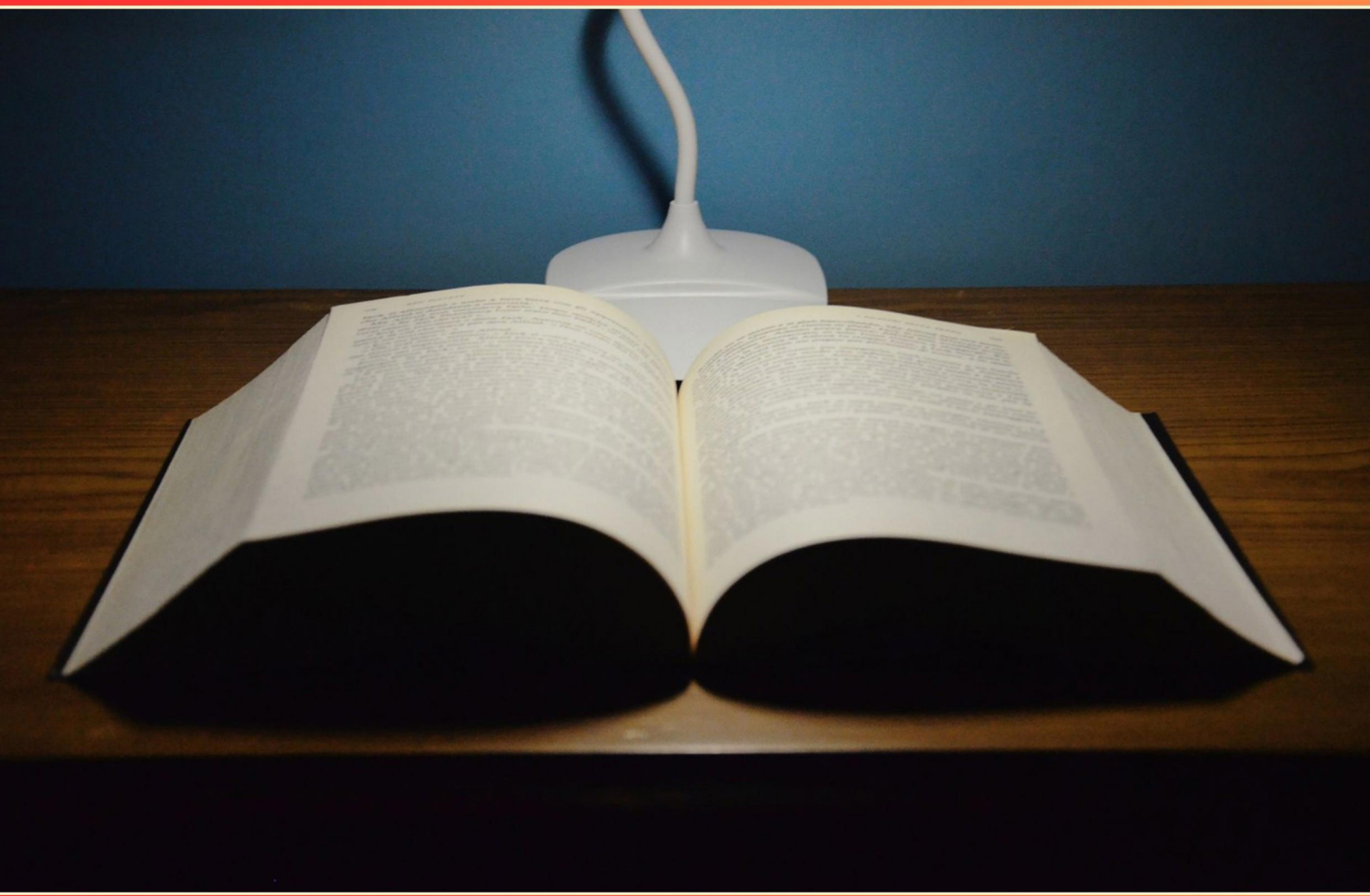
BASICS OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What is an acronym?

A. A word formed from the initial letters of each word in a phrase

B. A shortened form of a word

C. The main root word

D. The word part at end of root word

2. Which root means bone?

A. Arthr/o

B. Oste/o

C. Chondr/o

D. My/o

3. The prefix ex- means which?

A. External, Outward

B. Internal

C. Between

D. Near

4. Which term demonstrates the prefix 'eu-'?

A. Eupnea

B. Euclid

C. Eustachian

D. Europe

5. Which prefix would indicate something around or surrounding?

A. Peri-

B. Para-

C. Inter-

D. Intra-

6. Break down cardiomyopathy into its component parts and define each.

A. Cardi/o means Blood; My/o means Tissue; -pathy means Inflammation.

B. Cardi/o means Heart; My/o means Nerve; -pathy means Disease.

C. Cardi/o means Heart; My/o means Muscle; -pathy means Disease.

D. Cardi/o means Heart; My/o means Muscle; -itis means Disease.

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7. What is the meaning of the suffix '-itis'?

A. Inflammation

B. Growth

C. Disease

D. Condition

8. The suffix -edema means

A. swelling

B. study of

C. crushing

D. pain, suffering

9. Which concept is conveyed by macro-?

A. Large

B. Small

C. Ancient

D. Bright

10. The suffix -necrosis means

A. death

B. blood condition

C. swelling

D. pain, suffering

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is an acronym?

A. A word formed from the initial letters of each word in a phrase

B. A shortened form of a word

C. The main root word

D. The word part at end of root word

An acronym is a word created from the initial letters of the words in a phrase and is spoken as a single, pronounceable word. For example, NASA comes from National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and scuba comes from self-contained underwater breathing apparatus. This is different from simply shortening a word into an abbreviation, which isn't necessarily formed from the initial letters of a phrase. It also isn't about the root word or a suffix, which are parts of a word's structure rather than ways to form new words from multiple terms. Note that some letter-by-letter forms (like FBI) are read as individual letters and are called initialisms, not acronyms.

2. Which root means bone?

A. Arthr/o

B. Oste/o

C. Chondr/o

D. My/o

In medical terms, root words point to the body part involved. Oste/o means bone, as heard in words like osteoporosis, osteoblast, and osteopathy. The other roots refer to different tissues: arthr/o is joint, chondr/o is cartilage, and my/o is muscle. So the root that means bone is oste/o.

3. The prefix ex- means which?

A. External, Outward

B. Internal

C. Between

D. Near

Ex- is a Latin prefix that signals outward or outside. It shows movement away from the center or an exterior location, which is why it fits with External, Outward. In medical terms you'll see it in words like external (situated outside the body), exhale (to breathe out), and exocrine (secretion exiting onto a surface). The other ideas describe inside or separation between things, not outward as ex- does: internal means inside, inter- means between, and near is not conveyed by ex-. So the best match is External, Outward.

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4. Which term demonstrates the prefix 'eu-'?

A. Eupnea

B. Euclid

C. Eustachian

D. Europe

The prefix eu- means good, true, or normal. When attached to a root that denotes a process, it signals a normal or well condition. In eupnea, pnea means breathing, so eupnea literally describes normal breathing. That direct link between eu- and a medical root shows how the prefix modifies the meaning to "normal," which is exactly what the question is asking you to recognize. The other terms are not formed from a prefix + medical root in this sense. They are proper names or terms named after people (or places) rather than a prefix indicating a normal state. Eurclid and Europe come from historical names, and Eustachian is a person's name used in anatomy, not a constructed term using eu- plus a medical root.

5. Which prefix would indicate something around or surrounding?

A. Peri-

B. Para-

C. Inter-

D. Intra-

The main idea here is understanding how prefixes describe spatial relationships. peri- means around or surrounding something. That's why it's used for structures that envelop another part, like the pericardium around the heart or the periosteum around a bone. This sense of encircling matches the prompt asking for something around or surrounding. Other prefixes describe different relations: para- means beside or near, not encircling; inter- means between; intra- means within. So para- would indicate "near" rather than surrounding, inter- indicates the space between two things, and intra- indicates being inside something.

6. Break down cardiomyopathy into its component parts and define each.

A. Cardi/o means Blood; My/o means Tissue; -pathy means Inflammation.

B. Cardi/o means Heart; My/o means Nerve; -pathy means Disease.

C. Cardi/o means Heart; My/o means Muscle; -pathy means Disease.

D. Cardi/o means Heart; My/o means Muscle; -itis means Disease.

The main idea here is understanding medical word parts and what each piece contributes to the meaning. Cardi/o means heart, my/o means muscle (specifically the heart muscle in this context), and -pathy means disease or disorder. So cardiomyopathy literally means a disease of the heart muscle. The heart muscle is called the myocardium, so you can think of this as a disease of the myocardium. This option is correct because it uses heart for cardi/o, muscle for my/o, and disease for -pathy. The other choices mix up the meanings—for example, cardi/o as blood, my/o as nerve, or using -itis (inflammation) instead of -pathy (disease)—which makes them inaccurate.

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7. What is the meaning of the suffix '-itis'?

A. Inflammation

B. Growth

C. Disease

D. Condition

The suffix -itis signals inflammation of the target organ or tissue. When you see a term like gastritis, dermatitis, or tonsillitis, the ending tells you that those parts are inflamed. That makes -itis specifically about inflammation, not about growth, disease in general, or a broad condition. Growth is usually indicated by endings such as -plasia or -trophy, while disease or a general condition is often shown with endings like -osis, -pathy, or -ia. So the best interpretation of -itis is inflammation.

8. The suffix -edema means

A. swelling

B. study of

C. crushing

D. pain, suffering

In medical terms, the suffix -edema indicates swelling due to fluid buildup in tissues. This meaning is seen in terms like pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs) or peripheral edema (swelling in the limbs). It is not related to studying something (-ology), crushing (-tripsy or -clasis), or pain or suffering (-algia). So swelling is the correct meaning of -edema.

9. Which concept is conveyed by macro-?

A. Large

B. Small

C. Ancient

D. Bright

Macro- is the prefix that signals largeness in size. It shows up in terms like macroscopic (visible to the naked eye), macromolecule (a large molecule), and macroeconomics (the study of the economy on a large scale). So the concept conveyed by macro- is Large. The other ideas don't fit because micro- means small, paleo- means ancient, and brightness-related prefixes aren't indicated by macro-.

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10. The suffix -necrosis means

A. death

B. blood condition

C. swelling

D. pain, suffering

The suffix -necrosis denotes tissue death. It comes from Greek nekrosis, meaning dead tissue, and is used in medical terms to describe irreversible death of cells or tissue caused by injury, lack of blood supply, or infection. That's why the meaning is death. Other endings point to different concepts—-emia refers to blood, -edema to swelling, and -algia to pain—so they don't fit the idea of tissue dying. For example, necrosis can occur in heart tissue after a heart attack (coagulative necrosis) or in brain tissue after an injury, illustrating tissue death rather than something like a blood condition, swelling, or pain.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://basicsmedterms.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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