

***LaFleur Exploring Medical Language 12th edition
Brooks Test Bank***

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: Medical language includes terms built from which of the following languages?

- A. German and Russian
- B. Italian and French
- C. Greek and Latin (Correct)**
- D. Chinese and Japanese

Q2: A medical term formed from the first letters of the words in a phrase, which can be spoken as a whole word and usually contains a vowel, such as laser, is:

- A. an eponym
- B. modern language
- C. built from the English language
- D. an acronym (Correct)**

Q3: A term named for a person or a place, such as Alzheimer disease named for the physician who first described the symptoms as seen in a patient, is:

- A. an acronym
- B. built from the English language
- C. an eponym (Correct)**
- D. modern language

Q4: Terms not easily understood from the definition of word parts are categorized as:

- A. Built from Word Parts
- B. NOT Built from Word Parts (Correct)**
- C. Complementary
- D. Greek and Latin

Q5: The term arthr/itis, which can be understood by the meaning of word parts is categorized as:

- A. Built from Word Parts (Correct)**
- B. Complementary
- C. NOT Built from Word Parts
- D. Acronym

Q6: An eponym would fall into which category?

- A. Modern Language
- B. Built from Word Parts
- C. Complementary
- D. NOT Built from Word Parts (Correct)**

Q7: The word part that contains the fundamental meaning of the word is the:

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

Q8: The word part that is attached to the beginning of a word root to modify its meaning is the:

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

Q9: The word part that is attached to the end of a word root to modify its meaning is the:

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

Q10: All medical terms built from word parts have at least one:

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

Q11: A combining form is made up of a:

- A. word root and a combining vowel (Correct)**
- B. prefix and a combining vowel
- C. combining vowel and a suffix
- D. prefix and a word root

Q12: A combining vowel is used to:

- A. ease word pronunciation (Correct)**
- B. modify the meaning of a word
- C. make analyzing a word easier
- D. make defining a word easier

Q13: The most common combining vowel is:

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

Q14: In the term arthr/itis, itis is the:

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

Q15: In the term sub/hepat/ic, which part is the prefix?

- A. ic
- B. sub (Correct)**
- C. hepat
- D. hepat/o

Q16: In the term oste/o/arthr/o/pathy, which part is the suffix?

- A. the second o
- B. oste
- C. arthr
- D. pathology (Correct)**

Q17: The o in arthr/o/pathy is the:

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

Q18: The learning technique that asks you to divide a medical term into word parts and label word parts and combining forms is referred to as:

- A. Analyzing (Correct)**
- B. Defining
- C. Building
- D. Matching

Q19: When defining a medical term, one usually begins the definition with the:

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

Q20: Build the term defined as enlargement of the liver from word parts and combining forms with the following meanings: arthr/o = joint; hepat/o = liver; sub- = under, below; -ic = pertaining to; -itis = inflammation; -megaly = enlargement

- A. sub/hepat/ic
- B. arthr/itis
- C. hepat/itis
- D. hepat/o/megaly (Correct)**