

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Elements of a medical term are the:
 - A. individual parts of the word
 - B. references to Greek or Roman origins
 - C. multiple syllables of the word
 - D. combining vowels of the word
 - E. indicators that the word is plural

2. The medical language came mostly from which two roots?
 - A. Latin and Spanish
 - B. Spanish and Italian
 - C. Latin and Greek
 - D. Greek and English
 - E. Spanish and English

3. The prefix is:
 - A. the core of the word
 - B. found at the end of the word
 - C. the beginning of some words
 - D. the combining of the word
 - E. rarely used in the medical language

4. The core element of any term is its:
 - A. spelling
 - B. root
 - C. ending
 - D. usage
 - E. beginning

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

5. Which of the following elements is the root for the word *dermatitis*?
- A. -itis
 - B. -matitis
 - C. der-
 - D. dermat-
 - E. de-
6. Which of the following are the roots for the medical terms *arthroscopy* and *respiratory*?
- A. arthr- and respir-
 - B. -scopy and -atory
 - C. -roscopy and -priatory
 - D. art- and res-
 - E. thro- and spira-
7. The word element *card-* is an example of a:
- A. prefix
 - B. root
 - C. suffix
 - D. main word
 - E. combining vowel
8. The suffix is:
- A. the core of the word
 - B. found at the end of the word
 - C. the beginning of some words
 - D. the combining of the word
 - E. rarely used in the medical language

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

9. In the term endocarditis, what is the root and what does the root mean?
- A. The root is endo-, and it means inside or within.
 - B. The root is card-, and it means heart.
 - C. The root is -itis, and it means inflammation.
 - D. The root is endo-, and it means around.
 - E. The root is card-, and it means artery.
10. Which of the following are the roots for the words *gynecology*, *arthroscopy*, and *hypogastric*?
- A. gynec-, -ology, and -gastric
 - B. -gastric, hypo-, and -scopy
 - C. gynec-, arthro-, and hypo-
 - D. gynec-, arthr-, and -gastr
 - E. -ology, -scopy, and hypo-
11. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?
- A. Abdomin
 - B. Abdomen
 - C. Abdumin
 - D. Addumen
 - E. Adumen
12. Which of the following statements is true of the root of a word?
- A. *-ic* and *-um* are this type of element.
 - B. Most medical terms have at least one.
 - C. The root cannot be used to link two elements.
 - D. The root is usually "a" and "o."
 - E. The root indicates the location of the anatomical part.

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

13. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A. Respiratory
- B. Resperatory
- C. Risperatory
- D. Respiratory
- E. Risspiratory

14. Which of the following statements is true about the root of the medical term?

- A. Medical terms have only one root.
- B. Adding a prefix at the end of the word modifies the root of the word to give it new meaning.
- C. The root is the foundation or core of the medical term.
- D. The root is derived from the Chinese language.
- E. Medical terms do not have suffixes attached to the root.

15. Which of the following statements is NOT true of combining vowels?

- A. Combining vowels can join a root to another root.
- B. Examples of combining vowels are "o" and "a."
- C. A combining vowel has no meaning of its own.
- D. A combining vowel makes a word easier to pronounce.
- E. The most commonly used combining vowel is "u" followed by "i."

16. An example of a word with two combining forms is:

- A. gastroenterology
- B. cardiology
- C. arthroplasty
- D. dermatology
- E. respiratory

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

17. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. In the terms *arthroscopy* and *arthrodesis*, the combining form is the same but the suffix is different.
- B. In the term *endocarditis*, the suffix means inflammation or infection.
- C. Dermatitis has the root *dermat-* from the Greek word for skin.
- D. Respiratory has the root *respir-* from the German word for inhale.
- E. Ileum and ilium are two different words, and neither is spelled incorrectly.

18. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The costovertebral angle is the angle between the twelfth rib and the spine.
- B. Trapezius is a back muscle, and trapezium is a bone in the wrist.
- C. The malleus is a bone in the middle ear, and malleolus is a bony protuberance in the ankle.
- D. The urethra and the ureter are both located in the upper abdomen.
- E. Neurology is the study of diseases of the nervous system, and urology is the study of diseases of the kidney, bladder, and the male reproductive system.

19. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A. Cardeologist
- B. Arthroscopy
- C. Gynicology
- D. Ilium
- E. Gynicologic

20. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A. Gastrik
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Dermatitus
- D. Uroligy
- E. Resperatory

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

21. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A. Gastroenterology
- B. Indoscopy
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Hpyerglicemia
- E. Epidromal

22. Arthroscopy has the combining form *arthr/o-*, from the Greek word for:

- A. joint
- B. blood
- C. stomach
- D. heart
- E. arteries

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The vehicle that joins word elements together to create medical terms is the combining vowel.
- B. In the term gastroenterology, there are two combining vowels.
- C. The vowel "o" is a combining vowel in the combining form *gynec/o*.
- D. In a medical term, the suffix is found at the beginning of the word.
- E. Adding a different suffix to the same root enables you to build a whole new set of words.

24. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. To analyze a medical term, reread the term and practice pronunciation in syllables.
- B. Breaking a medical term down into basic elements or forms is called defining the term.
- C. Not every medical term will have all elements present at the same time.
- D. The term *endocarditis* has two word elements.
- E. The documentation that you write in a patient's record is for reference only. It is not a legal document.

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

25. For the term *gastroenterology*, which definition is accurate below?
- A. gastr- is a root element and it refers to the liver.
 - B. entero- is a combining form element and it refers to the intestines.
 - C. -ology is a root element and it refers to the study of.
 - D. gastr/o is a prefix and it refers to the stomach.
 - E. -entero is a suffix and it refers to the intestines.
26. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.
 - B. The combining form can be attached to another root or combining form.
 - C. The combining form cannot precede a suffix.
 - D. In this text, the root is separated from the combining vowel by "/."
 - E. Identifying the root or combining form is a part of the medical term analysis process.
27. *gynec/o* is an example of:
- A. the beginning of some words
 - B. a CF from the respiratory system vocabulary
 - C. the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix
 - D. the combination of a root and a combining vowel
 - E. the ending of some words

Fill in the Blank Questions

28. The term *hypergastric* relates to the _____.

29. The root *dermat-* means _____.

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

30. Combination of a root and a combining vowel is _____.

31. The term _____ relates to the process of breathing.

32. CPR is the abbreviation for _____ resuscitation.

33. The Greek/Latin element of *joint* is _____.

Multiple Choice Questions

34. Which term has more than one root?

- A. urology
- B. cardiac
- C. pneumothorax
- D. neuritis
- E. arthritis

Fill in the Blank Questions

35. In the term *arthroscopy*, the root is _____ means _____.

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

36. The core element of any term is its _____.

37. The most common combining vowel is _____.

Multiple Choice Questions

38. A root with a combining vowel added to it is called:

- A. the prefix
- B. combining form
- C. the root word
- D. the suffix
- E. the Greek/Latin meaning of the term

39. An example of a combining form in a medical term is:

- A. -ology
- B. pre-
- C. gynec-
- D. Cardi/o-
- E. -tory

40. Which statement is NOT true about combining vowels?

- A. has no meaning of its own
- B. joins a root to another root
- C. joins a root to a suffix
- D. "o" is the most common combining vowel, followed by "a"
- E. usually of Greek or Latin origin

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms

41. Which of the terms is spelled correctly?

- A. iillum
- B. ilium
- C. ileum
- D. elium
- E. illeum

Fill in the Blank Questions

42. Root + combining vowel equals _____?

Multiple Choice Questions

43. This term means one who studies the female reproductive system.

- A. urologist
- B. gynecologist
- C. neurologist
- D. cardiologist
- E. dermatologist

Fill in the Blank Questions

44. In the term *gastric*, the root _____ means _____.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Elements of a medical term are the:

- A.** individual parts of the word
- B. references to Greek or Roman origins
- C. multiple syllables of the word
- D. combining vowels of the word
- E. indicators that the word is plural

Prefix, root, combining vowel, combining form, and suffix are all elements of the medical term.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.1

2. The medical language came mostly from which two roots?

- A. Latin and Spanish
- B. Spanish and Italian
- C.** Latin and Greek
- D. Greek and English
- E. Spanish and English

The technical language of medicine has been developed logically, mainly from Latin and Greek roots.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-07

Lesson Objective: 1.1.1

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

3. The prefix is:

- A. the core of the word
- B. found at the end of the word
- C.** the beginning of some words
- D. the combining of the word
- E. rarely used in the medical language

The prefix is found at the beginning of some words. Some medical terms may not have a prefix.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.1

4. The core element of any term is its:

- A. spelling
- B.** root
- C. ending
- D. usage
- E. beginning

The core element of any medical term is its root, which bears the meaning of the term.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.1

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

5. Which of the following elements is the root for the word *dermatitis*?

- A. -itis
- B. -matitis
- C. der-
- D.** dermat-
- E. de-

The word root is *dermat-*, from the Greek word for skin.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.2

6. Which of the following are the roots for the medical terms *arthroscopy* and *respiratory*?

- A.** arthr- and respir-
- B. -scopy and -atory
- C. -roscopy and -priatory
- D. art- and res-
- E. thro- and spira-

Arthr- means joint (Greek), and *Respir-* means to breathe (Latin); both are roots.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Lesson Objective: 1.1.2

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

7. The word element *card-* is an example of a:

- A. prefix
- B. root**
- C. suffix
- D. main word
- E. combining vowel

Card- and *Cardi-* are root words meaning heart.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.2

8. The suffix is:

- A. the core of the word
- B. found at the end of the word**
- C. the beginning of some words
- D. the combining of the word
- E. rarely used in the medical language

A suffix is a word element found at the end of the medical term.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.1

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

9. In the term endocarditis, what is the root and what does the root mean?

- A. The root is endo-, and it means inside or within.
- B.** The root is card-, and it means heart.
- C. The root is -itis, and it means inflammation.
- D. The root is endo-, and it means around.
- E. The root is card-, and it means artery.

The root element is *Card-* meaning heart.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.2

10. Which of the following are the roots for the words *gynecology*, *arthroscopy*, and *hypogastric*?

- A. gynec-, -ology, and -gastric
- B. -gastric, hypo-, and -scopy
- C. gynec-, arthro-, and hypo-
- D.** gynec-, arthr-, and -gastr
- E. -ology, -scopy, and hypo-

The answer is *gynec-*, *arthr-*, and *-gastr*. All of these are root words.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.2

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

11. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A. Abdomin
- B. Abdomen**
- C. Abdumin
- D. Addumen
- E. Adumen

The proper spelling is "abdomen," the other terms may be spelled phonetically, however, incorrectly spelled.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Lesson Objective: 1.1.5

12. Which of the following statements is true of the root of a word?

- A. *-ic* and *-um* are this type of element.
- B. Most medical terms have at least one.**
- C. The root cannot be used to link two elements.
- D. The root is usually "a" and "o."
- E. The root indicates the location of the anatomical part.

Although prefixes and suffixes may or may not be seen in every medical word, each will have a root, by definition.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Lesson Objective: 1.1.1

13. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A. Respiratory
- B. Resperatory
- C. Risperatory
- D. Respiratory**
- E. Risspiratory

The only properly spelled term is "respiratory".

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Lesson Objective: 1.1.5

14. Which of the following statements is true about the root of the medical term?

- A. Medical terms have only one root.
- B. Adding a prefix at the end of the word modifies the root of the word to give it new meaning.
- C. The root is the foundation or core of the medical term.**
- D. The root is derived from the Chinese language.
- E. Medical terms do not have suffixes attached to the root.

Medical terms many times have more than one root, prefixes are sometimes at the beginning of the word, roots are mostly derived from Greek and Latin languages and many medical terms have suffixes attached to the root. The only correct answer is the root is the foundation or core of the medical term.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.1

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

15. Which of the following statements is NOT true of combining vowels?

- A. Combining vowels can join a root to another root.
- B. Examples of combining vowels are "o" and "a."
- C. A combining vowel has no meaning of its own.
- D. A combining vowel makes a word easier to pronounce.
- E.** The most commonly used combining vowel is "u" followed by "i."

The most common combining vowel is "o." The vowels "a," "i," and "u" are used less frequently.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.4

16. An example of a word with two combining forms is:

- A.** gastroenterology
- B. cardiology
- C. arthroplasty
- D. dermatology
- E. respiratory

Gastroenterology has the combining form *gastr/o-* from the Greek word for stomach and the combining form *enter/o-* from the Greek word for intestine.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.6

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

17. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. In the terms *arthroscopy* and *arthrodesis*, the combining form is the same but the suffix is different.
- B. In the term *endocarditis*, the suffix means inflammation or infection.
- C. Dermatitis has the root *dermat-* from the Greek word for skin.
- D.** Respiratory has the root *respir-* from the German word for inhale.
- E. Ileum and ilium are two different words, and neither is spelled incorrectly.

respir- is from the Latin for to breathe; both inhalation and exhalation are components of respiration.

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-07
Lesson Objective: 1.1.2

18. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The costovertebral angle is the angle between the twelfth rib and the spine.
- B. Trapezius is a back muscle, and trapezium is a bone in the wrist.
- C. The malleus is a bone in the middle ear, and malleolus is a bony protuberance in the ankle.
- D.** The urethra and the ureter are both located in the upper abdomen.
- E. Neurology is the study of diseases of the nervous system, and urology is the study of diseases of the kidney, bladder, and the male reproductive system.

The urethra is located in the pelvic region, not upper abdomen; the ureters, which originate in the lower abdomen, can also be seen in the pelvis.

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-08
Lesson Objective: 1.1.3

19. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A. Cardeologist
- B. Arthroscopy**
- C. Gynicology
- D. Ilium
- E. Gynicologic

Arthroscopy is the only choice listed that is spelled correctly.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.3

20. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A. Gastrik
- B. Pneumothorax**
- C. Dermatitus
- D. Uroligy
- E. Resperatory

Pneumothorax is the only correctly spelled medical term listed.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Lesson Objective: 1.1.3

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

21. Which of the following terms is spelled correctly?

- A.** Gastroenterology
- B. Indoscopy
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Hpyerglicemia
- E. Epidromal

Gastroenterology is the only correctly spelled medical term listed.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Lesson Objective: 1.1.3

22. Arthroscopy has the combining form *arthr/o-*, from the Greek word for:

- A.** joint
- B. blood
- C. stomach
- D. heart
- E. arteries

The combining form *arthr/o-* is derived from the Greek word for joint.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.6

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The vehicle that joins word elements together to create medical terms is the combining vowel.
- B. In the term gastroenterology, there are two combining vowels.
- C. The vowel "o" is a combining vowel in the combining form *gynec/o*.
- D.** In a medical term, the suffix is found at the beginning of the word.
- E. Adding a different suffix to the same root enables you to build a whole new set of words.

The suffix is found at the end of the word; the prefix is found at the beginning.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.1

24. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. To analyze a medical term, reread the term and practice pronunciation in syllables.
- B. Breaking a medical term down into basic elements or forms is called defining the term.
- C.** Not every medical term will have all elements present at the same time.
- D. The term *endocarditis* has two word elements.
- E. The documentation that you write in a patient's record is for reference only. It is not a legal document.

Although all medical words will have a root, some words may not have a prefix, some may not have a suffix, and some may have neither.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.1

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

25. For the term *gastroenterology*, which definition is accurate below?

- A. gastr- is a root element and it refers to the liver.
- B. entero-** is a combining form element and it refers to the intestines.
- C. -ology is a root element and it refers to the study of.
- D. gastr/o is a prefix and it refers to the stomach.
- E. -entero is a suffix and it refers to the intestines.

The only correct choice is *entero-*, which is a combining form element referring to intestines. *gastro-* is a combining form element referring to stomach; *-logy* is a suffix meaning study of.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.4

26. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.
- B. The combining form can be attached to another root or combining form.
- C. The combining form cannot precede a suffix.**
- D. In this text, the root is separated from the combining vowel by "/."
- E. Identifying the root or combining form is a part of the medical term analysis process.

A combining form can precede a suffix.

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.4

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

27. *gynec/o* is an example of:

- A. the beginning of some words
- B. a CF from the respiratory system vocabulary
- C. the vowel that joins a root to another root or to a suffix
- D.** the combination of a root and a combining vowel
- E. the ending of some words

gynec- is the root meaning female from the Greek, and */o* is the connecting vowel.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Lesson Objective: 1.1.6

Fill in the Blank Questions

28. The term *hypergastric* relates to the _____.
stomach

the root word *gastr-* relates to the stomach

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Lesson Objective: 1.1.4

29. The root *dermat-* means _____.
skin

The root word *dermat-* correctly means "skin"

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Lesson Objective: 1.1.4

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

30. Combination of a root and a combining vowel is _____.
combining form

This is the definition of a combining form

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-05
Lesson Objective: 1.1.4

31. The term _____ relates to the process of breathing.
respiratory

Respiratory relates to the process of breathing

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-05
Lesson Objective: 1.1.6

32. CPR is the abbreviation for _____ resuscitation.
Cardiopulmonary

CPR is the abbreviation for cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-06
Lesson Objective: 1.1.5

33. The Greek/Latin element of *joint* is _____.

Arthr-

*Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-07
Lesson Objective: 1.1.6*

Multiple Choice Questions

34. Which term has more than one root?

- A. urology
- B. cardiac
- C. pneumothorax**
- D. neuritis
- E. arthritis

Out of all the terms listed, the only term with more than one *root* is "pneumothorax – *pneum-* and *thorax*

*Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-01
Learning Outcome: 01-03
Lesson Objective: 1.1.4*

Fill in the Blank Questions

35. In the term *arthroscopy*, the root is _____ means _____.

Arthr- and joint

Arthr- and derived from the Greek word for *joint*

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-03
Lesson Objective: 1.1.2

36. The core element of any term is its _____.

root

The core element of any term is its root.

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-01
Learning Outcome: 01-02
Learning Outcome: 01-03
Lesson Objective: 1.1.3

37. The most common combining vowel is _____.

"O"

"O" is the most common combining vowel, vowels "a", "i", and "u" are used less frequently.

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-02
Lesson Objective: 1.1.4

Multiple Choice Questions

38. A root with a combining vowel added to it is called:

- A. the prefix
- B. combining form**
- C. the root word
- D. the suffix
- E. the Greek/Latin meaning of the term

A root with a combining vowel added to it is called a combining form.

*Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-02
Lesson Objective: 1.1.4*

39. An example of a combining form in a medical term is:

- A. –ology
- B. pre-
- C. gynec-
- D. Cardi/o-**
- E. –tory

The proper way of writing a medical term with the combining form is to writing the root word with the slash and the combing vowel after – Cardi/o

*Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-01
Learning Outcome: 01-02
Learning Outcome: 01-03
Lesson Objective: 1.1.4*

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

40. Which statement is NOT true about combining vowels?

- A. has no meaning of its own
- B. joins a root to another root
- C. joins a root to a suffix
- D. "o" is the most common combining vowel, followed by "a"
- E.** usually of Greek or Latin origin

A combining vowel does not contain the Greek or Latin Origin, which is a root word

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Lesson Objective: 1.1.4

Lesson Objective: 1.1.6

41. Which of the terms is spelled correctly?

- A. iillum
- B. ilium
- C.** ileum
- D. elium
- E. illeum

"Ileum" is the correct spelling of the medical terms listed – the other terms may be spelled phonetically and are considered incorrect.

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Lesson Objective: 1.1.5

Fill in the Blank Questions

42. Root + combining vowel equals _____?

combining form

A root word when added with a combining vowel will equal the "combining form"

*Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-04
Lesson Objective: 1.1.4*

Multiple Choice Questions

43. This term means one who studies the female reproductive system.

- A. urologist
- B.** gynecologist
- C. neurologist
- D. cardiologist
- E. dermatologist

The correct term that defines "one who studies the female reproductive system" is gynecologist; the other terms are all specialists, however, not the correct answer.

*Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-05
Lesson Objective: 1.1.3*

Chapter 001: Roots and Combining Forms **Key**

Fill in the Blank Questions

44. In the term *gastric*, the root _____ means _____.
gastr- and stomach

In the term *gastric* the root is gastr- that means the stomach

Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-05
Lesson Objective: 1.1.2