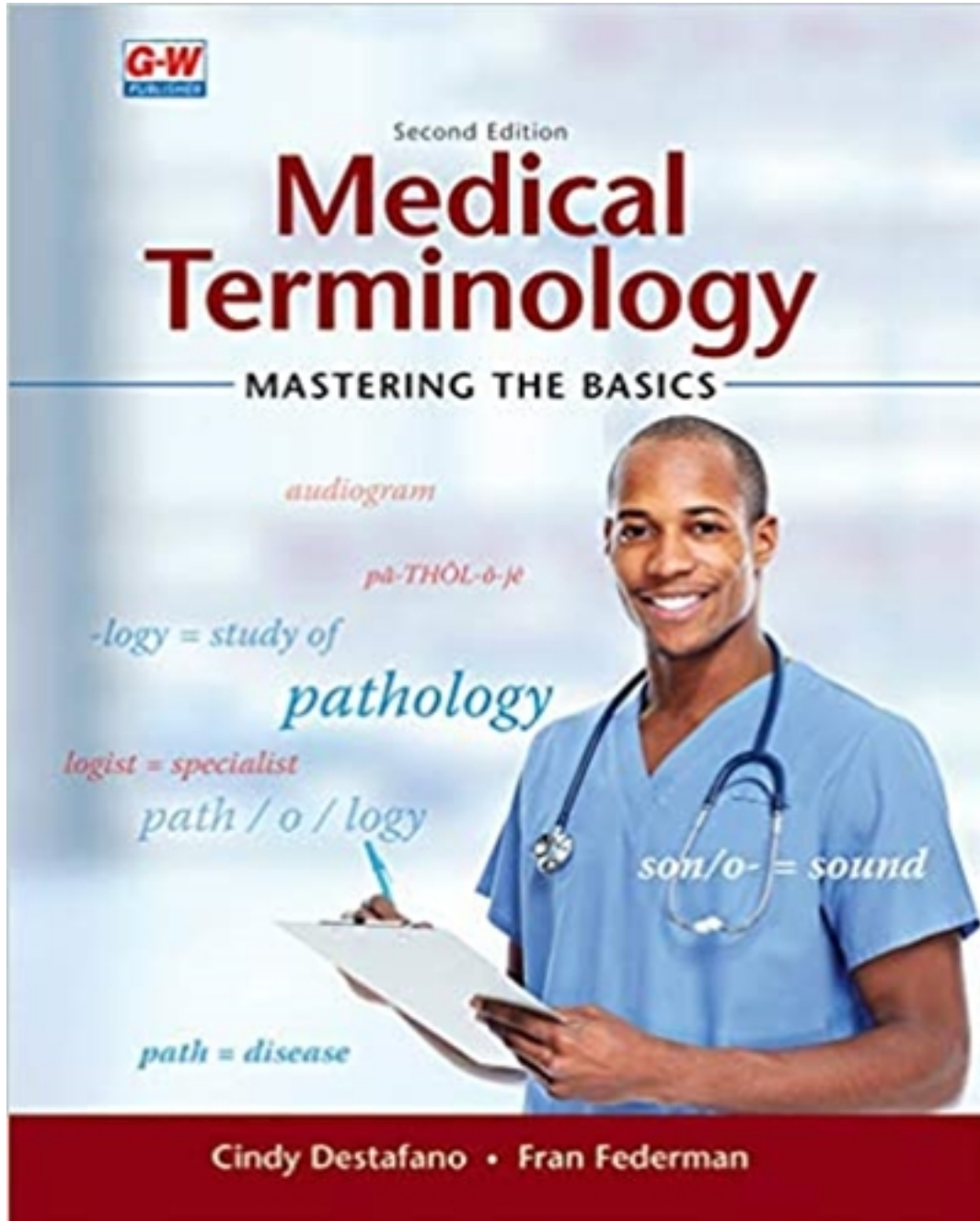


# Test Bank for Medical Terminology Mastering the Basics 2nd Edition by Destafano

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# Test Bank

1. ch01\_exam\_001

Match each word part with its meaning. Use each answer only once.

- [k] 1. fast
- [a] 2. slow
- [j] 3. within
- [i] 4. around
- [h] 5. after
- [g] 6. many
- [f] 7. toward
- [b] 8. away from
- [m] 9. above normal
- [e] 10. below normal

- a. brady-
- b. ab-
- c. hemi-
- d. para-
- e. hypo-
- f. ad-
- g. poly-
- h. post-
- i. peri-
- j. intra-
- k. tachy-
- l. inter-
- m. hyper-

2. ch01\_exam\_002

Match each word part with its meaning. Use each answer only once.

- [e] 1. pain
- [a] 2. disease
- [d] 3. swelling
- [h] 4. surgical repair
- [f] 5. inflammation
- [c] 6. process of observing
- [b] 7. process of recording
- [i] 8. abnormal condition
- [g] 9. study of

- a. -pathy
- b. -graphy
- c. -scopy
- d. -edema
- e. -algia
- f. -itis
- g. -logy
- h. -plasty
- i. -osis

3. ch01\_exam\_003

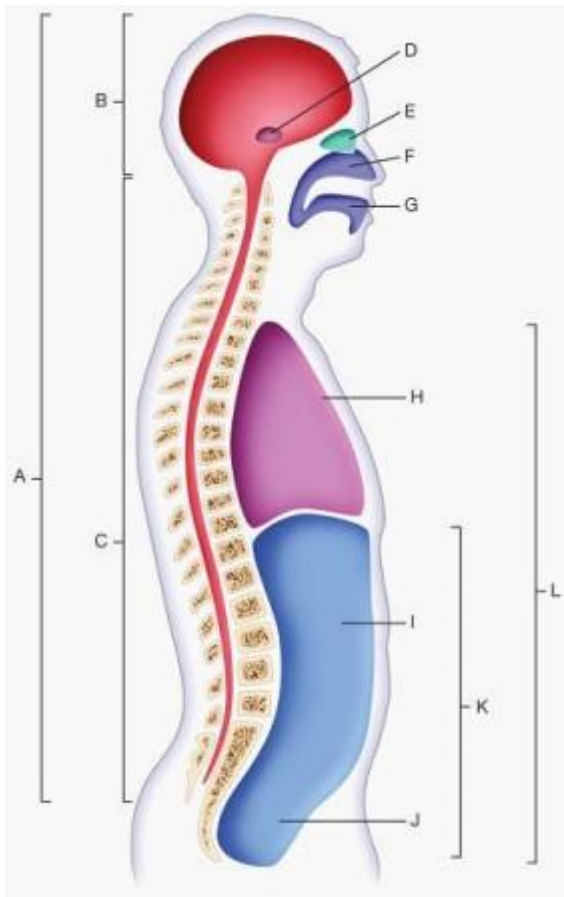
Match each word part with its meaning. Use each answer only once.

- [j] 1. fungus
- [b] 2. heart
- [e] 3. skin
- [d] 4. blood vessel
- [h] 5. throat
- [a] 6. stomach
- [f] 7. nerve
- [c] 8. intestines
- [g] 9. skull
- [i] 10. gland

- a. gastr/o
- b. cardi/o
- c. enter/o
- d. angi/o
- e. dermat/o
- f. neur/o
- g. crani/o
- h. pharyng/o
- i. aden/o
- j. myc/o

4. ch01\_exam\_004

Identify the body cavities shown in the illustration by matching the letters to the terms.



- [e] 1. abdominal cavity
- [b] 2. abdominopelvic cavity
- [l] 3. cranial cavity
- [j] 4. middle ear
- [d] 5. nasal cavity
- [a] 6. oral cavity
- [k] 7. orbital cavity
- [g] 8. pelvic cavity
- [i] 9. spinal cavity
- [h] 10. thoracic cavity
- [f] 11. ventral cavity

- a. G
- b. K
- c. A
- d. F
- e. I
- f. L
- g. J
- h. H
- i. C
- j. D
- k. E
- l. B

5. ch01\_exam\_005

Match each body part with the body system to which it belongs. Use each answer only once.

- [j] 1. lungs
- [h] 2. thyroid gland
- [c] 3. esophagus
- [a] 4. skeletal muscles
- [g] 5. skin
- [b] 6. joints
- [k] 7. blood vessels
- [d] 8. spinal cord
- [f] 9. ovaries
- [i] 10. kidneys
- [e] 11. spleen

- a. muscular system
- b. skeletal system
- c. digestive system
- d. nervous system
- e. lymphatic system
- f. reproductive system
- g. integumentary system
- h. endocrine system
- i. urinary system
- j. respiratory system
- k. cardiovascular system

6. ch01\_exam\_006

The Romans were the first to study medicine and formulate a systematized vocabulary.

- a. True
- \*b. False

7. ch01\_exam\_007

Most medical terms are derived from Greek and Latin.

- \*a. True
- b. False

8. ch01\_exam\_008

All medical terms consist of a prefix, suffix, and root word.

- a. True
- \*b. False

9. ch01\_exam\_009

Removing or changing the prefix in a medical term can completely change its meaning.

- \*a. True
- b. False

10. ch01\_exam\_010

Suffixes can indicate different types of medical procedures.

- \*a. True
- b. False

11. ch01\_exam\_011

To form the plurals of medical terms ending in x, simply add -es.

- a. True
- \*b. False

12. ch01\_exam\_012

The word *bronchi* rhymes with *key*.

- a. True
- \*b. False

13. ch01\_exam\_013

In the letter combination *ae*, as in the word *bursae*, only the second vowel is pronounced.

- \*a. True
- b. False

14. ch01\_exam\_014

In anatomical position, a person is lying flat on the back.

- a. True
- \*b. False

15. ch01\_exam\_015

The transverse plane divides the body into upper and lower sections.

- \*a. True
- b. False

16. ch01\_exam\_016

*Supine* means "lying facedown."

- a. True
- \*b. False

17. ch01\_exam\_017

The orbital cavity is the largest in the body.

- a. True
- \*b. False

18. ch01\_exam\_018

The exact locations of body organs vary from person to person.

- \*a. True
- b. False

19. ch01\_exam\_019

In the term *quadrant*, the prefix *quad-* means "five."

- a. True
- \*b. False

20. ch01\_exam\_020

There are 12 body systems in the body.

- a. True
- \*b. False

21. ch01\_exam\_021

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a word part that comes before the root word in a medical term.

Correct Answer(s) :

a. prefix

22. ch01\_exam\_022

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a word part that comes after the root word in a medical term.

Correct Answer(s) :

a. suffix

23. ch01\_exam\_023

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the word part that provides the main meaning of a medical term.

Correct Answer(s) :

a. root word

b. combining form

24. ch01\_exam\_024

A vowel that links word parts is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ vowel.

Correct Answer(s) :

a. combining

25. ch01\_exam\_025

Anatomical \_\_\_\_\_ are imaginary lines that divide the body into front and back or left and right sections.

Correct Answer(s) :

a. planes

26. ch01\_exam\_026

Body \_\_\_\_\_ are spaces in the body that protect and support internal organs.

Correct Answer(s) :

a. cavities

27. ch01\_exam\_027

The abdominopelvic region is commonly divided into four sections, called \_\_\_\_\_.

Correct Answer(s) :

a. quadrants

28. ch01\_exam\_028

The front, or anterior, of a person's body is known as the \_\_\_\_ side.

Correct Answer(s):

- a. ventral

29. ch01\_exam\_029

The posterior, or back, of a person's body is known as the \_\_\_\_ side.

Correct Answer(s):

- a. dorsal

30. ch01\_exam\_030

A medical term named after a person, typically the person who invented or described the thing being named, is known as an \_\_\_\_.

- a. acronym
- \*b. eponym
- c. anatomical term
- d. integumentary term

31. ch01\_exam\_031

When combining word parts to form a medical term, a \_\_\_\_ is typically used to join the parts together.

- a. hyphen
- \*b. vowel
- c. suffix
- d. prefix

32. ch01\_exam\_032

Which of the following is *not* true of prefixes?

- a. They can indicate the quantity or size of something.
- b. They can indicate a specific number.
- c. They can indicate position, direction, or location.
- \*d. They can be placed at the front or the back of a word.

33. ch01\_exam\_033

The correct plural form of the word *appendix* is \_\_\_\_.

- \*a. appendices
- b. appendici
- c. appendixes
- d. appendicae



34. ch01\_exam\_034

To form the plurals of words ending in *-um*, such as *bacterium* and *ovum*, \_\_\_\_.

- a. add the letter *s*
- b. add an apostrophe and the letter *s*
- c. drop the suffix and add *-i*
- \*d. drop the suffix and add *-a*

35. ch01\_exam\_035

In which of the following terms is the letter *p* not silent?

- \*a. dyspnea
- b. psoriasis
- c. pneumonia
- d. psychosomatic

36. ch01\_exam\_036

The prefix *hypo-* in the words *hypoglycemic*, *hypoallergenic*, and *hypothyroidism* means "\_\_\_\_\_."

- \*a. lower than normal
- b. higher than normal
- c. within or between
- d. near or through

37. ch01\_exam\_037

A pulmonologist studies the \_\_\_\_.

- a. liver
- b. heart
- \*c. lungs
- d. glands

38. ch01\_exam\_038

A person with *tachycardia* suffers from \_\_\_\_.

- a. stomach problems
- b. skin problems
- c. a bone disease
- \*d. a heart condition

39. ch01\_exam\_039

Which of the following conditions involves inflammation?

- \*a. diverticulitis
- b. neurasthenia
- c. sarcoma

d. bradykinesia

40. ch01\_exam\_040

Which of the following does *not* refer to a surgical procedure?

- a. angioplasty
- b. ileostomy
- \*c. echocardiogram
- d. hysterectomy

41. ch01\_exam\_041

Anatomical planes may be described as \_\_\_\_ that divide the body into sections.

- a. cavities in the body
- b. organs of the body
- c. directional terms
- \*d. imaginary lines

42. ch01\_exam\_042

The \_\_\_\_ plane divides the body into left and right sides.

- a. transverse
- b. coronal
- \*c. sagittal
- d. lateral

43. ch01\_exam\_043

The \_\_\_\_ plane divides the body into front and back halves.

- a. transverse
- \*b. coronal
- c. sagittal
- d. lateral

44. ch01\_exam\_044

When describing body parts or positions, medical professionals first visualize the patient in the \_\_\_\_ position.

- a. prone
- b. supine
- c. lateral
- \*d. anatomical

45. ch01\_exam\_045

The opposite of *anterior* is \_\_\_\_.

- a. ventral

- \*b. dorsal
- c. superior
- d. lateral

46. ch01\_exam\_046

The *dorsal* side of a person is also known as the \_\_\_\_ view.

- \*a. posterior
- b. anterior
- c. superior
- d. inferior

47. ch01\_exam\_047

It is correct to say that the cranial cavity is \_\_\_\_ to the pelvic cavity.

- a. posterior
- \*b. superior
- c. anterior
- d. proximal

48. ch01\_exam\_048

The lower leg is \_\_\_\_ when compared to the thigh.

- \*a. distal
- b. proximal
- c. lateral
- d. superior

49. ch01\_exam\_049

The abbreviations RUQ, LUQ, RLQ, and LLQ refer to \_\_\_\_.

- a. four different body cavities
- b. four different body systems
- \*c. four areas of the abdominopelvic region
- d. four planes that divide the human body

50. ch01\_exam\_050

The abdominopelvic cavity may be divided into how many regions?

- a. 2
- b. 6
- c. 8
- \*d. 9

51. ch01\_exam\_051

Which of these refers to an area at the top of the abdominal cavity?

- a. the iliac regions
- b. the lumbar regions
- c. the umbilical region
- \*d. the epigastric region

52. ch01\_exam\_052

The chest cavity is also known as the \_\_\_\_ cavity.

- a. ventral
- b. cranial
- \*c. thoracic
- d. epigastric

53. ch01\_exam\_053

Explain why most medical terms have Greek and Latin roots. What other languages do medical terms come from?

Correct Answer:

The ancient Greeks were the first to study medicine and to formulate a systematized vocabulary. When the Roman Empire began to displace Greek civilization, Roman scholars adopted Greek medical terms. They modified many of these terms to fit the alphabet and grammar of their language, Latin. Medical terms also derive from the modern languages of English, French, and German.

54. ch01\_exam\_054

List the steps to take when analyzing a medical term.

Correct Answer:

(1) Divide the term into its word parts: prefix, root word and combining vowel, and suffix. (2) Define each word part. (3) Arrange the word parts in the correct order. Begin with the suffix; then go back to the beginning of the term and work your way across to figure out the term's meaning.

55. ch01\_exam\_055

Break down the term *cardiologist* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:

cardi / o / logist; specialist in the study and treatment of the heart

56. ch01\_exam\_056

Break down the term *neuropathy* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:

neur / o / pathy; disease of the nerves

57. ch01\_exam\_057

Break down the term *gastroenteritis* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:

gastr / o / enter / itis; inflammation of the stomach and intestines

58. ch01\_exam\_058

Break down the term *angiogram* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:

angi / o / gram; image (X-ray photograph) of the blood vessels

59. ch01\_exam\_059

Break down the term *appendectomy* into its component word parts. Then, give a definition based on the meaning of its parts.

Correct Answer:

append / ectomy; surgical removal of the appendix

60. ch01\_exam\_060

Write the plural form of the term *index*.

Correct Answer(s):

a. indices

61. ch01\_exam\_061

Write the plural form of the term *diagnosis*.

Correct Answer(s):

a. diagnoses

62. ch01\_exam\_062

Write the plural form of the term *fungus*.

Correct Answer(s):

a. fungi

63. ch01\_exam\_063

Write the plural form of the term *larynx*.

Correct Answer(s):

a. larynges

64. ch01\_exam\_064

Write the plural form of the term *sarcoma*.

Correct Answer(s):

a. sarcomata

65. ch01\_exam\_065

Write the plural form of the term *sinus*.

Correct Answer(s):

a. sinuses

66. ch01\_exam\_066

Write the plural form of the term *vertebra*.

Correct Answer(s):

a. vertebrae

67. ch01\_exam\_067

There are two types of diacritical marks, or accent marks, used in this book to indicate how medical terms should be pronounced: the macron (long bar, as in ē) and the breve (curved line, as in ě). Explain what these marks mean.

Correct Answer:

The macron indicates a long vowel sound, and the breve indicates a short vowel sound.

68. ch01\_exam\_068

Name and describe the four anatomical planes. Why are they useful?

Correct Answer:

The four anatomical planes are the sagittal plane (divides the body into left and right sections), the midsagittal or median plane (divides the body down the middle into left and right sections), the frontal or coronal plane (divides the body into front and back halves), and the transverse plane (divides the body into top and bottom halves). The planes are useful because they divide the body into sections. Professionals can use the sections as points of reference when talking about areas of the body.

69. ch01\_exam\_069

Define the pair of opposite terms: *anterior/posterior*.

Correct Answer:

*Anterior* (also known as *ventral*) means "toward the front of the body," and *posterior* (*dorsal*) means "toward the back of the body." For example, the stomach is anterior to the spine.

70. ch01\_exam\_070

Define the pair of opposite terms: *anteroposterior/posteroanterior*.

Correct Answer:

*Anteroposterior* means "from the front to the back," and *posteroanterior* means "from the back to the front." For example, a surgeon might make a posteroanterior cut when operating on a person's back.

71. ch01\_exam\_071

Define the pair of opposite terms: *inferior/superior*.

Correct Answer:

*Inferior*, or *caudal*, means "closer to the tailbone, or bottom of the body," while *superior*, or *cephalic*, means "closer to the top of the body." The lungs are superior to the kidneys.

72. ch01\_exam\_072

Define the pair of opposite terms: *internal/external*.

Correct Answer:

*Internal* refers to organs and other structures deep inside the body, while *external* refers to the skin, eyes, and other organs visible on the outside of the body.

73. ch01\_exam\_073

Define the pair of opposite terms: *proximal/distal*.

Correct Answer:

A part that is closer to the point where a limb attaches to the body is *proximal*, and the part that is farther from the attachment point is *distal*. For example, the wrist is distal to the elbow, but proximal to the fingers.

74. ch01\_exam\_074

Define the pair of opposite terms: *supine/prone*.

Correct Answer:

*Supine* means "lying on the back with the palms facing up." and *prone* means "lying facedown with the palms downward."

75. ch01\_exam\_075

Describe two different ways that anatomists commonly divide the abdominopelvic cavity. Which system is used by healthcare professionals? Which is used by anatomists, and why?

Correct Answer:

The abdominopelvic cavity may be divided into four quadrants (the left upper, right upper, right lower, and left lower quadrants) or nine regions (right and left hypochondriac regions; epigastric region; right

and left lumbar regions; umbilical region; right and left iliac regions; and hypogastric region). The quadrant system is commonly used by healthcare professionals. The region system is preferred by anatomists because it is more precise.