

Chapter 01-01: Introduction to Healthcare Terminology
Shiland: Medical Terminology and Anatomy for Coding, 3rd Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Alzheimer's disease is an example of a(n)
 - a. prefix.
 - b. word root.
 - c. eponym.
 - d. translatable term.

ANS: C REF: p. 5
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms

2. *Arthr/o* is an example of a
 - a. prefix.
 - b. word root.
 - c. suffix.
 - d. combining form.

ANS: D REF: p. 8
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

3. In the term *hypodermic*, the prefix is
 - a. hypo-.
 - b. derm-.
 - c. dermo-.
 - d. -ic.

ANS: A REF: p. 20
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

4. In the term *neonatology*, the suffix is
 - a. neo-.
 - b. nat-.
 - c. nato-.
 - d. -logy.

ANS: D REF: p. 8
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

5. A word root for **bone** is
 - a. osis.
 - b. oste.
 - c. ophthalm.
 - d. opsy.

ANS: B REF: p. 13
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

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: p. 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

7. The prefix *anti-* means
- a. before.
 - b. after, behind.
 - c. near.
 - d. against.

ANS: D REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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: p. 20 | p. 24 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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: p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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: p. 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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: p. 18
OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell | Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

12. You are checking a report for errors and find that one of the procedures listed is misspelled. Which one is it?
- Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
 - Colostomy
 - Ileotomy
 - Ostetomy

ANS: D REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Spell | Word Parts & Translatable Terms

13. Neurology is a discipline that would most likely treat patients with disorders of the
- nerves.
 - teeth.
 - stomach.
 - joints.

ANS: A REF: p. 8 | p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

14. An instrument used to cut bone is an
- osteotome.
 - osteoscope.
 - osteotripter.
 - osteometer.

ANS: A REF: p. 18 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

15. Surgically forming the external ear may be termed
- otoplasty.
 - oculoplasty.
 - tympanoplasty.
 - trophoplasty.

ANS: A REF: p. 8 | p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

16. The study of disease is
- pathology.
 - neonatology.
 - obstetrics.
 - biology.

ANS: A REF: p. 8 | p. 24 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell | Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

17. An enlargement of the heart is
- cardialgia.
 - cardiopathy.
 - cardiorrhexis.
 - cardiomegaly.

ANS: D REF: p. 11 | p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

18. Making a new opening of the small intestines is
- colostomy.
 - colotomy.
 - enterostomy.
 - enterotomy.

ANS: C REF: p. 13 | p. 16 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

19. A dermatosis would be a(n) _____ the skin.
- abnormal condition of
 - examination of
 - discharge or flow from
 - instrument for cutting

ANS: A REF: p. 12 | p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

20. A patient has a hypertrophied scar. You recognize that this means the scar is
- inflamed.
 - bleeding.
 - overdeveloped.
 - underdeveloped.

ANS: C REF: p. 12 | p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

21. As part of the operative procedure, the surgeon performs an enteroplasty. You know that she has _____ part of the intestines.
- enlarged
 - sutured
 - drained
 - surgically formed

ANS: D REF: p. 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

22. In the term **periosteum**, you know that the suffix refers to
- a structure.
 - surrounding.
 - bone.
 - through.

ANS: A REF: p. 12
OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell | Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

23. A biopsy is a(n) _____ of living tissue.
- disease process

- b. inflammation
- c. microscopic viewing
- d. bursting forth

ANS: C REF: p. 17

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell | Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable 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 REF: p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

28. 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 REF: p. 10 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Spell | Word Parts & Translatable Terms

29. The rule for the order of joining word roots at the beginning of a term is
- put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels, regardless of whether the initial letter is a consonant or a vowel.
 - put them in alphabetic order and add combining vowels only if the initial letter is a vowel.
 - 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.
 - 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 REF: p. 10 | p. 11 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Spell | Word Parts & Translatable Terms

30. Most medical terms are from which two languages?
- Spanish, English
 - English, Latin
 - English, Greek
 - Greek, Latin

ANS: D REF: p. 1 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

31. Which is spelled correctly?
- Gastrotomy
 - Gastroectomy
 - Gastrscopy
 - Gastroistis

ANS: A REF: p. 9 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Spell | Word Parts & Translatable Terms

32. The plural of **vertebra** is
- vertebri.
 - vertebras.
 - vertebrus.
 - vertebrae.

ANS: D REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Spell

33. The plural of **diagnosis** is
- diagnoses.
 - diagnosi.
 - diagnosises.
 - diagnosae.

ANS: A REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Spell

34. The plural of **phalanx** is

- a. phalangi.
- b. phalanxae.
- c. phalanges.
- d. phalangus.

ANS: C

REF: p. 23

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Spell

35. What is the singular of **thrombi**?

- a. Thromba
- b. Thrombus
- c. Thrombis
- d. Tromba

ANS: B

REF: p. 23

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Spell

36. What is the singular of **septa**?

- a. Septus
- b. Septi
- c. Septae
- d. Septum

ANS: D

REF: p. 23

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Spell

37. What is the singular of **prognoses**?

- a. Prognosum
- b. Prognosis
- c. Prognosa
- d. Prognose

ANS: B

REF: p. 23

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Spell

38. What is the singular of **larynges**?

- a. Larynx
- b. Larynge
- c. Larynis
- d. Laryna

ANS: A

REF: p. 23

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Spell

39. What is the plural of **digitus**?

- a. Digites
- b. Digties
- c. Digitusi
- d. Digiti

ANS: D

REF: p. 23

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Spell

40. Which is a diagnostic sign?

- a. Fever
- b. Pain
- c. Dizziness
- d. Itching

ANS: A REF: p. 4 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

41. What type of diagnosis begins abruptly and severely?

- a. Sign
- b. Symptom
- c. Acute
- d. Chronic

ANS: C REF: p. 4 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

42. 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: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

43. The study and treatment of the eye is

- a. ophthalmology.
- b. oncology.
- c. otology.
- d. odontology.

ANS: A REF: p. 8 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

44. Which of the following disorders is an inflammation?

- a. Cardiomegaly
- b. Enteritis
- c. Ophthalmology
- d. Gastralgia

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

45. An antibacterial agent _____ bacteria.

- a. produces
- b. is against
- c. surrounds
- d. is without

ANS: B REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

46. A patient with an enteropathy has a(n) _____ of the intestines.
- disease
 - surgical repair
 - suture
 - enlargement

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

47. The *o* in the term ***thermometer*** is a
- prefix.
 - word root.
 - combining form.
 - combining vowel.

ANS: D REF: p. 2 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

48. Which of the following is an acronym?
- IM
 - C2
 - ng
 - TURP

ANS: D REF: p. 6 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Abbreviations

49. 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?
- Sleeplessness
 - Sore throat
 - Muscle aches
 - 102.4° F fever

ANS: D REF: p. 4 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

50. 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
- acute.
 - chronic.
 - therapeutic.
 - CABG.

ANS: B REF: p. 4 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

51. *Intra-* has a similar meaning to
- infra-*.

- b. inter-.
- c. peri-.
- d. endo-.

ANS: D REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

52. The opposite of *hyper-* is
- a. anti-.
 - b. hypo-.
 - c. epi-.
 - d. pre-.

ANS: B REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

53. Which of the following means below or under?
- a. Dys-
 - b. Hypo-
 - c. Trans-
 - d. Post-

ANS: B REF: p. 12 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

54. The plural of pleura is
- a. pleurae.
 - b. pleuri.
 - c. pleurus.
 - d. pleures.

ANS: A REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Spell

55. Which of the following suffixes indicates a procedure?
- a. -megaly
 - b. -rrhea
 - c. -tripsy
 - d. -itis

ANS: C REF: p. 17 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

56. The basketball player was back for yet another procedure to view his knee joint. He was there for an
- a. arthrotomy.
 - b. arthroscopy.
 - c. arthrotome.
 - d. arthroscope.

ANS: B REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

57. A patient scheduled for a gastrectomy was having part or all of his stomach
- viewed.
 - cut.
 - cut out.
 - enlarged.

ANS: C REF: p. 16 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

58. A patient scheduled for a procedure for viewing the interior of a body cavity is having a(n)
- endoscopy.
 - biopsy.
 - pathology.
 - CABG.

ANS: A REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

59. An esophagogastroduodenoscopy is a procedure for _____ organs.
- removing
 - viewing
 - joining
 - incising

ANS: B REF: p. 10 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Abbreviations

60. Which of the following is misspelled?
- Hematology
 - Ophthalmology
 - Otorhinolaryngology
 - Neurology

ANS: B REF: p. 9 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

61. A patient with arthritis has an inflammation of his
- joints.
 - ear.
 - throat.
 - voice box.

ANS: A REF: p. 9 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

62. A patient with a heart disorder would most likely be treated by a(n)
- hematologist.
 - geriatrician.
 - anesthesiologist.
 - cardiologist.

ANS: D REF: p. 12 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

63. The singular of bacteria is

- a. bacterius.
- b. bacterus.
- c. bacterium.
- d. bacteri.

ANS: C
TOP: Spell

REF: p. 23

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

64. The plural of psychotherapy is

- a. pyschotherapies.
- b. psychotherapys.
- c. psychotherapyes.
- d. psychotherapies.

ANS: D
TOP: Spell

REF: p. 23

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

65. A patient whose muscles have atrophied shows _____ muscle development.

- a. excessive
- b. abnormal
- c. a lack of
- d. painful

ANS: C
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

REF: p. 20

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

66. An intraaortic balloon pump is placed _____ the aorta.

- a. within
- b. outside
- c. surrounding
- d. below

ANS: A
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

REF: p. 20

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

67. 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
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

REF: p. 13

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

68. *Epi-*, *endo-*, and *pre-* are examples of

- a. prefixes.
- b. word roots.
- c. combining forms.
- d. suffixes.

ANS: A

REF: p. 20

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

69. The study of a newborn baby is
- obstetrics.
 - neonatology.
 - fetology.
 - gynecology.

ANS: B REF: p. 21 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

70. The branch of medicine that deals with treatment of the mind is
- geriatrics.
 - psychiatry.
 - immunology.
 - anesthesiology.

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The term *biopsy* is an example of a(n)
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

2. The term *gastritis* is an example of a(n)
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

3. The term *osteoarthritis* is an example of a(n)
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

4. The term *arthroplasty* is an example of a(n)
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 16 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

5. The term *CABG* is an example of a(n)
 - a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 6 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Abbreviations

6. The term **hepatitis** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 9 | p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

7. The term **gastrectomy** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 16 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

8. The term **osteotomy** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 17 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

9. The term **cardiology** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: E REF: p. 9 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

10. The term **appendectomy** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 16 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

11. The term **arthroscopy** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 17 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

12. The term **ophthalmalgia** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

13. The term **cardiomegaly** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

14. The term **hypothermia** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 13 | p. 20 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

15. The term **endoscope** is an example of a(n)
- diagnosis/condition.
 - procedure.
 - instrument.
 - specialist.
 - discipline.

ANS: C REF: p. 8 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

16. The term **osteotome** is an example of a(n)

- a. diagnosis/condition.
- b. procedure.
- c. instrument.
- d. specialist.
- e. discipline.

ANS: C REF: p. 18 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

17. The term *lithotripter* is an example of a(n)
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: C REF: p. 18 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

18. The term *colitis* is an example of a(n)
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

19. The term *dermatosis* is an example of a(n)
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

20. The term *hysterectomy* is an example of a(n)
- a. diagnosis/condition.
 - b. procedure.
 - c. instrument.
 - d. specialist.
 - e. discipline.

ANS: B REF: p. 16 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

COMPLETION

1. A suffix that means “inflammation” is _____.

ANS: -itis

REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

2. A prefix that means “excessive or above” is _____.

ANS: hyper-

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

3. A word root plus a combining vowel is called a(n) _____.

ANS: combining form

REF: p. 2 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

4. The prefix that means “forward, in front of, before” is _____.

ANS: ante-

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

5. *Neo-* is a prefix meaning _____.

ANS: new

REF: p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

6. The plural of *fornix* is _____.

ANS: *fornices*

REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Non-translatable
Terms

7. The singular of *phalanges* is _____.

ANS: *phalanx*

REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Non-translatable
Terms

8. The singular of *bacteria* is _____.

ANS: *bacterium*

REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Non-translatable
Terms

9. The plural of thrombus is _____.

ANS: thrombi

REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Non-translatable
Terms

10. The plural of larynx is _____.

ANS: larynges

REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Non-translatable
Terms

11. The singular of prognoses is _____.

ANS: prognosis

REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Non-translatable
Terms

12. The singular of myocardia is _____.

ANS: myocardium

REF: p. 23 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell TOP: Non-translatable
Terms

13. A(n) _____ condition is one that develops slowly and lasts for a long time.

ANS: chronic

REF: p. 4 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

14. The specialist in a branch of medicine that concentrates on the care, diagnosis, and treatment of the newborn is a(n) _____.

ANS: neonatologist

REF: p. 21 OBJ: Disciplines & Specialties
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

15. Inflammation of the small intestine is _____.

ANS: enteritis

REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

16. Instrument to view the ear is a(n) _____.

ANS: otoscope

REF: p. 9 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

17. Cutting the stomach is termed _____.

ANS: gastrotomy

REF: p. 9 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

18. Instrument for viewing the eyes is a(n) _____.

ANS: ophthalmoscope

REF: p. 9 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

19. Inflammation of the liver is _____.

ANS: hepatitis

REF: p. 9 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

20. Instrument to measure heat or temperature is a(n) _____.

ANS: thermometer

REF: p. 18 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

21. Surgically forming a joint is called _____.

ANS: arthroplasty

REF: p. 16 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

22. Study of the nervous system is _____.

ANS: neurology

REF: p. 8 | p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell

TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

23. Making a new opening of the large intestine is called _____.

ANS: colostomy

REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

24. Which word part comes at the end of some terms? _____

ANS: Suffix

REF: p. 2 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

25. Which word part comes before a word root and gives more information about the term described by the word root and suffix? _____

ANS: Prefix

REF: p. 2 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

26. Which word part is used to join a word root and a suffix beginning with a consonant?

ANS: Combining vowel

REF: p. 2 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

27. What is an inflammation of the tongue? _____

ANS: Glossitis

REF: p. 2 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

28. What is *viewing the ear*? _____

ANS: Otoscopy

REF: p. 13 | p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

29. What is an inflammation of the colon/large intestine? _____

ANS: Colitis

REF: p. 13 | p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

30. What term pertains to on top of the stomach? _____

ANS: Epigastric

REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

31. What is an instrument to view a joint? _____

ANS: Arthroscope

REF: p. 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

32. What is the process of the study of the skin? _____

ANS: Dermatology

REF: p. 8 | p. 12 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

33. What is inflammation of the skin? _____

ANS: Dermatitis

REF: p. 8 | p. 12 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

34. What is enlargement of the heart? _____

ANS: Cardiomegaly

REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

35. What is the term for a structure within the heart? _____

ANS: Endocardium

REF: p. 20 | p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

36. What is inflammation surrounding a joint? _____

ANS: Periarthritis

REF: p. 16 | p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | Spell

MATCHING

Match each definition with the correct word part below.

- a. Stomach
- b. Joint, articulation

- c. Disease
- d. Through
- e. Bone
- f. Colon, large intestine
- g. Birth, born
- h. No, not, without
- i. Recording
- j. Surgically forming
- k. Against
- l. Within
- m. Uterus
- n. Bad, difficult, painful, abnormal
- o. Deficient, below, under
- p. Heart

- 1. Anti-
- 2. *Arthr/o*
- 3. *Cardi/o*
- 4. *Col/o*
- 5. Dys-
- 6. Endo-
- 7. A-
- 8. *Gastr/o*
- 9. -graphy
- 10. *Hyster/o*
- 11. Hypo-
- 12. *Nat/o*
- 13. *Oste/o*
- 14. *Path/o*
- 15. Per-
- 16. -plasty

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | ANS: K | REF: p. 20 | OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | | |
| 2. | ANS: B | REF: p. 8 | OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | | |
| 3. | ANS: P | REF: p. 12 | OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | | |
| 4. | ANS: F | REF: p. 17 | OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | | |
| 5. | ANS: N | REF: p. 20 | OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | | |
| 6. | ANS: L | REF: p. 20 | OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | | |
| 7. | ANS: H | REF: p. 13 | OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | | |
| 8. | ANS: A | REF: p. 20 | OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell |
| | TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms | | |
| 9. | ANS: I | REF: p. 17 | OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell |

- TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
10. ANS: M REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
11. ANS: O REF: p. 20 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
12. ANS: G REF: p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
13. ANS: E REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
14. ANS: C REF: p. 24 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
15. ANS: D REF: p. 21 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms
16. ANS: J REF: p. 8 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

Match each definition with the correct term below.

- a. Subjective indication of disease
 - b. A condition that results from an injury or disease
 - c. Term that can be analyzed and defined
 - d. Word component that is the subject of a term
 - e. Pronounceable word from the initial letters of a healthcare term
 - f. An outward demonstration or perception
 - g. A grouping of procedures
 - h. The disease or condition named after evaluating the patient's signs, symptoms, and history
 - i. Word component that appears at the end of a term
 - j. Term that cannot be divided into component parts
 - k. A technique that is performed to diagnose or treat a patient
17. Acronym
18. Manifestation
19. Classification
20. Translatable term
21. Diagnosis
22. Nontranslatable term
23. Sequela
24. Symptom
25. Word root

17. ANS: E REF: p. 6 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
18. ANS: F REF: p. 5 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
19. ANS: G REF: p. 1 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
20. ANS: C REF: p. 2 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
21. ANS: H REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

22. ANS: J REF: p. 3 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
23. ANS: B REF: p. 3 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
24. ANS: A REF: p. 4 OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary
TOP: Non-translatable Terms
25. ANS: D REF: p. 2 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

TRUE/FALSE

1. Most healthcare terms are derived from Greek and Latin.

ANS: T REF: p. 1 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

2. The word root *hyster-* means “female.”

ANS: F REF: p. 13 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

3. Eponyms are terms named after the person who first identified the condition or devised the object bearing its name.

ANS: T REF: p. 5 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

4. C2 is an example of an acronym.

ANS: F REF: p. 6 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Abbreviations

5. In the term *hysterectomy*, the suffix means “cutting out.”

ANS: T REF: p. 16 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

6. **Asthma** is an example of a translatable term.

ANS: F REF: p. 3 OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

7. *Troph/o* is an example of a suffix.

ANS: F REF: p. 24 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

8. The suffix *-opsy* means “viewing.”

ANS: T REF: p. 17 OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

9. The symbol for female is ♀

ANS: T REF: p. 6
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

OBJ: Derivations & Recognition of Types of Terms

10. The plural of vertebra is vertebrae.

ANS: F REF: p. 23
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Spell | Rules to Build & Spell

11. The plural of digitus is digiti.

ANS: T REF: p. 23
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Spell | Rules to Build & Spell

12. The plural of diagnosis is diagnoses.

ANS: F REF: p. 23
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Spell | Rules to Build & Spell

13. Pain and itching are examples of symptoms.

ANS: T REF: p. 4
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary

14. A fever or rash is an example of a symptom.

ANS: F REF: p. 4
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary

15. A prognosis is a prediction of the probable outcome of a disease.

ANS: T REF: p. 3
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary

16. An acute diagnosis is one that begins slowly and lasts a long time.

ANS: F REF: p. 4
TOP: Non-translatable Terms

OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary

17. A medical term that ends with *-tome* denotes an instrument to measure.

ANS: F REF: p. 18
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Sort Word Parts into Healthcare Vocabulary

18. The prefix *per-* means “around, surrounding.”

ANS: F REF: p. 21
TOP: Word Parts & Translatable Terms

OBJ: Rules to Build & Spell