

Unit 1 Revision

1. Medical terminology is the language used by medical professionals
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Medical terminology is used so they can not communicate easily with each other
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. What is the importance of medical terminology?
 - a. Allows health professionals to communicate
 - b. Can be understood by all healthcare professionals
 - c. Saves time in a medical emergency
 - d. All of the above
4. Medical terminology will not help you to understand your doctor when they use medical terminology
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Medical words are made up of different parts, what are they?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
6. What is the prefix of hyperglycaemia?
 - a. -glyc-
 - b. Hyper-
 - c. -aemia
7. Which one means the end of a word?
 - a. Prefix
 - b. Root word
 - c. Suffix
 - d. Combining vowel
8. What does a combining vowel do?
 - a. Makes the word harder to say
 - b. Does nothing to the word
 - c. Makes the word easier to say
9. What does the suffix -aemia mean?
 - a. High
 - b. Blood
 - c. Sugar

10. A root word is the basic part of a word, and it provides the meaning of the word
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. By adding a prefix or a suffix to a root word, the meaning cannot be changed.
 - a. True
 - b. False
12. What does the root word -glyc- mean?
 - a. High
 - b. Blood
 - c. Sugar
13. What does the root word cardi- mean?
 - a. Skin
 - b. Heart
 - c. Bones
14. What does the root word osteo- mean?
 - a. Skin
 - b. Heart
 - c. Bones
15. What does the prefix hypo- mean?
 - a. High
 - b. Low
 - c. Nothing
16. What does the prefix ab- mean?
 - a. Without
 - b. Away from
 - c. Between
17. What does the prefix tachy- mean?
 - a. Fast
 - b. Slow
18. A suffix gives more information about a word.
 - a. True
 - b. False
19. The suffix in a medical term is the part that helps to identify what is wrong with a patient, and how it can be fixed
 - a. True
 - b. False
20. You must always say the name and spell the word correctly otherwise people will not understand you
 - a. True
 - b. False

21. All medical terms contain a suffix and a prefix

- a. True
- b. False

22. The suffix -logy means:

- a. Blood
- b. Inflammation
- c. Study of

23. The suffix -pathy means:

- a. Blood
- b. Disease
- c. Study of

24. What are the 5 combining vowels?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

25. A combining vowel changes the meaning of the word

- a. True
- b. False

26. If a word contains two roots, then a combining vowel is used to connect them

- a. True
- b. False

27. If a suffix already begins with a vowel, then a combining vowel is still needed

- a. True
- b. False

28. Where is the combining vowel in acidosis?

29. Where is the combining vowel in gastroenteritis

30. What are medical record reports?

31. What will a medical record report include? (give 3 examples)

- a.
- b.
- c.

32. The information contained in a medical report is confidential and should only be shared between the patient and the healthcare provider.
- True
 - False
33. What is included in personal information? (give 2 examples)
- -
34. What is the medical complaint?
- Any medical conditions that the patient has had in the past
 - Any medication that the patient takes
 - The reason why the patient is visiting the hospital or surgery
35. What are the 4 vital statistics?
- -
 -
 -
36. When might you need to respond to medical instructions?
- Talking to your doctor
 - In a first aid situation
 - All of the above
37. What does acute mean?
- A disease or illness that lasts three months or more
 - A disease that can be spread to other people by germs
 - An illness that lasts for a short time, less than three months.
38. What does chronic mean?
- A disease or illness that lasts three months or more
 - A disease that can be spread to other people by germs
 - An illness that lasts for a short time, less than three months.
39. What does sign mean?
- When the symptoms of the patient's disease get better (but are not cured).
 - Evidence of an illness that can be seen by others, such as a skin rash or a cough.
 - Feeling or physical change experienced by a patient, such as pain.
40. What does symptom mean?
- When the symptoms of the patient's disease get better (but are not cured).
 - Evidence of an illness that can be seen by others, such as a skin rash or a cough.
 - Feeling or physical change experienced by a patient, such as pain.
41. What does terminal mean?
- Having an illness that cannot be cured
 - This is when a medical professional identifies the disease or illness that a patient has
 - An illness that lasts for a short time, less than three months

42. What must you do before you meet the doctor?

43. If you don't understand anything that the doctor is saying about your condition, ask them to explain it

- a. True
- b. False

44. What should you do in a medical emergency? (list the 4 things in your text book)

- a.
- b.
- c.

45. Syllables break a word into different parts

- a. True
- b. False

46. All words have more than one syllable

- a. True
- b. False

Answers

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. Prefix, Root word, Suffix, Combining vowels
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. A
19. A
20. A
21. B
22. C
23. B
24. A, E, I, O, U
25. B
26. A
27. B
28. Acidosis
29. Gastroenteritis
30. A medical record report is used by healthcare professionals. It keeps track of a patient's treatment and progress during the time that the patient is in their care.
31. Personal information, Medical history, Medical complaint, Physical examination results, Test results and diagnosis, Treatment plan and progress report
32. B
33. Name, Date of birth, Gender, Ethnicity, Contact information
34. C
35. Blood pressure: the pressure of blood in the circulatory system, Pulse rate: the number of times the heart beats each minute, Respiration: the rate of breathing, Temperature: how warm or cold the body is

36. C

37. C

38. A

39. B

40. C

41. A

42. What is the reason for the visit? Make a list of the things that you want to talk to your doctor about so that you don't forget anything

43. A

44. Stay calm, you will be able to help more if you do not panic. Explain what is happening as clearly as possible. Include any signs and symptoms. Listen carefully to the instructions that the medical professionals give you. You might be instructed to give first aid. If you do not understand what you are being instructed to do, ask the medical professional to explain it more clearly.

45. A

46. B