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. surgically formed
   ANS: D REF: 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

22. In the term *peristeum*, you know that the suffix refers to:
   a. a structure.
   b. surrounding.
   c. bone.
   d. through.
   ANS: A REF: 19 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell | 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. microscopic viewing
   d. bursting forth
   ANS: C REF: 15 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell | 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: 18 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

25. Patients with food caught in their interdental spaces have pieces of food ____ their teeth.
   a. within
   b. between
   c. under
   d. above
   ANS: B REF: 18 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell 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: 18 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell 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.
   a. under
   b. through
   c. surrounding
   d. before
   
   ANS: B
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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 N. What other letter combination could you try?
   a. sn
   b. tn
   c. pn
   d. an
   
   ANS: C
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: 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:
   a. y.
   b. x.
   c. w.
   d. s.
   
   ANS: B
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: 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):
   a. p.
   b. s.
   c. g.
   d. n.
   
   ANS: A
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: 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?
   a. sh
   b. ph
   c. th
   d. pt
   
   ANS: B
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Spell

32. The rules for combining a word root and a suffix that starts with a vowel dictate that you should:
   a. add a combining vowel before the suffix.
   b. directly connect the word root and suffix.
   c. reverse the suffix and word root so the suffix comes first.
   d. add another word root to join the suffix and initial word root.
   
   ANS: B
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

33. The rule for the order of joining word roots at the beginning of a term is:
   a. put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels, regardless of whether the initial letter is a consonant or a vowel.
   b. put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels only if the initial letter is a vowel.
   c. 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.
   d. 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
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Spell | Word Parts & Decodable Terms

34. Most medical terms are from which two languages?
   a. Spanish, English
   b. English, Latin
   c. English, Greek
   d. Greek, Latin
   
   ANS: D
   OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
35. Which is spelled correctly?
   a. gastrotomy
   b. gastroectomy
   c. gastrcopy
   d. gastroitis

   ANS: A

36. The plural of **vertebra** is:
   a. vertebri.
   b. vertebras.
   c. vertebraus.
   d. vertebrae.

   ANS: D

37. The plural of **diagnosis** is:
   a. diagnoses.
   b. diagnosi.
   c. diagnoseses.
   d. diagnosae.

   ANS: A

38. The plural of **phalanx** is:
   a. phalangi.
   b. phalanxae.
   c. phalanges.
   d. phalangus.

   ANS: C

39. What is the singular of **thrombi**?
   a. thromba
   b. thrombus
   c. thrombis
   d. thromba

   ANS: B

40. What is the singular of **septa**?
   a. septus
   b. septi
   c. septae
   d. septum

   ANS: D

41. What is the singular of **prognoses**?
   a. prognosum
   b. prognosis
   c. prognosa
   d. prognose

   ANS: B

42. What is the singular of **larynges**?
   a. larynx
   b. larynge
   c. larynis
   d. laryna

   ANS: A

43. What is the plural of **digitus**?
   a. digites
   b. digities
   c. digitusi
   d. digiti

   ANS: D
44. Which is a diagnostic sign?
   a. fever
   b. pain
   c. dizziness
   d. itching
   
   ANS: A
   REF: 4
   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: 4
   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: 15
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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: 8
   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: 19
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Spell

49. Which of the following disorders is an inflammation?
   a. cardiomegaly
   b. enteritis
   c. ophthalmology
   d. gastralgia
   
   ANS: B
   REF: 12
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

50. An antibacterial agent _____ bacteria.
   a. produces
   b. is against
   c. surrounds
   d. is without
   
   ANS: B
   REF: 18
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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: 12
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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: 2
   OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
53. Which of the following is an eponym?
   a. ng
   b. Alzheimer’s disease
   c. cataract
   d. +
   ANS: B  REF: 5  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: 5  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: 4  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: 4  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: 20  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell  TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

58. The opposite of *hyper-* is:
   a. anti-.
   b. hypo-.
   c. epi-.
   d. pre-.
   ANS: B  REF: 20  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell  TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

59. Which of the following means below or under?
   a. dys-
   b. hypo-
   c. trans-
   d. post-
   ANS: B  REF: 11  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell  TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

60. The plural of pleura is:
   a. pleurae.
   b. pleuri.
   c. pleuris.
   d. pleures.
   ANS: A  REF: 21  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell  TOP: Spell

61. Which of the following suffixes indicates a procedure?
   a. -megaly
   b. -rrhea
   c. -tripsy
   d. -itis
   ANS: C  REF: 15  OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary  TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms
62. The basketball player was back for yet another procedure for viewing his knee joint. He was there for an:
   a. arthrotomy.
   b. arthroscopy.
   c. arthrotome.
   d. arthroscope.
   ANS: B  REF: 15  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

63. A patient scheduled for a gastrectomy was having part or all of his stomach:
   a. viewed.
   b. cut.
   c. cut out.
   d. enlarged.
   ANS: C  REF: 15  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

64. A patient scheduled for a procedure for viewing the interior of a body cavity is having a(n):
   a. endoscopy.
   b. biopsy.
   c. pathology.
   d. CABG.
   ANS: A  REF: 15  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

65. An esophagogastroduodenoscopy is a procedure for _____ organs.
   a. removing
   b. viewing
   c. joining
   d. incising
   ANS: B  REF: 10  OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
   TOP: Abbreviations

66. Which of the following is misspelled?
   a. hematology
   b. opthalmology
   c. otorhinolaryngology
   d. neurology
   ANS: B  REF: 9  OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

67. A patient with arthritis has an inflammation of his:
   a. joints.
   b. ear.
   c. throat.
   d. voice box.
   ANS: A  REF: 9  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

68. The branch of medicine that deals with the study of the heart is:
   a. oncology.
   b. hematology.
   c. cardiology.
   d. pathology.
   ANS: C  REF: 8 | 11  OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

69. A patient with a heart disorder would most likely be treated by a(n):
   a. hematologist.
   b. geriatrician.
   c. anesthesiologist.
   d. cardiologist.
   ANS: D  REF: 11  OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

70. The singular of bacteria is:
   a. bacterius.
   b. bacterus.
   c. bacterium.
   d. bacteri.
   ANS: C  REF: 21  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Spell
71. The plural of psychotherapy is:
   a. psychotherapies.
   b. psychotherapys.
   c. psychotherapyes.
   d. psychotherapies.

   ANS: D  REF: 21  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Spell

72. A patient whose muscles have atrophied shows _____ muscle development.
   a. excessive
   b. abnormal
   c. a lack of
   d. painful

   ANS: C  REF: 18  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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: 18  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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: 12  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   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: 18  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

76. Cutting into the stomach is called:
   a. gastroscopy.
   b. gastrotomy.
   c. gastrectomy.
   d. gastrotome.

   ANS: B  REF: 8  OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms

77. The study of a newborn baby is:
   a. obstetrics.
   b. neonatology.
   c. fetology.
   d. gynecology.

   ANS: B  REF: 19  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: 12  OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
   TOP: Word Parts & Decodable Terms