

Vocabulary and Etymology for Anatomy: Section 8 Special Sense

Etymology (Word Origins) for Special Senses: Find the word origins indicated.

1. In nociceptor, noci- means _____; analgesic, alges- means _____.
2. Targus means _____, and helix means _____.
3. In tympanic, tympan- means _____; in tectorial, tect means _____.
4. Cochlea- means _____; otitis media means _____.
5. Saccule, means _____ and utricle, means _____.
6. In otolithic membrane, oto means _____ and lith means _____.
7. In kinocilium, kino means _____ and cilia means _____.
8. Pupil means _____; in lacrimal caruncle, lacrimal means _____.
9. In lacrimal caruncle, car means _____ and uncle means _____.
10. In lacrimal punctum, punct- means _____. Cornea means _____.
11. In binaural, bi- means _____ and -aur means _____.
12. Ampulla means _____ and cupula means _____.
13. In foliate papillae, foli _____; ate _____; papil _____.
14. In fungiform papillae; fungi means _____ and form means _____.
15. In parotid, par means _____, and otid means _____.
16. Uvula means _____, and fauces means _____.
17. In scotopic, scot- means _____ and opic means _____.
18. Aqueous means _____, humor means _____.
19. In fovea centralis, fovea means _____ and centralis means _____.
20. In macula lutea, macula means _____ and lutea means _____.
21. Sclera means _____ and trochlea means _____.
22. In vitreous body, vitre means _____; cataracts _____.
23. Choroid, chorion means _____; strabismus _____.
24. In chromatophores, chromate means _____ and phore means _____.
25. In myringoplasty, myringo- means _____ and -plasty means _____.
26. In geniculate nucleus, geniculate means _____; nucleus _____.