

Chapter 4 Pretest

Name _____

Date _____

Listed below are the words for Chapter 1. List the meaning for each term. If you do not know the meaning of the word try to think of a word that sounds similar

1. Lobo

2. Emesis

3. Contra

4. Iasis

5. Trans

6. Brady

7. Ectasis

8. Cyt

9. Odont

10. Leuk

11. Esthesia

12. Cantho

13. Steno

14. Cheil

15. Cele

16. Benign

17. Semen

18. Celio

19. Erythro

20. Vaso

21. Melan

22. Cauda

23. Lingua

24. Myring

25. Spondyl

Medical Terminology Lesson 4 Element Recognition & Matching

Name: _____

Date: _____

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|----|--|
| 1) _____ | odontogenic | a. | frequently fatal condition with an overproduction of white blood cells |
| 2) _____ | myocyte | b. | pertaining to the tail |
| 3) _____ | myovascular | c. | surgical repair of defects of the eardrum |
| 4) _____ | contraception | d. | pertaining to the tongue |
| 5) _____ | caudal | e. | surgical incision into the abdominal cavity |
| 6) _____ | celiorrhaphy | f. | deficiency of the number of red blood cells |
| 7) _____ | melanocyte | g. | acting against conception |
| 8) _____ | semenology | h. | stretching or distention of the kidney |
| 9) _____ | myringoplasty | i. | white blood cell |
| 10) _____ | bradycardia | j. | suture of the abdominal wall |
| 11) _____ | celiotomy | k. | pertaining to the blood vessels of the cerebrum or brain |
| 12) _____ | benign | l. | pertaining to feeling |
| 13) _____ | cheilocarcinoma | m. | having a narrow head |
| 14) _____ | leukemia | n. | cancer of the lip |
| 15) _____ | nephrectasis | o. | abnormal slowness of the heartbeat |
| 16) _____ | leukocyte | p. | a muscle hernia; a muscle protrusion |
| 17) _____ | lingual | q. | name of the corner of the eye |
| 18) _____ | hematemesis | r. | cell of the muscular tissue |
| 19) _____ | esthetic | s. | originating in the teeth |
| 20) _____ | lobectomy | t. | condition characterized by the formation of stones |
| 21) _____ | myocele | u. | mild; not cancerous |
| 22) _____ | canthus | v. | vomiting of blood |
| 23) _____ | stenocephalous | w. | cell responsible for production of black pigment |
| 24) _____ | lithiasis | x. | study of semen |
| 25) _____ | erythrocytopenia | y. | excision of a lobe as of the thyroid, liver, brain, or lung |

Lesson 4—Worksheet

Print the audionym and meaning of the elements in the proper blanks:

Element	Audionym	Meaning
lobo-	_____	_____
-emesis	_____	_____
contra-	_____	_____
-iasis	_____	_____
trans-	_____	_____
brady-	_____	_____
-ectasis	_____	_____
cyt-	_____	_____
odont-	_____	_____
leuk-	_____	_____
-esthesia	_____	_____
cantho-	_____	_____
steno-	_____	_____
cheil-	_____	_____
-cele	_____	_____
benign	_____	_____
semen	_____	_____
celio-	_____	_____
erythro-	_____	_____
vaso-	_____	_____
melan-	_____	_____
cauda-	_____	_____
lingua-	_____	_____
myring-	_____	_____
spondyl-	_____	_____

Lesson 4—Element Recognition

Separate the word terminals, elements, and connecting vowels of the following medical terms from right to left by inserting a slash mark (/) between them.

Example: gastrolithiasis—gastr/o/lith/iasis

l o b o t o m y

e m e t o l o g y

c o n t r a c e p t i o n

o d o n t i a s i s

t r a n s d e r m i c

b r a d y g l o s s i a

a n g i e c t a s i s

c y t o p a t h o l o g y

o d o n t o t r i p s i s

l e u k o c y t o p e n i a

h y p e r e s t h e s i a

c a n t h o l y s i s

s t e n o c e p h a l y

c h e i l o p l a s t y

e n t e r o c e l e

s e m e n o l o g i s t

c e l i a l g i a

e r y t h r o c y a n o s i s

v a s o r r h a p h y

m e l a n o c a r c i n o m a

c a u d a l

l i n g u a l

s p o n d y l o d y n i a

l e u k o d e r m a

c a n t h o r r h a p h y

c h e i l i t i s

c y s t o c e l e

c e l i o m a

e r y t h r o p e n i a

v a s a l g i a

m e l a n o d e r m a

m y r i n g o p l a s t y

s p o n d y l o l y s i s

l o b e c t o m y

l i t h i a s i s

t r a n s f u s i o n

b r a d y c a r d i a

c a r d i e c t a s i s

c y t o g e n e s i s

o d o n t o p t o s i s

c h e i l o t o m y

m y r i n g o s c o p e

Lesson 4—Interpretation Exercise

Complete the following statements by printing the meanings of the elements that make up the medical term in the proper blanks. (Remember, most medical terms are interpreted from right to left.)

- 4-1. A benign tumor is a _____ tumor.
- 4-2. Bradycardia (brady/card/ia) denotes an abnormally _____.
- 4-3. The term canthal (canth/al) denotes pertaining to the _____ of the eye.
- 4-4. The term caudalward (caud/al/ward) indicates towards the _____ end.
- 4-5. A myocele (my/o/cele) is a _____.
- 4-6. A celiotomy (celi/otomy) is the surgical procedure of making an _____ into the _____ cavity.
- 4-7. A cheilocarcinoma (cheil/o/carcin/oma) is a _____ of the _____.
- 4-8. The term contrastimulant (contra/stimulant) means _____ stimulation.
- 4-9. A hemocyte (hem/o/cyt/e) is a _____.
- 4-10. The term angiectasis (angi/ectasis) denotes the beyond normal _____ of a _____.
- 4-11. The term cholemesis (chol/emesis) denotes the _____ of _____.
- 4-12. Erythrocytopenia (erythr/o/cyt/o/penia) denotes a _____ of _____ blood _____.

- 4-13. Anesthesiology (an/esthesi/ology) is the branch of medicine that specializes in the _____ of bringing about the loss of _____.
- 4-14. Lithiasis (lith/iasis) is a _____ characterized by the formation of _____.
- 4-15. A leukocyte (leuk/o/cyt/e) is a _____ blood _____.
- 4-16. The term lingual (lingu/al) denotes pertaining to or of the _____.
- 4-17. A lobotomy (lob/otomy) is a surgical _____ of a _____.
- 4-18. Melanosis (melan/osis) is a _____ characterized by abnormal deposits of _____ pigment.
- 4-19. Myringoscopy (myring/o/scop/y/) is the _____ of the _____ using a myringoscope.
- 4-20. The term odontic (odont/ic) pertains to or of the _____.
- 4-21. Semenology (semen/ology) is the _____ of _____.
- 4-22. The term spondylous (spondyl/ous) means pertaining to or of a _____ or the _____.
- 4-23. Stenosis (steno/sis) is a term that denotes a _____ of _____ usually of a duct or canal.
- 4-24. The term transdermic (trans/derm/ic) pertains to _____ the _____.
- 4-25. A vasodilator (vaso/dilator) causes the _____ of a blood _____.