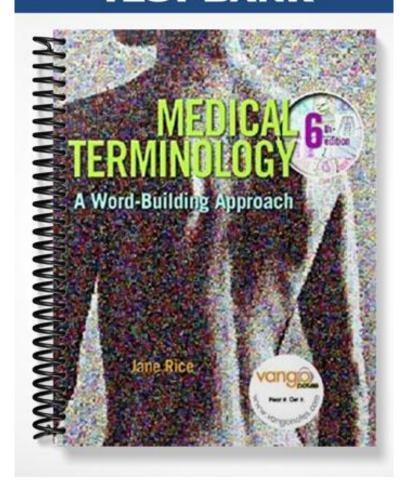
TEST BANK



MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. 1) When a suffix is added to a word, it: 1)

1) When a suffix is ad	laea to a word, it			1)
A) reverses the r	neaning of the wo	ord		
	-			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	s the word a nour			
	neaning of the wo	ord		
D) makes it plur	al			
2) In which of the foll	lowing words wa	s the combining vowel d	ropped?	2)
A) hematocrit	O	B) basophil	11	,
C) hematuria		D) osteoblast		
C) Ilciliaturia		D) ostcobiast		
0) 1471 : 1	ı: 1 <i>(</i> (:	, ,		2)
	ammatical suffixe	s means pertaining to:		3)
A) adjective		B) noun		
C) diminutive		D) treatment		
4) Diminutive suffixe	s are those that m	iean:		4)
A) large	B) small		O) condition	,
ri) large	D) Silian	c) marry	o) condition	
E) EI ((; · · ·	1			
5) The suffixes -ician	and -1st both mea			5)
A) treatment		B) specialist		
C) condition		D) minute		
6) The suffixes -al, -ar	rvic. and -ous al	l mean:		6)
A) condition	.,,,	B) pertaining to		-,
•				
C) a treatment		D) a small version		
7) When adding a suf	_			7)
A) the combining	g vowel of the ro	ot is dropped		
B) the combining	g vowel is kept			
C) a combining of	consonant is adde	ed to the combining vow	el	
	g vowel of the suf	_		
D) the beginning	, vower or the sur	in is dropped		
9) In the towns homis	ido and anamaiai	do the cuffix aidemean		0)
	ide and spermicio	de, the suffix -cide means	5.	8)
A) to grasp		B) to squeeze		
C) to kill		D) to hold		
9) If -scopy is added t	to cyst/o (bladder) what does cystoscopy r	nean?	9)
A) to view the bl	ladder	B) to separate the b	ladder	
C) to remove the		D) to repair the blac		
c) to remove the	. Diuddei	b) to repair the blac	idei	
10) The terms into				10)
		nt (covering)+ -ary]) me		10)
A) to resemble a	O	B) pertaining to a co	_	
C) to make a cov	ering e	D) the process of a	covering	
11) If hemi- means hal	f, then hemiplegi	a means:		11)
A) half removed		B) separated in half	:	· ————
C) half paralyze		D) half closed		
C) Tuni puruny ZC	u	D) Hall Closed		
10) 1471	1:	ndiamanala la cita d	analalari 2	12)
_	_	rdiomegaly, what is the	problem?	12)
A) heart failure		B) heart attack		

C) diseased heart	D) enlarged heart	
13) Many people only go to the dentist who A) cavities C) toothache	en they have dentalgia which is: B) teeth that need cleaning D) broken tooth	13)
14) Women over 40 should have mammog mamm/o is breast, what do they need? A) physician's breast exam B) self breast exam C) a recording of the breast (x-ray) D) biopsy of breast tissue	raphy once every two years. If	14)
15) Many science fiction movies feature and means man, what is the meaning of and		15)
A) a small man		
•	B) a super man	
C) resembling a man	D) an indestructible man	
16) When a person has an organ that grows hypertrophy. The suffix -trophy meansA) cancerousC) increase	-	16)
17) The combining form nas/o means nose.	What does nasal mean?	17)
A) clogged nose	B) dripping nose	17)
C) under the nose	D) pertaining to the nose	
e) under the nose	2) percuring to the nose	
18) What is the correct term for the visual e (lapar/o)?	examination of the abdomen	18)
A) laparoscope	B) laparocele	
C) laparotomy	D) laparoscopy	
19) Poly- is a prefix meaning much or man polydipsia?	y. Then what is the meaning of	19)
A) much vomiting	B) much thirst	
C) much drinking	D) much dripping	
20) When a person has a kidney stone (lith, What is the meaning of -tripsy?	/o), he may need a lithotripsy.	20)
A) remove B) crush	C) dissolve D) cut out	
21) For the term muscular, the suffix -ar mode. A) pertaining to C) large	eans: B) treatment D) small	21)
-,	,	
22) Aspirin and Tylenol [®] are analgesics. We mean?		22)
A) medication	B) without	
C) condition of pain	D) destroy	
23) If your father had a cardiac problem, w A) heart inflammation	hat kind of problem did he have? B) too small a heart	23)

C) enlarged heart		D) pertaining to	tne neart	
A) physician who B) normal change C) study of the fer D) a specific female	specializes in fens in the female bo	nale conditions		24)
25) If the combining form A) bladder	m neur/o means r B) sac	nerve, then neurocyt C) cell	te is a nerve: D) point	25)
26) The suffix for vomiting A) -ectasis	-	C) -ptosis	D) -stasis	26)
27) Bursitis is (A) removal C) rupture	of a bursa.	B) inflammation D) cancer	ı	27)
28) The suffix for bladde A) -blast		C) -betes	D) -cyte	28)
29) An evaluation of ski assessment.		•		29)
A) thickness 30) What is the best defi A) an x-ray film B) x-ray technolog C) the instrument D) the action of ta	nition for radiogr gist for recording an			30)
31) If pyr/o means fire, v A) lover of fires C) person starting		definition of pyrom B) firebug D) madness for t		31)
32) In the term abrasion A) formation C) process	, what does the su	affix -ion mean? B) condition D) to make		32)
33) Which of the followi A) grandiose C) exogenous	ng terms means p	pertaining to a state B) comatose D) arousal	of alertness?	33)
34) The suffix -er means A) action C) one who	relating to and:	B) nature D) pertaining to		34)
35) What is the best defi A) to resemble a n C) to resemble a fe	nale	id? B) to resemble a D) to resemble a		35)
36) What term literally r	means "a little bel	ly?"		36)

A) auricle C) gastrole		B) abdominole D) ventricle		
37) What suffix should l substance?	oe added to ster	to make a word resem	abling a solid	37)
	B) -al	C) -oid	D) -ose	
38) Which is correctly sp	pelled?			38)
A) pustiole	B) pustole	C) pustule	D) pusteole	
39) What is the meaning	g of -kinesis?			39)
A) dischargeC) distract		B) motion D) kill		
40) The suffix -lexia mea	ans, wo	ord or phase.		40)
A) diction	B) thirst	C) condition	D) forming	
41) Which is the misspe	lled word?			41)
A) anesthetize		B) arousal		
C) dysarthria		D) asymetrical		
42) What is the medical	term for pertain	ing to the nose and lip	?	42)
A) nasolipar		B) labionasal		
C) rhinolipia		D) nasolabial		
43) The suffix in the term	n infection mear	ns?		43)
A) pertaining to		B) condition		
C) resemble		D) process		
44) What does the suffix	c-blast mean?			44)
A) build		B) immature cell		
C) new		D) destroy		
45) If ot/o means ear, wl	nat does otodyni	a mean?		45)
A) small ear		B) ear swelling		
C) ear infection		D) earache		
46) What does the suffix				46)
A) flow, discharge	9	B) stopping		
C) rupture		D) bursting forth		
47) What is the correct of		ula?		47)
A) elevated lesion	-			
B) a small spot or	discolored area	of the skin		
C) area of scraped	l skin			
D) a small blister				
48) To palpate means:				48)
A) to produce				
B) to be invaded to	with microorgan	isms		
C) to attract				
D) to examine by	touch; to feel			

49) What is the suffix i	n the term obstetri	cian?		49)
A) -ian	B) -cian	C) -ician	D) -an	
50) What suffix means	softening?			50)
A) -rrhexis	-	C) -mnesia	D) -malacia	·
51) When reading the	meaning of a term	you usually begin v	with the:	51)
A) suffix	C	B) combining for		
C) root		D) prefix		
52) The suffix -algesia	means:			52)
A) removal of		B) condition of	pain	
C) fixation		D) inflammation	n	
53) The suffix for an in	nmature cell is:			53)
A) -cyte	B) -ate	C) -blast	D) -crit	,
54) The term polydips	ia means:			54)
A) without thirs		B) very thirsty		,
C) not thirsty		D) dry mouth		
55) The suffixes that m	nean pertaining to a	are?		55)
A) -ous	1 0	B) -ile		,
C) -ac		D) all of the abo	ove	
56) Which suffix mean	s condition?			56)
A) -tic	B) -us	C) -ole	D) -esis	,
57) The literal meaning	g of auricle is:			57)
A) small lesion	,	B) small ear		/
C) small bronch	i	D) little belly		
58) The suffix -ectasis:	means:			58)
A) distention		B) stretching		/
C) dilatation		D) all of the abo	ove	
59) Which suffix mean	s paralysis?			59)
A) -lysis	B) -rrhea	C) -plegia	D) -penia	,
60) The suffix that mea	ans weakness is:			60)
A) -dynia	B) -asthenia	C) -lepsy	D) -itis	,
61) The term presbycu	sis refers to impair	ment of hearing tha	at occurs with	61)
aging. The suffix -	•			,
A) aging		B) occurs		
C) hearing		D) impairment		
62) The suffix -itis mea	nns:			62)
A) fixation		B) process		
C) condition		D) inflammation	n	

3) -oma is a suffix meaning:		63)
A) resembling	B) mind	
C) inflammation	D) tumor	
4) The suffix -phasia means:		64)
A) formation	B) speech	,
C) paralysis	D) to eat	
5) The suffix in hemoptysis means:		65)
A) tension B) drooping	C) flow D) spitting	00)
6) The suffix in rhinorrhea means:		66)
•	D) washing	00)
A) resemble	B) rupture	
C) flow	D) burst forth	
7) In the term osteoclasis the suffix mean		67)
A) a breaking	B) removal of	
C) surgical puncture	D) incision into	
8) The definition of -lysis is:		68)
A) loosening	B) destruction	•
C) separation, breakdown	D) all of the above	
9) In the term muscular, the suffix mean	is:	69)
A) without	B) pertaining to	
C) away from	D) lack of	
(0) In the term asymmetrical, the suffix n	neans:	70)
A) condition	B) inflammation	, 0)
C) process	D) pertaining to	
C) process	b) pertuning to	
1) In the term comatose, the root means	5)	71)
A) contract	B) articulate	
C) deep sleep	D) symmetry	
(2) In the term exogenous, the prefix mea	nns:	72)
A) around B) out	C) in D) through	
(3) The suffix in the term gynecoid mean	s:	73)
A) formation	B) process	
C) fixation	D) resemble	
(4) The definition of the suffix -trophy is:	:	74)
A) into, inside	B) nourishment, development	,
C) action, motion	D) pertaining to	
(5) The suffix or means:		75)
75) The suffix -or means:	P) recomble	75)
A) one who	B) resemble	
C) besides	D) none of the above	
FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is tru	ie and 'F' if the statement is false.	
(6) A compound suffix is made up of one	word component	76)

77) The suffix -derma means skin.	77)
78) The suffix for dilation is -cele.	78)
79) The suffix -lepsy means seizure.	79)
80) The suffix for madness is -mania.	80)
81) The suffix -oid means mind.	81)
82) -pathy is the suffix for disease.	82)
83) The suffix in aphagia means to speak.	83)
84) -plasm is the suffix for a thing formed.	84)
85) The suffix for drooping is -ptysis.	85)
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each st	atement or answers
the question. 86) The suffix for bladder or sac is	86)
87) The suffix for motion is	87)
88) The suffix for study of is	88)
89) The suffix for treatment is	89)
90) The suffix for urination or condition of urine is	90)
91) What medical term means bedwetting?	91)
92) What medical term means baldness or loss of hair?	92)
93) The suffix for use, action, having the form of, or possessing is	93)
94) The suffix for immature cell, germ cell, or embryonic cell is	94)
———·	71)
95) The suffix means serum, clear fluid, or pale fluid.	95)
96) The suffix means binding.	96)
97) The suffix means destruction, separation, breakdown, loosening, or dissolution.	97)
98) The suffix for vomiting is	98)
99) The suffix for swelling is	99)

100) The suffix for madness is	100)
101) The suffix for deficiency is	101)
102) The suffix for rupture is	102)
103) The suffix for breathing is	103)
104) The suffix for spitting is	104)
105) The suffix for oxygen is	105)
106) The suffix means surgical puncture.	106)
107) The suffix means new opening.	107)
108) The suffix means crushing.	108)
109) The medical term means unequal in size or shape.	109)
110) The medical term means difficult articulation of speech.	110)
111) Explain how a compound suffix is constructed.	111)
112) The definition of gynecoid is to resemble a female. The suffix in this term is	112)
113) Name five suffixes that mean pertaining to.	113)
114) Divide and label the medical term cyanotic. Give the meaning.	114)
114) Divide and label the medical term cyanotic. Give the meaning.115) Divide and label the medical term cardiologist. Give the meaning.	114)
115) Divide and label the medical term cardiologist. Give the	
115) Divide and label the medical term cardiologist. Give the meaning.116) Divide and label the medical term anencephaly. Give the	115)
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115) Divide and label the medical term cardiologist. Give the meaning.116) Divide and label the medical term anencephaly. Give the meaning.117) Divide and label the medical term hypertrophy.	115) 116) 117)

- 1) C
- 2) C
- 3) A
- 4) B
- 5) B
- 6) B
- 7) A
- 8) C
- 9) A
- 10) B
- 11) C 12) D
- 13) C
- 14) C 15) C
- 16) B
- 17) D
- 18) D
- 19) B
- 20) B
- 21) A
- 22) C
- 23) D
- 24) C
- 25) C
- 26) B
- 27) B
- 28) B 29) B
- 30) C
- 31) D
- 32) C
- 33) D
- 34) C
- 35) C
- 36) D
- 37) C
- 38) C
- 39) B
- 40) A
- 41) D
- 42) D
- 43) D
- 44) B
- 45) D
- 46) A
- 47) B 48) D
- 49) C
- 50) D
- 51) A

- 52) B
- 53) C
- 54) B
- 55) D
- 56) D
- 57) B
- 58) D
- 59) C
- 60) B
- 61) C
- 62) D
- 63) D
- 64) B
- 65) D
- 66) C
- 67) A
- 68) D
- 69) B
- 70) D
- 71) C
- 72) B
- 73) D
- 74) B
- 75) A
- 76) FALSE
- 77) TRUE
- 78) FALSE
- 79) TRUE
- 80) TRUE
- 81) FALSE
- 82) TRUE
- 83) FALSE
- 84) TRUE
- 85) FALSE
- 86) -cyst
- 87) -kinesis
- 88) -logy
- 89) -therapy 90) -uria
- 91) enuresis
- 92) alopecia
- 93) -ate
- 94) -blast
- 95) -lymph
- 96) -desis
- 97) -lysis
- 98) -emesis
- 99) -edema
- 100) -mania
- 101) -penia
- 102) -rrhexis
- 103) -pnea

- 104) -ptysis
- 105) -oxia
- 106) -centesis
- 107) -stomy
- 108) -tripsy
- 109) asymmetrical
- 110) dysarthria
- 111) A compound suffix is constructed of more than one word component. It, too, is added to a root or a combining form to modify its meaning.
- 112) -oid
- 113) -ac, -ad, -al, -ar, -ary, -ic, -ile, -ior, -ous, -tic, and -y. All of these suffixes mean the same; pertaining to.
- 114) cyan/o/-tic

CF S

The meaning of the medical term cyanotic means: pertaining to an abnormal condition of the skin and mucous membranes caused by oxygen deficiency.

115) cardi/o/log/-ist

CF R S

The meaning of the medical term cardiologist is a physician who specializes in the study of the heart.

116) an-/encephal/-y

P R S

The meaning of the medical term anencephaly is a congenital condition in which there is a lack of development of the brain.

117) hyper-/-trophy

P S

The meaning of the medical term hypertrophy literally means *excessive nourishment*. It is the increase in the size of an organ, structure, or the body, caused by an increase in the size of the cells rather than the number of cells.

- 118) -cle, -icle, -ole, -ula, and -ule. All of these suffixes mean small or minute.
- 119) nas/o/labi/-al

CF R S

The meaning of the medical term nasolabial is: pertaining to the nose and lip.

120) ster/-oid

R S

The meaning of the medical term steroid literally means *resembling a* solid *substance*. It applies to any one of a large group of substances chemically related to sterols.