

BASIC MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY II

Partial test 2 (spring term 2014) mock version

Name:..... Date:..... Group:.....

1) Give opposites of the highlighted words.

Complicationes in periodo **praenatali**

Musculus **depressor** labii superioris

Haematoma **epidurale**

Patiens **immobilis**

Dolores acuti in **hypogastrio**

2) Use Latin prefixes in the first column to derive new words with the given meaning; then find a parallel Greek prefix. Follow the example.

Latin prefix	English equivalent or description	Derived word	Parallel Greek prefix
<i>e.g. extra-</i>	<i>(adjective) outside the uterus</i>	<i>extrauterinus</i>	<i>ecto-/exo-</i>
(1) contra-	a medicament that prevents pregnancy		
(2) cum-	squeezing or pressing		
(3) intra-	<i>(adjective) inside a joint</i>		
(4) dis-	cutting and separating an organ/body as a part of a surgical operation or autopsy		
(5) per-	a hole made through the entire thickness of the tissue		

3) Give Latin/Greek terms to the English definitions.

- above the breastbone _____ *(adjective)*
- membrane which surrounds the heart _____ *(noun)*
- capable of being dissolved _____ *(adjective)*
- a condition in which a part of the body becomes inflamed _____ *(noun)*
- small root _____ *(noun)*
- resembling a sword _____ *(adjective)*

4) Analyse the following terms by describing the word root and its prefixes and/or suffixes. Translate the expression.

Example:	Analysis:	Translation:
<i>Aquosus</i>	<i>root aqu- = water, suffix -osus = full of</i>	full of water
Circumcisio		
Nicotinismus		
Paravertebralis		
Irradiatio		
Tracheitis		

5) Give Latin/Greek names of medications to the English definitions.

_____ is a drug stimulating the function of the heart.

_____ is a drug counteracting poisoning.

_____ is a drug inducing sleep.

_____ is a drug defending or protecting from a disease or infection.