

Chapter 4



Chapter Four MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ

Name: _____

In the box write the letter of the choice that is the definition of the term or best answers the question. There is only one correct answer for each question.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Pertaining to between the ribs: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Intracostal
B. Infracostal
C. Costochondral
D. Mediastinal
E. Intercostal</p> | <p>8. Antibodies: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Bacteria
B. Protein substances made by leukocytes
C. Phagocytes
D. Produced by erythrocytes to fight disease
E. Antibiotics</p> |
| <p>2. Pertaining to the opposite side: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Bilateral
B. Contralateral
C. Unilateral
D. Contraindication
E. Ipsilateral</p> | <p>9. Symphysis: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Bifurcation
B. Symptoms occur together
C. Living organisms grow together for mutual benefit
D. Bones grow together, as in the pelvis
E. Synthesis of substances</p> |
| <p>3. Protrusion of an eyeball: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Cystocele
B. Inguinal hernia
C. Exophthalmos
D. Ectopic
E. Exophthalmos</p> | <p>10. Ultrasonography: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. X-ray recording of sound waves
B. Amniocentesis
C. Sound waves and echoes are used to create an image
D. Radioactive material is injected and sound waves are recorded
E. Abdominal x-ray recording</p> |
| <p>4. A congenital anomaly: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Cerebral ischemia
B. Prosthesis
C. Hemiglossectomy
D. Syndactyly
E. Acromegaly</p> | <p>11. Metamorphosis: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Paralysis of limbs
B. Spread of a cancerous growth
C. Precancerous
D. Change in shape or form
E. After death</p> |
| <p>5. Symbiosis: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Parasitism is an example
B. Symmetrical organs
C. Biopsy
D. Group of symptoms
E. Prolapse of the uterus</p> | <p>12. Hypertrophy: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Underdeveloped
B. Poor development
C. Increase in cell size; increased development
D. Increase in cell numbers
E. Newborn</p> |
| <p>6. Signs and symptoms precede an illness: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Apnea
B. Syndrome
C. Euphoria
D. Prodrome
E. Prognosis</p> | <p>13. Excessive sugar in the blood: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Hypodermic
B. Hypoglycemia
C. Glycosuria
D. Hematuria
E. Hyperglycemia</p> |
| <p>7. Before meals: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A. Prenatal
B. Anti cibum
C. Postpartum
D. Antenatal
E. Ante cibum</p> | |

14. **Retroperitoneal:**.....
A. Region of the stomach
B. Within the chest
C. Behind the abdomen
D. Within the abdomen
E. Below the pelvis
15. **Antigens:**.....
A. Streptococci
B. Antibiotics
C. Antitoxins
D. Produced by antibodies
E. Penicillins
16. **Return of disease symptoms:**.....
A. Prolapse
B. Relapse
C. Syndrome
D. Prodrome
E. Remission
17. **Dia-:**.....
A. Flow
B. Down, lack of
C. Complete, through
D. Against
E. Near
18. **Abductor muscle:**
A. Bending forward
B. Located proximally
C. Pertains to both sides
D. Carries a limb toward the body
E. Carries a limb away from the body
19. **Dyspnea:**
A. Abnormal formation
B. Difficult breathing
C. Not able to sleep
D. Condition of lack of water
E. Not able to breathe
20. **Brady-:**.....
A. Fast
B. Bad
C. Short
D. Slow
E. Large
21. **Located on the dorsal side of an endocrine gland in the neck:**.....
A. Pituitary gland
B. Parathyroid glands
C. Adrenal glands
D. Mammary glands
E. Salivary glands
22. **Recombinant DNA:**.....
A. Pregnancy that is out of place
B. Artificial kidney machine
C. Backward development
D. Antibodies are made against normal tissue
E. Gene from one organism is inserted into another organism
23. **Tachycardia:**
A. Bad, painful swallowing
B. Inability to swallow
C. Near the windpipe
D. Rapid breathing
E. Rapid heartbeat
24. **Epithelium:**
A. Surface cells that line internal organs and are found in the skin
B. Membrane surrounding bone
C. Connective tissue that binds muscles to bones
D. Adipose tissue
E. Above the stomach
25. **Percutaneous:**
A. Within a vein
B. Through a vein
C. Through the skin
D. Surrounding cartilage
E. Surrounding a bone

Chapter Four EXERCISE QUIZ

Name: _____

A. Give meanings for the following prefixes:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ante- _____ | 6. contra- _____ |
| 2. anti- _____ | 7. bi- _____ |
| 3. ana- _____ | 8. ad- _____ |
| 4. brady- _____ | 9. dys- _____ |
| 5. con- _____ | 10. dia- _____ |

B. Match the following terms with their meanings below:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------------|
| anoxia | antiseptis | congenital anomaly |
| anteflexion | apnea | contralateral |
| anteartum | bilateral | ipsilateral |
-
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 11. against infection _____ | 14. condition of no oxygen _____ |
| 12. not breathing _____ | 15. irregularity at birth _____ |
| 13. before birth _____ | 16. pertaining to opposite side _____ |

C. Give meanings of the following prefixes:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 17. epi- _____ | 21. inter- _____ |
| 18. eu- _____ | 22. hypo- _____ |
| 19. intra- _____ | 23. hyper- _____ |
| 20. de- _____ | 24. mal- _____ |

D. Complete the following terms by supplying the word part that is called for:

25. pregnancy that is out of place: _____ topic
26. good feeling (well-being): _____ phoria
27. condition of abnormal formation (of cells): dys _____
28. pertaining to within the windpipe: endo _____
29. pertaining to below the ribs: infra _____
30. blood condition of less than normal sugar: _____ glycemia

E. Match the following terms with their meanings below:

dialysis	exophthalmos	malignant	metastasis	ptosis
diarrhea	malaise	metamorphosis	pancytopenia	

- 31. condition of change of shape or form _____
- 32. vague feeling of bodily discomfort _____
- 33. deficiency of all blood cells _____
- 34. separation of wastes from the blood _____
- 35. spread of a cancerous tumor to a secondary organ or tissue _____
- 36. eyeballs that bulge outward _____

F. Give meanings for the following prefixes:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 37. peri- _____ | 41. neo- _____ |
| 38. poly- _____ | 42. meta- _____ |
| 39. per- _____ | 43. para- _____ |
| 40. syn- _____ | 44. post- _____ |

G. Underline the prefix and give the meaning of the entire term:

- 45. retroperitoneal _____
- 46. transurethral _____
- 47. subcutaneous _____
- 48. tachypnea _____
- 49. unilateral _____
- 50. prosthesis _____

H. Match the terms with their meanings below:

neoplasm	parathyroid	relapse	syndactyly
paralysis	prodrome	remission	syndrome

- 51. loss of movement in muscles _____
- 52. signs and symptoms that appear before an illness _____
- 53. symptoms lessen _____
- 54. disease or symptoms return _____
- 55. webbed fingers or toes _____
- 56. new growth (tumor) _____

Chapter Four
DICTATION AND
COMPREHENSION QUIZ

Name: _____

A. Dictation of Terms

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

B. Comprehension of Terms: Match number of the above term with its meaning below.

- _____ Pertaining to below a rib
- _____ New growth (tumor)
- _____ Membrane surrounding a bone
- _____ Condition of slow heartbeat
- _____ Pertaining to under the skin
- _____ Condition of deficiency of all (blood cells)
- _____ Carrying away from (the body)
- _____ Two endocrine glands each above a kidney
- _____ Condition of “no” oxygen (deficiency)
- _____ Pertaining to through the tube leading from the bladder to the outside of the body
- _____ A substance that acts against a poison
- _____ Pertaining to within the windpipe
- _____ Rapid breathing
- _____ Pertaining to the opposite side
- _____ Four endocrine glands in the neck region
- _____ Feeling of well-being
- _____ Removal of half of the tongue
- _____ Pertaining to between the ribs
- _____ Harmless, noncancerous
- _____ Subjective change in condition as perceived by the patient

Chapter Four
SPELLING QUIZ

Name: _____

A. Circle the term that is spelled correctly and write its meaning in the space provided:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. neonatal | neonatel _____ |
| 2. postmortum | postmortem _____ |
| 3. metastasis | metastesis _____ |
| 4. syndrone | syndrome _____ |
| 5. biforcation | bifurcation _____ |
| 6. antebody | antibody _____ |
| 7. antibiotic | antebiotic _____ |
| 8. diarrhea | diarrhea _____ |
| 9. symbiosis | symbyosis _____ |
| 10. benign | beningn _____ |

B. Circle the term that is spelled correctly. The meaning of each term is given.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 11. slow heartbeat..... | bradocardia | bradycardia | bradicardea |
| 12. both sides..... | bilateral | bilaterel | bilataral |
| 13. lack of water..... | dehydrashun | dehidration | dehydration |
| 14. without oxygen..... | anoxia | aoxyia | anocksia |
| 15. against infection..... | antesepsis | antisepsis | antisespsis |
| 16. before birth..... | antipartum | antipartem | antepartum |
| 17. not breathing..... | apnea | aphnea | afpnea |
| 18. foreign substance..... | antigene | antigen | antegen |
| 19. feeling of well being..... | euforia | uforea | euphoria |
| 20. through the skin..... | pericutaneous | percutaneous | percutanous |

Chapter Four PRONUNCIATION QUIZ

Name: _____

A. *Underline the accented syllable in the following terms (for example: anemia, diagnosis, endocrine):*

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. symbiosis | 4. congenital anomaly | 7. polyneuritis | 10. bifurcation |
| 2. endotracheal | 5. hyperplasia | 8. antitoxin | |
| 3. metamorphosis | 6. symphysis | 9. malaise | |

B. *Match the prefix in Column I with its meaning in Column II:*

Column I	Column II
1. inter- _____	A. Together; with
2. intra- _____	B. Toward
3. infra- _____	C. Away from
4. contra- _____	D. Within
5. ad- _____	E. Surrounding
6. para- _____	F. Below
7. peri- _____	G. Above
8. per- _____	H. Against
9. syn- _____	I. Before
10. pro- _____	J. Between
	K. Abnormal; near, beside
	L. Through

C. *Complete the following terms from their definitions:*

1. _____ natal	Pertaining to after birth.
2. _____ cardia	Slow heart rate.
3. ec_____	Out of place.
4. inter _____	Pertaining to between the ribs.
5. _____ cytopenia	Deficiency in all (blood) cells.
6. _____ glycemia	Condition of increased blood sugar.
7. supra _____	Pertaining to above the kidney.
8. _____ plasia	Bad (abnormal) formation.
9. _____ partum	Before birth.
10. re _____	Return of disease symptoms.

Chapter Four REVIEW SHEET QUIZ

Name: _____

A. Give meanings for the following prefixes:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ab- _____ | 9. poly- _____ |
| 2. ante- _____ | 10. post- _____ |
| 3. cata- _____ | 11. syn-, sym- _____ |
| 4. contra- _____ | 12. retro- _____ |
| 5. epi- _____ | 13. supra- _____ |
| 6. eu- _____ | 14. intra- _____ |
| 7. hyper- _____ | 15. endo- _____ |
| 8. hypo- _____ | |

B. Give prefixes for the following meanings:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. two _____ | 6. half _____ |
| 2. no, not, without _____ | 7. between _____ |
| 3. all _____ | 8. small _____ |
| 4. new _____ | 9. fast _____ |
| 5. surrounding _____ | 10. false _____ |

C. Give meanings for the following prefixes:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. dys- _____ | 6. con- _____ |
| 2. dia- _____ | 7. mal- _____ |
| 3. brady- _____ | 8. meta- _____ |
| 4. pro- _____ | 9. para- _____ |
| 5. ultra- _____ | 10. anti- _____ |

D. Give meanings for the following combining forms and suffixes:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. necr/o _____ | 6. -rrhea _____ |
| 2. carp/o _____ | 7. -plasa _____ |
| 3. gloss/o _____ | 8. -pnea _____ |
| 4. seps/o _____ | 9. -partum _____ |
| 5. cost/o _____ | 10. -trophy _____ |

Chapter Four
MEDICAL SCRAMBLE

Name: _____

Unscramble the letters to form a medical term from the clues. Use the letters in squares to complete the bonus term.

1. *Clue:* Bodily discomfort

_____ _____ I S A M E L A

2. *Clue:* Well-being

_____ _____ R H U A E P O I

3. *Clue:* Difficult breathing

_____ _____ N A Y D E P S

4. *Clue:* Loss of movement

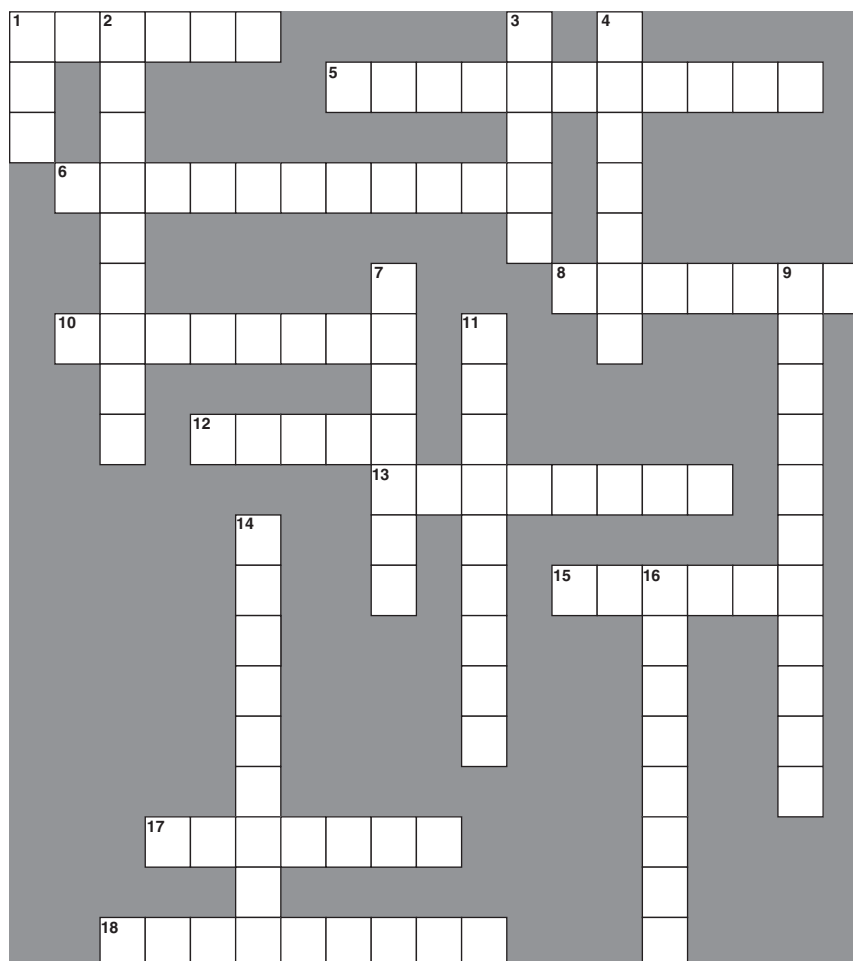
_____ _____ _____ Y S A L S A I P R

BONUS TERM: *Clue:* Examples are carpal tunnel, Down, Reye, and toxic shock.

Chapter Four CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Name: _____

Fill in the crossword puzzle below using the clues listed underneath it.



Across Clues

1. thyr/o (Greek, *thyreus*) means _____.
5. -trophy means development and _____.
6. -plasia means formation and _____.
8. contra- means opposite and _____.
10. trache/o means _____.
12. morph/o means form or _____.
13. para- means near, beside and _____.
15. intra- means in or _____.
17. dactyl/o means toes or _____.
18. -rrhea means flow or _____.

Down Clues

1. -ptosis means prolapse or to _____.
2. seps/o means _____.
3. -partum means _____.
4. trans- means across or _____.
7. infra- means below or _____.
9. peri- means _____.
11. furc/o means forking or _____.
14. -blast means immature or _____.
16. con- means with or _____.

Chapter Four ANSWERS TO THE QUIZZES

Multiple Choice Quiz

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. E | 4. D | 7. E | 10. C | 13. E | 16. B | 19. B | 22. E | 25. C |
| 2. B | 5. A | 8. B | 11. D | 14. C | 17. C | 20. D | 23. E | |
| 3. E | 6. D | 9. D | 12. C | 15. A | 18. E | 21. B | 24. A | |

Exercise Quiz

- A
- before
 - against
 - up
 - slow
 - together; with
 - against; opposite
 - two
 - toward
 - bad, painful, difficult
 - complete; through

- B
- antiseptis
 - apnea
 - antepartum
 - anoxia
 - congenital anomaly
 - contralateral

- C
- above
 - good, normal
 - within
 - lack of, down
 - between
 - under, deficient
 - above, excessive
 - bad

- D
- ectopic
 - euphoria
 - dysplasia
 - endotracheal
 - infracostal
 - hypoglycemia

- E
- metamorphosis
 - malaise
 - pancytopenia
 - dialysis
 - metastasis
 - exophthalmos

- F
- surrounding
 - many, much
 - through
 - together, with
 - new
 - beyond; change
 - near, beside, abnormal
 - after, behind

- G
- retroperitoneal—pertaining to behind the abdominal membrane
 - transurethral—pertaining to across or through the urethra
 - subcutaneous—pertaining to under the skin
 - tachypnea—fast or rapid breathing
 - unilateral—pertaining to one side
 - prosthesis—artificial limb or part of the body (literally, to put or place forward)

- H
- paralysis
 - prodrome
 - remission
 - relapse
 - syndactyly
 - neoplasm

Dictation and Comprehension Quiz

- A
- abduction
 - adrenal
 - anoxia
 - antitoxin
 - benign
 - bradycardia
 - contralateral
 - endotracheal
 - euphoria
 - hemiglossectomy
 - hypodermic
 - infracostal

- intercostal
- neoplasm
- pancytopenia
- parathyroid
- symptom
- retroperitoneal
- tachypnea
- transurethral

- B
- Pertaining to below a rib
 - New growth (tumor)
 - Membrane surrounding a bone
 - Condition of slow heartbeat
 - Pertaining to under the skin
 - Condition of deficiency of all (blood cells)
 - Carrying away from (the body)
 - Two endocrine glands each above a kidney
 - Condition of “no” oxygen (deficiency)
 - Pertaining to through the tube leading from the bladder to the outside of the body
 - A substance that works against a poison
 - Pertaining to within the windpipe
 - Rapid breathing
 - Pertaining to the opposite side
 - Four endocrine glands in the neck region
 - Feeling of well-being
 - Removal of half of the tongue
 - Pertaining to between the ribs
 - Harmless, noncancerous
 - Pertaining to behind the membrane surrounding the abdominal organs

Spelling Quiz

- A
- neonatal—newborn
 - postmortem—after death
 - metastasis—beyond control (spread of tumor)

Chapter Four

Answers to Terminology Section

(textbook pages 111–120)

Terminology	Meaning
apnea	Not breathing.
anoxia	Without oxygen (decrease in tissues).
abnormal	Pertaining to away from the norm (rule); not regular.
abductor	One who (muscle which) leads away from the body. To <i>abduct</i> means to carry away by force; kidnap.
adductor	One who (muscle which) leads toward the body. To <i>admit</i> means to send toward or permit entrance.
adrenal glands	Endocrine glands located above (toward) the kidneys.
anabolism	Process of casting (building) up materials (proteins) within cells.
analysis	To separate (apart). <i>Psychoanalysis</i> is a psychiatric treatment that explores the mind. <i>Urinalysis</i> (urin/o + [an]alysis) is a laboratory examination of urine to aid in diagnosis.
ante cibum	Before meals.
anteflexion	Bending forward.
ante partum	Before birth.
antibiotic	Pertaining to against life (germ life).
antibody	Protein substance made in the body to destroy foreign antigens.
antigen	A substance (usually foreign) that stimulates the production of antibodies.
antiseptis	Condition against infection.
antitoxin	A substance (antibody) produced in response to and capable of neutralizing a toxin (such as those causing diphtheria or tetanus). <i>Antivenin</i> contains antitoxin specific for an animal or insect venom.
autoimmune disease	A condition related to making antibodies (immune substances) against one's <u>own</u> (auto-) cells and tissues.
bifurcation	Forking (branching) into two; as the trachea bifurcates into two individual tubes.
bilateral	Pertaining to two sides.
bradycardia	Condition of slow heartbeat.
catabolism	Process of casting down materials (sugar) to release energy in cells.
congenital anomaly	Irregularity at birth.
connective	To tie (bind) together. A <i>conference</i> (fer-means to carry or bring) is where people gather together or meet.
contraindication	To point out against; as reasons why a drug should not be taken.
contralateral	Pertaining to the opposite side. <i>Ipsilateral</i> means pertaining to the same side.
dehydration	Condition of lack of water.
diameter	To measure through; as the diameter of a circle.
diarrhea	To flow through; water is not properly absorbed through the walls of the colon.
dialysis	Complete separation; two types are hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.
dyspnea	Difficult breathing.
dysentery	Abnormal and painful condition of the intestines
dysplasia	Abnormal ("bad") development or formation.
ectopic pregnancy	Pregnancy out of the normal place (usually in the fallopian tubes).
endocardium	Inner lining (membrane) of the heart.
endoscope	Instrument to view within the body; gastroscope, bronchoscope, laparoscope.
endotracheal	Pertaining to within the trachea.

epithelium	Skin cell; <i>literally, "upon a nipple."</i>
euphoria	Good feeling, "high." A <i>eulogy</i> is a speech saying good things about a person after his/her death.
euthyroid	Normal thyroid function.
exophthalmos	Eyeballs that protrude.
hemiglossectomy	Removal of half the tongue.
hyperglycemia	Increase in blood sugar.
hyperplasia	Condition of increased formation (increase in number of cells).
hypertrophy	Increase in development; increase in size of cells.
hypodermic injection	Use of a needle and syringe to force liquid under the skin.
hypoglycemia	Decrease in blood sugar.
insomniac	Pertaining to inability to sleep.
incision	Process of cutting into; sectioning.
infracostal	Pertaining to below ribs.
intercostal	Pertaining to between the ribs.
intravenous	Pertaining to within a vein.
macrocephaly	Pertaining to an enlarged head; a congenital anomaly.
malaise	Feeling of discomfort; "bad feeling."
malignant	Harmful, bad; cancerous condition.
metacarpal bones	Five hand bones (beyond the wrist).
metamorphosis	Condition of change of shape or form. A worm-like larva undergoes a change in shape to become a butterfly. This is an example of metamorphosis.
metastasis	Beyond control; spreading of a malignant tumor.
microscope	Instrument to view small objects.
neonatal	Pertaining to a newborn (infant).
neoplasm	New growth; new formation (tumor).
pancytopenia	Condition of decrease in all cells (blood cells).
paralysis	Abnormal destruction (of nerves) leading to loss of muscle function.
parathyroid glands	Endocrine glands located near (on the dorsal side of) the thyroid gland. A <i>paramedic</i> works <i>beside</i> and assists a doctor; also called an emergency medical technician (EMT). A <i>parasite</i> (-site means grain or food) is an organism that feeds and lives on or within another organism. Lice, ticks, and fleas are examples of parasites.
percutaneous	Pertaining to through the skin.
pericardium	Membrane surrounding the heart.
polymorphonuclear	Pertaining to a many-shaped nucleus; a type of white blood cell.
polyneuritis	Inflammation of many nerves.
postmortem	After death.
postpartum	After childbirth; this most often refers to the mother.
precancerous	Pertaining to before cancer; a lesion that may become cancerous.
prenatal	Pertaining to before birth.
prodrome	Signs and symptoms that appear before the onset of a more severe illness.
prolapse	Sliding forward or downward.
prosthesis	Artificial limb or part of the body (literally, to put or place forward)
relapse	A sliding back; recurrence of symptoms of disease.
remission	To send back; disappearance of symptoms of disease.
recombinant DNA	Inserting a gene (region of DNA) from one organism into the DNA of another organism.
retroperitoneal	Pertaining to behind the peritoneum.

retroflexion	Bending backward.
subcutaneous	Pertaining to under the skin.
suprapubic	Pertaining to above the pubic bone (part of the pelvis).
syndactyly	Condition of webbed (held together) fingers or toes; a congenital anomaly.
synthesis	To put or place together, as in protein synthesis or photosynthesis.
syndrome	A group of symptoms that run (occur) together. <i>In <u>synchrony</u> means timed (chron/o) together.</i>
symbiosis	Condition or state of “life together”; two organisms living together for mutual benefit or not (parasitism).
symmetry	State of “measurement together”; equality of parts; mirror images.
symphysis	To grow together; bones that grow together at the joint.
symptom	A subjective change in condition as perceived by the patient.
tachypnea	Rapid breathing.
transfusion	To pour across, as in transferring blood from one person to another.
transurethral	Pertaining to through the urethra.
ultrasonography	Process of recording ultrasound (beyond the normal range) waves.
unilateral	Pertaining to one side.