

***Quick and Easy Medical Terminology 10th edition***  
***Leonard Test Bank***

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## Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: The main body of a word is called a:

- A. suffix.
- B. word root. (Correct)**
- C. combining vowel.
- D. combining form.

Q: Latin roots are used to write words naming and describing:

- A. diseases.
- B. conditions.
- C. diagnosis.
- D. structures of the body. (Correct)**

Q: When written alone, a prefix is usually followed by this to indicate that another word follows the prefix to make a complete word:

- A. suffix.
- B. comma.
- C. hyphen. (Correct)**
- D. word root.

Q: A combining vowel is used:

- A. when the suffix that follows begins with a consonant. (Correct)**
- B. when the suffix that follows begins with a vowel.
- C. when there is no prefix.
- D. when there is a prefix.

Q: Which word root is derived from the Greek word for “stone”?

- A. Psych
- B. Lith (Correct)**
- C. Or
- D. Caud

Q: The punctuation mark that designates a combining form is a:

- A. comma.
- B. parenthesis.
- C. diagonal slash. (Correct)**
- D. semicolon.

Q: The most frequently used combining vowel is:

- A. o. (Correct)**
- B. a.
- C. i.
- D. e.

Q: How many syllables does the term ectasis have?

- A. 2
- B. 3 (Correct)**
- C. 4
- D. 1

Q: The prefix “a-” means:

- A. without. (Correct)**
- B. with.
- C. under.
- D. between.

Q: What is attached to the end of a word to modify its meaning?

- A. Word root
- B. Prefix
- C. Combining vowel
- D. Suffix (Correct)**

Q: Learning the meanings of word parts:

- A. is not important as long as every word is memorized.
- B. is one of the most difficult tasks to master in health care.
- C. should be done only if time allows.
- D. eliminates the necessity of memorizing each new word encountered. (Correct)**

Q: Borrowing of medical words from Latin or Greek began around the year:

- A. 1500. (Correct)**
- B. 1700.
- C. 1800.
- D. 1900.

Q: Latin and Greek combined are the origin of what percentage of medical terms?

- A. 40%
- B. 50%
- C. 70%
- D. 90% (Correct)**

Q: The suffix “-itis” means:

- A. excision.
- B. inflammation. (Correct)**
- C. reverse.
- D. repair.

Q: A compound word is a word in which two of what are combined?

- A. Suffixes
- B. Prefixes

- C. Combining vowels
- D. Word roots (Correct)**

Q: Eponyms are:

- A. diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a person. (Correct)**
- B. diseases, organs, procedures, or bodily functions named after a place.
- C. always capitalized.
- D. never capitalized.

Q: MD stands for:

- A. modern doctor.
- B. medical dentistry.
- C. doctor of medicine. (Correct)**
- D. medical derivative.

Q: Which term is an example of a shortened word ?

- A. Stat
- B. Pap smear (Correct)**
- C. Foley catheter
- D. CABG

Q: One common cause of misinterpretation of abbreviations is:

- A. inconsistent standards for abbreviations.
- B. incompetence of medical professionals.
- C. misreading of handwriting. (Correct)**
- D. incompatibility with computer systems.

Q: In pharmacology, drugs are grouped into classes based on their:

- A. major effects. (Correct)**
- B. potential for abuse.
- C. color.
- D. method of administration.

Q: A *plural* expresses that there is more than \_\_\_ of something. *(Use only numeric characters in your answer.)*  
*(Fill in the blank)*

*Answer: 1*

Q: Every medical term contains at least \_\_\_ component parts. *(Use only numeric characters in your answer.)*  
*(Fill in the blank)*

*Answer: 2*

Q: \_\_\_ of medical terms may vary by different parts of the United States.  
*(Fill in the blank)*

*Answer: Pronunciation*

Q: Many nouns that end with *s*, *ch*, and *sh* form their plurals by adding \_\_\_\_.  
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: *es*

Q: The plural of a noun ending in *nx* is \_\_\_\_.  
(Fill in the blank)

Answer: *nges*