

# Pre-Tests on Medical and Dental Terminology (Roots & Affixes)

This version can be downloaded and printed. The answer key is at the end of the tests.

*These Tests require you to*

*Part 1: Guess or provide the right meanings or terms*

*Part 2: Match technical medical and dental terminology with their non-technical meanings or explanations*

*Part 3: Anatomical areas: Digestive Tract  
Nose and Mouth*

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## Part 1: Guess or provide the right meanings or terms

### Pre-Test 1

1. The combining form *hepato* means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. stomach    b. kidney    c. liver    d. lung
2. The combining form *pnoea* in dyspnoea or tachypnoea means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. eat    b. sleep    c. breath    d. walk
3. The combining form for *lung* is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. pleuro    b. pulmo    c. bronchi    d. thoraco
4. The word *pectoral* refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. breast    b. leg    c. feet    d. waist
5. The combining form for *hard* is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. jejuno    b. caeco    c. sclero    d. tracheo

### Pre-Test 2

1. Chronic cholecystitis is characterized by repeated attacks of severe, sharp pain. Where does the pain come from?  
a. ovary  
b. lower back  
c. knee  
d. bladder
2. Cervical spondylosis is a disease that affects the middle-aged and elderly. Which part of the body is being affected?  
a. neck  
b. uterus  
c. legs  
d. arms

3. Malignant nephrosclerosis is a condition associated with severe high blood pressure. This is a serious condition of the
  - a. kidneys
  - b. heart
  - c. arteries
  - d. neck
  
4. Blood clots in the hepatic artery generally do not require surgery to correct the problem even though an obstruction can cause injury. Where is this artery located?
  - a. intestine
  - b. heart
  - c. leg
  - d. liver
  
5. Cerebral palsy is a condition characterized by poor muscle control, spasticity, and paralysis resulting from injury during pregnancy, during birth, after birth or before age 5. Which part of the body is injured due to cerebral palsy?
  - a. brain
  - b. spinal cord
  - c. lower back
  - d. neck

**Part 2: Match technical medical and dental terminology with their non-technical meanings or explanations. Write the correct number in Column B.**

**Pre-Test 3**

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) angi/o		1. bile
(b) cyst/o		2. common bile duct
(c) cheil/o		3. bladder
(d) chol/o		4. lip
(e) choledoch/o		5. vessel

**Pre-Test 4**

Column A: Technical term	Column B	Column C: Meaning (non-technical)
(a) -agogue		1. inside/within
(b) ortho-		2. inducing/stimulating
(c) -dynia		3. around
(d) -peri-		4. straight
(e) endo-		5. condition of pain

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### Pre-Test 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) -ectomy		1. study of
(b) -phasia		2. surgical repair
(c) -logy		3. condition of paralysis
(d) -plasty		4. removal of
(e) -plegia		5. condition of speech

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### Pre-Test 6

Column A: Technical term	Column B	Column C: Meaning (non=-technical)
(a) arthr/o		1. cartilage
(b) burs/o		2. rib
(c) calcin/o		3. sac of fluid
(d) chondr/o		4. calcium
(e) cost/o		5. joint

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### Pre-Test 7

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) menisc/o		1. bone
(b) myel/o		2. marrow (of bone)
(c) oste/o		3. plant-like growth
(d) petr/o		4. crescent-shaped
(e) phyt/o		5. stone/rock

### *Part 3: Anatomical areas: The Digestive Tract (incl. Nose and Mouth)*

**Continue to match technical medical and dental terminology with their non-technical meanings or explanations**

### Pre-Test 8

Column A: Technical term	Column B	Column C: Meaning (non-technical)
(a) enteroscope		1. visual examination of body cavities
(b) endoscope		2. visual examination of the intestine
(c) enteroscopy		3. person who operates an instrument for examining the body cavities
(d) endoscopy		4. instrument to view the intestine
(e) endoscopist		5. instrument to view body cavities

### Pre-Test 9

Column A:

**Technical term**

- (a) Oesophagoscope  
(Am. esophagoscope)
- (b) oesophagectomy
- (c) oesophagotomy
- (d) oesophagitis
- (e) oesophagalgia

Column B

Column C:

**Meaning (non-technical)**

- 1. Incision into the oesophagus
- 2. Inflammation of the oesophagus
- 3. Instrument to view the oesophagus
- 4. Pain in the oesophagus
- 5. Removal of oesophagus

**Answer Note:**

Here you need to note the difference between:

**-stomy**

This means a mouth or opening. Usually a stoma is formed by surgery, e.g. a colostomy is an opening or the formation of an opening into the colon. This word component also refers to an operation to form an opening/communication (or anastomosis) between two parts (Fig. 7). A stoma can be temporary or permanent.

**-tomy**

This refers to an incision as at the beginning of an operation.

### Pre-Test 10

Column A:

**Technical term**

- (a) gastroenterology
- (b) gastroenteropathy
- (c) gastroenteritis
- (d) gastroenteroscopy
- (e) gastrectomy

Column B

Column C: **Meaning (non-technical)**

- 1. Removal of the stomach
- 2. Technique of viewing the intestines and stomach
- 3. Study of intestines and stomach
- 4. Inflammation of intestines and stomach
- 5. Disease of intestines and stomach

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### Pre-Test 11

Column A:

**Technical term**

- a) **stomatology**
- b) **stomatorrhagia**
- c) **stomatopathy**
- d) stomatonyia/  
stomatalgia
- e) stomatomycosis

Column B

Column C: **Meaning (non-technical)**

- 1. abnormal condition of fungi in the mouth
- 2. condition of pain in the mouth
- 3. Condition of excessive flow (of blood)  
from mouth
- 4. Disease of mouth
- 5. Study of mouth