

The Language of Medicine

P. 2

Read the text and answer the questions:

1-Which of the following terms does the author explain in the passage?

- a)civilization b)medical terminology c)illnesses d)cancer
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2- Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- a) The origins of medical terminology
- b) The illnesses discovered by *Hippocrates*
- c) The differences between spoken and written language
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3- Which of the following ideas does the author say about *Hippocrates* achievements?

- a) He invented new drugs
- b) The illnesses he discovered
- c) He created an organized approach to medicine
- =====

Derivation of Medical Terminology

P. 4

Read the text and answer the questions:

1- Which of the following languages was not used to describe illnesses in ancient times?

- a)Latin b)Greek c)German
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2-What is the main topic of the second paragraph?

- a) The roots of medical terms are completely changed

- b) The ancient roots are still used in latest medical terminology
 - c) The definition of the term *Etymology*
 - d) Meanings of some suffixes
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3-Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- a) How misspelling may cause deadly mistakes
 - b) Legal issues about maltreatment
 - c) The use of medical terminology
 - d) The effect of different pronunciation on changing some medical terms
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4- Where in the passage does the author mention a medical suffix?

- a) Lines 4-5
 - b) Lines 7-8
 - c) Lines 21-23
 - d) Lines 28-29
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5- The word "originate" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- a) finish
 - b) begin
 - c) give
 - d) make
-

6- The word "retained" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- a) kept
 - b) stated
 - c) changed
 - d) made
-

7- The word "ensuing" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- a) following
- b) previous
- c) coming
- d) next

8- The word "undergone" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

- a) changed
 - b) started
 - c) subjected to
 - d) done
-

9- Which of the following is most likely the topic of the paragraph following the passage?

- a) different medical word parts
 - b) how to deconstruct a medical term
 - c) the history of medical language
 - d) the origin of medical language
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Spelling and Pronunciation of Medical Terms

P. 6

Read the text and answer the questions:

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) Types of drugs
 - b) How to treat AIDS
 - c) How to pronounce a medical term correctly
 - d) The origin of medical language
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2- The word "abbreviation" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- a) word
 - b) formula
 - c) shortened form of a word
 - d) none
-

3- The word "vigilant" in line 9 is closest in meaning to

- a) cautious
 - b) old
 - c) careless
 - d) useful
-

4- Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- a) Prescribing medicine by phone is always accepted
 - b) Many people die because of a misspelled medicine dosage
 - c) Legal issues related to a medical mistake
 - d) none
- =====

Forming Medical Terms

P. 8

Read the text and answer the questions:

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) Building a medical term
 - b) The origin of medical terms
 - c) The difference between Latin and Greek terms
 - d) How to pronounce a medical term
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2- The passage indicates that

- a) French language is considered one of the origin of medical terms
 - b) The word root is the element that consists the basic meaning
 - c) How to deal with old people
 - d) Patients' rights
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3- The phrase "attached to" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- a) away from
 - b) subjected to
 - c) concerned with
 - d) connected to
- =====

Legal and Ethical issues

P. 10

Read the text and answer the questions:

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) The origin of medical terms
- b) The word root is the element that consists of the basic meaning

- c) How to deal with old people
 - d) Patients' rights
-

2- Which of the following is *NOT true* about patients' rights

- a) All the medical staff should respect the patients
 - b) The patients have the right to discuss all the possible options
 - c) The physician can discuss the treatment plan with the patient in public
 - d) The treatment plan has to be clear and understandable
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3- "Patients Bill of Rights" in line 8 is concerned with

- a) Patients
 - b) Treatment
 - c) Physicians
 - d) none
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4- The word "upheld" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- a) given
 - b) done
 - c) made
 - d) supported
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5- The word "confidential" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

- a) public
 - b) trusted
 - c) opened
 - d) supported
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Using Medical Terminology

P. 12

Read the text and answer the questions:

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) Patients' rights
- b) The necessity of medical documentation
- c) How to deal with old people
- d) The difference between physicians' role and nurses' role

2- Where in the passage does the author mention the duties of nurses?

- a) Lines 5-6
 - b) Lines 7-8
 - c) Lines 14-15
 - d) Lines 28-29
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3- Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- a) The roles of medical staff
 - b) The difference between spoken and written orders
 - c) Legal issues related to medical mistakes
 - d) Types of medical records
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4- How is the information in the passage organized?

- a) An argument
 - b) A role is followed by details
 - c) A cause is followed by an effect
 - d) An idea is presented and then refuted
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5- According to the passage, what does a medical assistant do?

- a) Tracks vital signs
 - b) Prescribes medicines
 - c) Diagnoses an illnesses
 - d) Organizes patients medical history
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Medical Records

P. 14

Read the text and answer the questions:

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) The roles of medical staff
 - b) The difference between spoken and written orders
 - c) Legal issues related to medical mistakes
 - d) Types of medical records
-

2- Which of the following is *NOT* stated in the passage

- a) How to treat chronological illnesses

- b) The SOAP documentation
 - c) The chronological order
 - d) The treatment plan elements
-

3- The word "approach" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- a) explanation
 - b) documentation
 - c) development
 - d) procedure
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4- The word "evaluation" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- a) assessment
 - b) documentation
 - c) development
 - d) strategy
-

Medical Prefixes and Suffixes

P. 26

Read the text and answer the questions:

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) The roles of medical staff
 - b) Different meanings of prefixes and suffixes
 - c) The role of a combining form
 - d) How to form adjectives and nouns
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2- According to the passage, what is the function of a prefix?

- a) Change the meaning of the root
 - b) Has the basic meaning of the medical term
 - c) Gives the clue of size and location
 - d) Has variations that can make nouns, adjectives and verbs.
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3- Which of the following is *NOT* stated in the passage

- a) How to deconstruct a medical term
- b) How to form a noun, an adjective and a verb from a medical term
- c) Different types of plegia

d) The function of a suffix

4- The phrasal verb "reason out" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- a) evaluate objectively
 - b) explain thoroughly
 - c) form judgments by a process of logic
 - d) plan
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5- How is the information in the passage organized?

- a) An argument
 - b) A term is followed by details
 - c) A cause is followed by an effect
 - d) An idea is presented and then refuted
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Putting It All Together

P. 28

Read the text and answer the questions:

1- What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) The roles of medical staff
 - b) Different meanings of prefixes and suffixes
 - c) Parts of a medical term
 - d) How to form adjectives and nouns
-

2- According to the passage, when do we keep the combining vowel (O)?

- a) If the suffix begins with a vowel
 - b) If the prefix begins with a vowel
 - c) If the prefix begins with a consonant
 - d) If the suffix begins with a consonant
-

3- The word "surrounding" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- a) enclosure
 - b) near
 - c) away from
 - d) under
-

4- Which of the following is *NOT* stated in the passage

- a)** When to put the combining vowel
- b)** The meaning of the suffix -logy
- c)** Definition of neuritis
- d)** Function of the heart



