

Vocabulary and Etymology for Anatomy: Section 11 Respiratory & Endocrine

Etymology (Word Origins) for Respiratory & Endocrine: Find the word origins indicated.

1. In spirometer, spiro- means _____; conchae means _____.
2. In cricoid, cric- means _____ and -oid means _____.
3. In corniculate, corn- means _____, iculate means _____.
4. In arytenoid cartilage, aryten means _____ and oid means _____.
5. In epiglottis, epi- means _____ and -glottis means _____.
6. In thyroid cartilage, thy means _____. Larynx means _____.
7. In eupnea, eu- means _____ and -pnea means _____.
8. In hypercapnia, capn- means _____ and emphysema means _____.
9. Choanae (not conchae!) means _____. Pharynx means _____.
10. In adenohypophysis, adeno- means _____ and physis means _____.
11. In prolactin, pro- means _____ and lacto- means _____.
12. In gonadotropin, gonado means _____; trop- means _____.
13. In calorogenic, calor- means _____ and genic means _____.
14. In diabetes mellitus, diabetes _____ and melli- _____.
15. Insipidus means _____; bronchus means _____.
16. In polyuria, poly- means _____ and -uria means _____.
17. Hyponatremia, hypo _____, natri- _____ and emia _____.
18. Hyperkalemia, hyper _____, kal- _____ and emia _____.
19. In polydipsia, ploy- means _____ and -dipsia means _____.
20. In polyphagia, ploy- means _____ and phagia means _____.
21. In antidiuretic, anti- _____ and diuret- _____.
22. In oxytocin, oxy means _____ and toc means _____.
23. In pineal gland, pineal means _____, pancreas means _____.
24. In adrenal, ad- means _____ and renal- means _____.
25. Angiotensinogen; angio _____; tensin _____; gen _____.
26. In vasopressin; vaso means _____; and pressin _____.