

Nouns, Adjectives & Verbs

Nouns – naming or denoting a person, place, or a thing.

Examples: dog – blood – pain – joint – hospital

Adjectives – used to limit or qualify a noun and to describe or modify (change meaning of) nouns and make them more precise.

Examples: big – red – sore

Used as: big dog red hair sore joint joint pain

Spelling can distinguish noun and adjective forms when words are phonetically (how a word sounds) similar in pronunciation.

Example: mucous (adj.), as in mucous membranes
 mucus (noun), as in production of mucus
 estrous (adj.), as in estrous cycle
 estrus (noun), as in being in estrus

Note: adjective forms end with “ous”.

Other common endings of adjective forms:

- ac, as in cardiac (pertaining to the heart)
- ar, as in muscular (pertaining to the muscles)
- al, as in femoral (pertaining to the femur)
- ic, as in traumatic (pertaining to trauma)
- ous, as in mucous (pertaining to mucus producing tissues)

Also, motion, direction, and location usually not referred to as “pertaining to” but for example:

- subcutaneous, meaning under the skin
- perianal, meaning around the anus
- pericardial, meaning around the heart

Exceptions to the rule are the “ic” and “al” endings. These endings are also used to form a number of nouns, especially pharmacological nouns, such as antibiotic, cathartic, antidiarrheal, and biological.

Verbs - words showing action or a state of being. Mainly used in their infinitive (verb) form, meaning “to _____”

for example: inhale, meaning to breathe in

Foundations Worksheet

Define the following prefixes

brady-	<u>abnormally slow</u>
epi-	<u>upon, above, on, or upper</u>
peri-	<u>around or surrounding</u>
hypo-	<u>under, decreased, deficient, or below</u>
mono-	<u>single or one</u>
neo-	<u>new</u>
post-	<u>after or behind</u>
sub-	<u>under, less or below</u>
ecto-	<u>outside</u>
an-	<u>without or no</u>

Define the following suffixes

-itis	<u>inflammation</u>
-pathy	<u>disease</u>
-ology	<u>study of</u>
-ectomy	<u>surgical removal or excision</u>
-tomy	<u>cutting into or incision</u>
-stomy	<u>surgically created opening</u>
-scope	<u>instrument to visually examine</u>
-algia	<u>pain</u>
-centesis	<u>surgical puncture to remove fluid or gas</u>
-osis	<u>abnormal condition</u>

Circle the 4 words that are most likely to be adjectives based on the suffix ending

ovary	intercostal *	cardiac *	pubis
surgical *	cranium	nocturia	cephalic *

Define the following terms by defining the word components

Example:

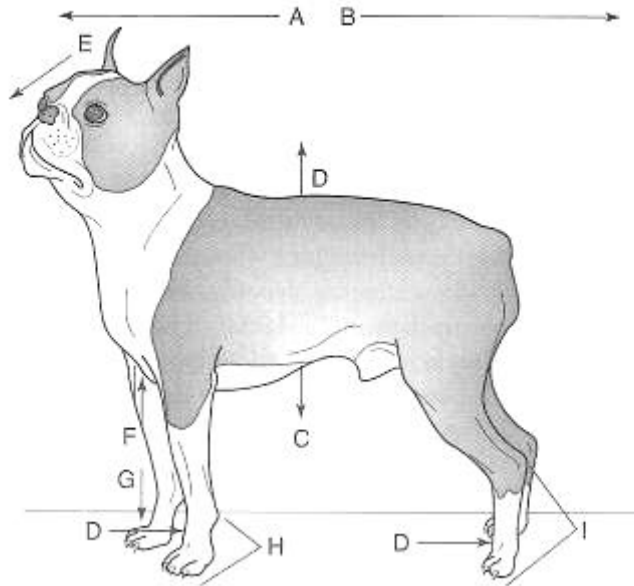
gastritis	<u>gastr/o = stomach</u> <u>-itis = inflammation</u> = inflammation of the stomach
hepatopathy	<u>hepat/o = liver</u> <u>-pathy = disease process</u>
splenomegaly	<u>splen/o = spleen</u> <u>-megaly = enlargement</u>
subcutaneous	<u>sub- = below</u> <u>cutane/o = skin</u> <u>-ous = pertaining to</u>
endoscope	<u>endo- = within or inside</u> <u>scope = instrument to visually examine</u>
cystocentesis	<u>cyst/o = bladder</u> <u>-centesis = surgical puncture to remove fluid</u>
myalgia	<u>my/o- = muscle</u> <u>-algia = pain</u>
ovariohysterectomy	<u>ovary/o = ovary</u> <u>hysteri/o = uterus</u> <u>-ectomy = surgical removal</u>
intrathoracic	<u>intra- = within</u> <u>thorac/o = chest</u> <u>-ic = pertaining to</u>
polydactyly	<u>poly = many</u> <u>dactyl/o = digits (toes)</u>

Be able to correctly spell the following words

dictionary	vomiting	parasitology
thesaurus	diarrhea	hematology
veterinarian	inflammation	diagnosis
technician	examination	anesthesia
assistant	laboratory	surgeon
patient	radiology	procedure
client	pharmacology	prescription

Anatomic and Directional Terms

Provide the directional term indicted by each arrow



- A cranial

- B caudal

- C ventral

- D dorsal

- E rostral

- F proximal

- G distal

- H palmar

- I planter

Word List

1. cranial	<u>toward the head</u>
2. caudal	<u>toward the tail</u>
3. dorsal	<u>the back, or the cranial surface of a paw</u>
4. ventral	<u>belly or underside of a body or part</u>
5. medial	<u>toward the midline</u>
6. lateral	<u>away from the midline</u>
7. proximal	<u>nearest the midline or the beginning of a structure</u>
8. distal	<u>farthest from the midline or the beginning of a structure</u>
9. plantar	<u>caudal surface of the rear paw</u>
10. palmar	<u>caudal surface of the front paw</u>
11. rostral	<u>nose end of the head</u>
12. cephalic	<u>pertaining to the head</u>
13. sagittal plane	<u>plane that divides the body into unequal right and left parts</u>
14. dorsal plane	<u>plane that divides the body into dorsal and ventral parts</u>
15. transverse plane	<u>plane that divides the body into cranial and caudal parts</u>

16. thorax	<u>chest</u>
17. thoracic inlet	<u>cranial entrance into the chest cavity</u>
18. abdomen	<u>area between chest and pelvis = belly</u>
19. pelvis	<u>hip area</u>
20. groin	<u>lower region of the abdomen adjacent to the thigh</u>
21. inguinal	<u>referring to the groin</u>
22. axillary	<u>referring to the area between the front limb and the thorax (armpit)</u>
23. umbilicus	<u>navel</u>
24. dewclaw	<u>rudimentary first digit of dogs and cats</u>
25. flank	<u>side of body between the ribs and pelvis</u>
26. muzzle	<u>two nostrils and muscles of the upper and lower lip</u>
27. pinna	<u>projecting part of the ear lying outside the head</u>
28. rump	<u>sacral to tailhead region of the back</u>
29. stifle	<u>femorotibial and femoropatellar joint</u>
30. hock	<u>tarsal joint = tarsus</u>