

***Medical Terminology - Mastering Word Building 1st  
edition Brassington Test Bank***

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## Chapter 1: Elements of Medical Words

1. Which term refers to the main component of a medical word?

- A. Suffix
- B. Prefix
- C. Eponym
- D. Root

ANS: D

2. Which element is at the beginning of a medical term?

- A. Prefix
- B. Suffix
- C. Eponym
- D. Root

ANS: A

3. Where in a medical term is a suffix found?

- A. At the beginning
- B. Within the word root
- C. At the end
- D. Between the prefix and the word root

ANS: C

4. Word roots are described as:

- A. changing a word to a noun.
- B. making a word plural.
- C. retaining the central meaning of the word element.
- D. naming a disease or procedure after a person.

ANS: C

5. The combining vowel of a medical word root will be retained if:

- A. the suffix starts with a consonant.
- B. the suffix starts with a vowel.
- C. the prefix ends with a consonant.
- D. the prefix ends with a vowel.

ANS: A

6. Words that name a person, place, or thing are called:

- A. verbs.
- B. nouns.
- C. adjectives.

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D. adverbs.

ANS: B

7. The purpose of an adjective is to:

- A. describe a noun.
- B. be an action word in a sentence.
- C. name a person, place, or thing.
- D. connect a suffix to a word root.

ANS: A

8. Which term is a noun?

- A. Cartilaginous
- B. Cardium
- C. Dermatological
- D. Atrioventricular

ANS: B

9. Which term is an adjective?

- A. Matrix
- B. Ilium
- C. Nephron
- D. Neurological

ANS: D

10. What part of the term *osteoarthritis* refers to bone?

- A. thritis
- B. itis
- C. osteo
- D. arth

ANS: C

11. Which combining form means “vein”?

- A. Arthr/o
- B. Arteri/o
- C. Phleb/o
- D. Pulmon/o

ANS: C

12. The combining form *encephal/o* refers to the:

- A. head.

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- B. brain.
- C. stomach.
- D. skin.

ANS: B

13. Which area of study focuses on joints?

- A. Hematology
- B. Nephrology
- C. Osteology
- D. Arthrology

ANS: D

14. An osteoid tumor would be found in:

- A. bone tissue.
- B. cartilage.
- C. skin.
- D. the stomach.

ANS: A

15. A chondrocyte is a cell that makes up:

- A. bone tissue.
- B. cartilage.
- C. blood.
- D. the brain.

ANS: B

16. The term *neuropathy* refers to a disease of the:

- A. bones.
- B. muscles.
- C. blood.
- D. nerves.

ANS: D

17. What does the combining form gastr/o refer to?

- A. Pancreas
- B. Kidneys
- C. Stomach
- D. Intestines

ANS: C

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18. What does the combining form my/o refer to?

- A. Muscle
- B. Nerves
- C. Spleen
- D. Ovaries

ANS: A

19. Which letter is most commonly used to link a word root to a suffix?

- A. I
- B. O
- C. E
- D. A

ANS: B

20. Which combining form refers to cartilage?

- A. Hemat/o
- B. Dermat/o
- C. Chondr/o
- D. Enter/o

ANS: C

21. What part of the body does the combining form hepat/o refer to?

- A. Brain
- B. Heart
- C. Pancreas
- D. Liver

ANS: D

22. Which type of medical specialist studies the lungs?

- A. Pulmonologist
- B. Cardiologist
- C. Gastroenterologist
- D. Nephrologist

ANS: A

23. A patient who has a kidney stone would see a(n):

- A. myologist.
- B. osteologist.
- C. gastroenterologist.
- D. nephrologist.

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ANS: D

24. Which combining form means “artery”?

- A. Arthr/o
- B. Arteri/o
- C. Phleb/o
- D. Enter/o

ANS: B

25. The term enteric means “pertaining to the”:

- A. liver.
- B. brain.
- C. stomach.
- D. intestines.

ANS: D

26. Which combining form means “pancreas”?

- A. Ren/o
- B. Enter/o
- C. Nephro/o
- D. Pancreat/o

ANS: D

27. The term *cardiomyopathy* refers to a disease of the:

- A. liver and pancreas.
- B. heart muscle.
- C. large and small intestine.
- D. bones and cartilage.

ANS: B

28. Which combining form means “lung”?

- A. Cardi/o
- B. Enter/o
- C. Pulmon/o
- D. My/o

ANS: C

29. Which two combining forms share one meaning?

- A. Nephro/o and ren/o
- B. Arthr/o and encephal/o
- C. Gastr/o and enter/o

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D. Arteri/o and phleb/o

ANS: A

30. The combining forms mast/o and mamm/o both mean:

- A. kidney.
- B. blood.
- C. skin.
- D. breast.

ANS: D

31. A patient who has nerve pain would most likely see a:

- A. neurologist.
- B. myologist.
- C. gastroenterologist.
- D. pulmonologist.

ANS: A

32. A patient has been diagnosed with hepatomegaly. This means the patient has an enlarged:

- A. heart.
- B. pancreas.
- C. stomach.
- D. liver.

ANS: D

33. Which combining form would be used in relation to bone tissue?

- A. Hemat/o
- B. Oste/o
- C. Nephro
- D. Ur/o

ANS: B

34. Which combining form would be used in relation to urine?

- A. My/o
- B. Hepat/o
- C. Nephro
- D. Ur/o

ANS: B

35. The terms *dermatology*, *dermabrasion*, and *subcutaneous* all refer to the:

- A. brain.

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- B. heart.
- C. skin.
- D. kidney.

ANS: C

36. The term *mastitis* refers to inflammation of the:

- A. skin.
- B. stomach.
- C. breast.
- D. kidney.

ANS: C

37. Which term would be used to describe a condition that affects both the liver and the kidneys?

- A. Atrioventricular
- B. Gastroesophageal
- C. Cardiovascular
- D. Hepatorenal

ANS: D

38. A cardiothoracic surgeon specializes in conditions involving the:

- A. heart and chest.
- B. stomach and pancreas.
- C. kidneys and bladder.
- D. liver and abdomen.

ANS: A

39. The combining forms hemat/o and hem/o both mean:

- A. blood.
- B. breast.
- C. skin.
- D. kidney.

ANS: A

40. The term *gastroesophageal* means:

- A. disruption in the functions of the stomach and esophagus.
- B. pertaining to the stomach and esophagus.
- C. cancer in the stomach and esophagus.
- D. locating the stomach and esophagus.

ANS: B

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41. Which term would be used to describe a condition that affects the heart and the lungs?

- A. Atrioventricular
- B. Gastroesophageal
- C. Hepatorenal
- D. Cardiopulmonary

ANS: D

42. A patient who has difficulty with blood clotting is most likely to see which medical specialist?

- A. Hepatologist
- B. Nephrologist
- C. Hematologist
- D. Pulmonologist

ANS: C

43. Which term means “surgical removal of the breast”?

- A. Mastectomy
- B. Mammography
- C. Myology
- D. Myalgia

ANS: A

44. Kidney failure would be diagnosed by a:

- A. hepatologist.
- B. nephrologist.
- C. phlebotomist.
- D. neurologist.

ANS: B

45. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “a” plural?

- A. Dropping the a and adding ices
- B. Adding an e after the a
- C. Dropping the a and adding es
- D. Adding an i after the a

ANS: B

46. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “ex” plural?

- A. Dropping the ex and adding ices
- B. Adding an es after the ex
- C. Dropping the ex and adding an a
- D. Adding an i after the ex

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ANS: A

47. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “um” plural?

- A. Dropping the um and adding ices
- B. Adding an s after the um
- C. Dropping the um and adding an a
- D. Adding ies after the um

ANS: C

48. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “us” plural?

- A. Adding ies after the us
- B. Adding an es after the us
- C. Dropping the us and adding an a
- D. Dropping the us and adding an i

ANS: D

49. Which approach makes a medical term ending in “en” plural?

- A. Dropping the en and adding ices
- B. Dropping the en and adding ina
- C. Adding ies after the en
- D. Adding mata after the en

ANS: B

50. What is the plural form of *mammography*?

- A. Mammographye
- B. Mammographyi
- C. Mammographys
- D. Mammographies

ANS: D

51. What is the plural form of *hemolysis*?

- A. Hemolysices
- B. Hemolyses
- C. Hemolysae
- D. Hemolysina

ANS: B

52. What is the plural form of *foramen*?

- A. Foramenae
- B. Foramenices
- C. Foramens

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D. Foramina

ANS: D

53. What is the singular form of *hematomata*?

- A. Hematoma
- B. Hematome
- C. Hematomin
- D. Hematomex

ANS: A

54. What is the singular form of *appendices*?

- A. Appendy
- B. Appendium
- C. Appendix
- D. Appendice

ANS: C

55. What is the singular form of *thoraces*?

- A. Thorax
- B. Thorace
- C. Thoracis
- D. Thoraxon

ANS: A

56. A medical term that begins with a C is pronounced with a soft C if the C is followed by:

- A. a.
- B. e.
- C. o.
- D. u.

ANS: B

57. A medical term that begins with a C is pronounced with a hard C if the C is followed by:

- A. e.
- B. i.
- C. o.
- D. y.

ANS: C

58. A medical term that begins with a K or Ch is pronounced as a:

- A. soft C.

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- B. soft G.
- C. hard G.
- D. hard K.

ANS: D

59. A medical term that begins with an X is pronounced as:

- A. Z.
- B. K.
- C. S.
- D. G.

ANS: A

60. How is the beginning of the term *chromosome* pronounced?

- A. Sk, like skill
- B. Soft Ch, like chatter
- C. Soft C, like circle
- D. K, like kick

ANS: D

61. How is the beginning of the term *psychiatry* pronounced?

- A. P, like penny
- B. S, like soap
- C. Sk, like skill
- D. Y, like yellow

ANS: B

62. How is the end of the word root in the term *esophageal* pronounced?

- A. F, like fancy
- B. G, like green
- C. J, like jelly
- D. P, like penny

ANS: C

63. How is the end of the word root in the term *pharyngalgia* pronounced?

- A. F, like fancy
- B. G, like green
- C. J, like jelly
- D. P, like penny

ANS: B

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64. How is the beginning of the term *scleroderma* pronounced?

- A. Sk, like skill
- B. Sc, like scene
- C. Soft Ch, like chatter
- D. L, like lake

ANS: A

65. How is the beginning of the term *pneumothorax* pronounced?

- A. P, like penny
- B. M, like money
- C. U, like universe
- D. N, like new

ANS: D

66. How is the beginning of the term *cytoskeleton* pronounced?

- A. Ch, like chatter
- B. K, like kick
- C. S, like soap
- D. Sk, like skill

ANS: C

67. All medical terms must have a prefix.

ANS: False

68. A hematologist is a specialist who studies blood.

ANS: True

69. The term *dermatologist* is an example of an eponym.

ANS: False

70. The plural of *ganglion* is *ganglia*.

ANS: True

71. The plural of *lumen* is *lumens*.

ANS: False

72. If a medical term begins with J, Ge, or Gi, it is pronounced with a “j” sound.

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ANS: True

73. The suffixes -ology and -ium make a word into a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: noun

74. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is an incision into the veins.

ANS: phlebotomy

75. The term for anything pertaining to both the heart and the lungs is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: cardiopulmonary

76. The combining forms dermat/o, derm/o, and \_\_\_\_\_ all pertain to the skin.

ANS: cutane/o

77. The singular form for *appendices* is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: appendix

78. Bell's palsy, Crohn's disease, and Graves' disease are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: eponyms

79. Match the following plural suffix with the singular term it would apply to. All answer choices are to be used once.

1. -ies
2. -es
3. -a
4. -aces
5. -mata

- A. Thorax
- B. Sarcoma
- C. Hematology
- D. Ganglion
- E. Thrombostasis

ANS: 1-C, 2-E, 3-D, 4-A, 5-B

80. Match the following medical terms with the sound they begin with. All answer choices are to be used once

1. Xerosis
2. Germination

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3. Pharynx
4. Polyp
5. Psoriasis

- A. S
- B. J
- C. P
- D. Z
- E. F

ANS: 1-D, 2-B, 3-E, 4-C, 5-A