

Quiz for Lecture 5

Latin and Greek in Scientific Terminology

I. ARTICLE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is the singular form of the word *phenomena*?
 - a. *phenomene*
 - b. *phenomenon*
 - c. *phenomena*
 - d. *phenomenia*
 - e. *phenomenona*

2. Which of the following languages are *not* an immediate source of English anatomical terminology, according to Turmezei (2012)?
 - a. Latin and Greek
 - b. Arabic
 - c. Hittite
 - d. Middle Dutch
 - e. Old English

3. What is a *suffix*?
 - a. a stem adjoined to a root in order to produce a mitochondrion
 - b. a morpheme added at the end of a word to form a derivative
 - c. an element placed at the beginning of a word to adjust or qualify its meaning

II. DISSECT

Analyse the following words and give the meanings of the elements. E.g. *dissection*: dis/sect/ion = apart from / cut / action suffix.

1. allochiria
2. protagonist
3. parabolic
4. epidermoid

5. dichromatism

6. anaesthetize

III. MATCH

Indicate the correct definition of the following words and provide their Greek and Latin roots, with translations.

1. hydrotropism

- a. absence of the sense of smell
- b. response to stimulus of water
- c. inflammation of the urinary bladder

Derivation:

2. malacology

- a. the branch of zoology that deals with molluscs
- b. the branch of zoology that deals with the malacca
- c. the branch of biology that deals with the relations of malachites to their surroundings

Derivation:

3. laparoscopy

- a. a surgical incision into the abdominal cavity, for diagnosis or in preparation for major surgery
- b. a low caesarian section
- c. a surgical procedure in which a fibre-optic instrument is inserted through the abdominal wall to view the organs in the abdomen

Derivation:

IV. DEFINE

Provide the definition of the following Greek stems.

1. ENNE(A)-

2. PTO-

3. -idium

4. ISCH-

5. LIP-

6. THANAT-