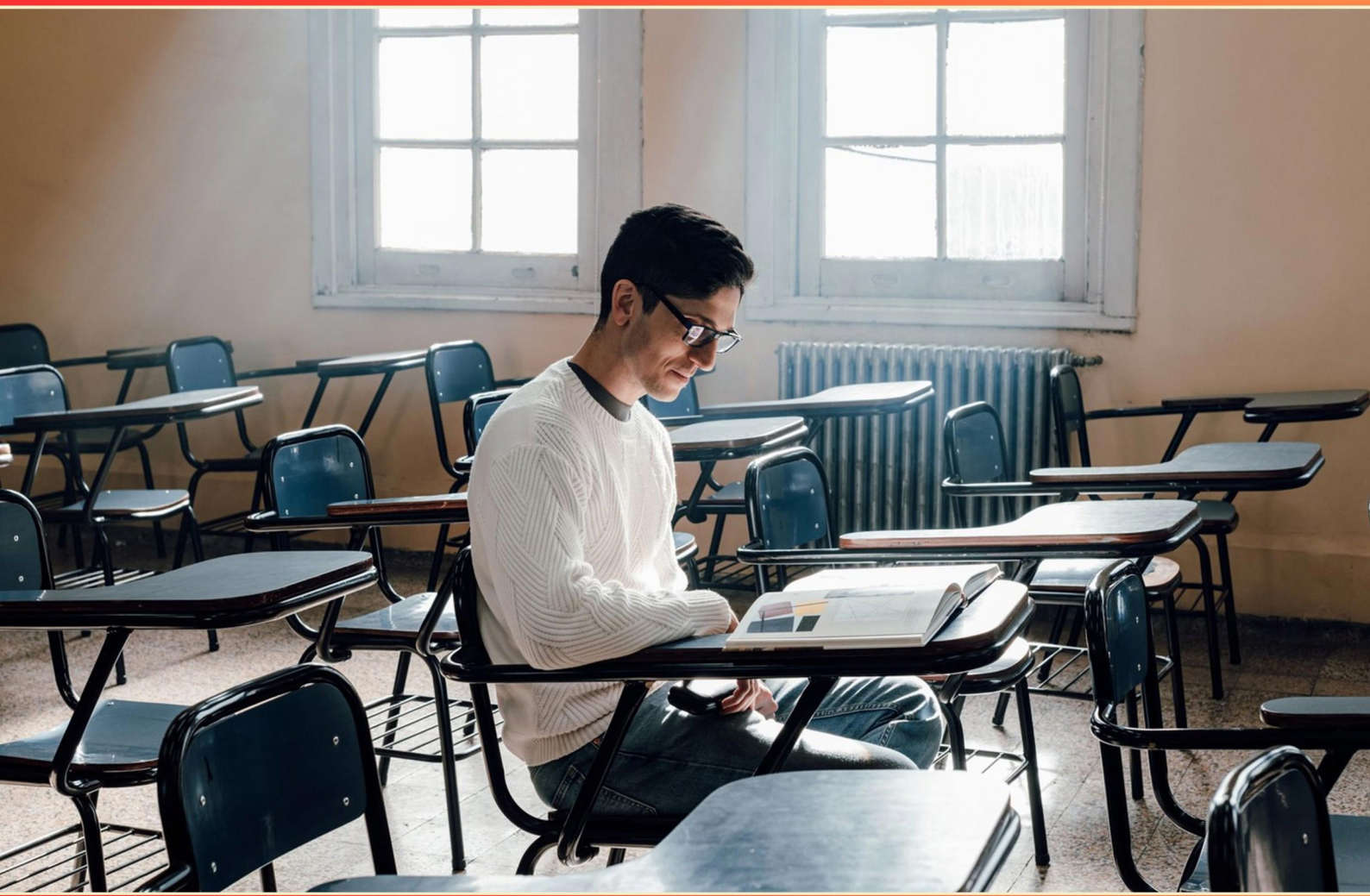
LEVEL 1 NURSING MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://lvl1nursingmedterms.examzify.com

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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. Hypothemia denotes what physiological condition?

A. Abnormal rising of blood pressure

B. Abnormal low blood sugar

C. Normal blood pressure

D. Abnormal lowering of blood pressure

2. The prefix Hemi- indicates which quantity?

A. Whole

B. Blood

C. Half

D. Stomach

3. Dementia is defined as what?

A. A generalized impairment of intellectual functioning that interferes with social functioning

B. Temporary forgetfulness due to stress

C. Progressive muscle weakness

D. Localized brain injury

4. CBC abbreviates which lab test?

A. Comprehensive metabolic panel

B. Cardiac enzyme test

C. Complete blood count

D. Liver function test

5. The prefix mono- means what?

A. One

B. Two

C. Many

D. First

6. The prefix nephro- refers to which organ?

A. Liver

B. Heart

C. Kidney

D. Lungs

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7. Indurated is best defined as?

A. An abnormally hard spot or place

B. A scar

C. A soft tissue

D. Inflamed area

8. Hypersomnolence is best defined as?

A. A sleep disorder of central nervous system origin characterized by prolonged nocturnal sleep and daytime drowsiness

B. Insomnia

C. Narcolepsy

D. Sleep apnea

9. The prefix Oto- refers to which organ?

A. Ear

B. Nose

C. Eye

D. Mouth

10. The prefix Pulmo- refers to which organ system?

A. Heart

B. Brain

C. Lung

D. Liver

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Hypothemia denotes what physiological condition?

A. Abnormal rising of blood pressure

B. Abnormal low blood sugar

C. Normal blood pressure

D. Abnormal lowering of blood pressure

Understanding prefixes helps you decode medical terms. The prefix hypo- means below or reduced. When a term combines hypo- with a body-state concept, it signals a decreased condition. Hypothemia isn't a standard term you'll see as often as hypotension, but the idea it suggests is a reduced state. Among the choices, the option that describes an abnormal decrease in a physiological parameter—lowered blood pressure—best fits this idea of a decreased state. The other options describe increases, a normal state, or a parameter unrelated to pressure, which don't align with the hypo- prefix's implication in this context.

2. The prefix Hemi- indicates which quantity?

A. Whole

B. Blood

C. Half

D. Stomach

Hemi- conveys half. This prefix shows up in terms like hemisphere or hemiparesis, where it refers to one half of a structure or to one side of the body. It's different from prefixes that mean whole (holo-/holo-), blood (hemo-/hema-), or stomach (gastr-). So the quantity indicated by hemi- is half.

3. Dementia is defined as what?

A. A generalized impairment of intellectual functioning that interferes with social functioning

B. Temporary forgetfulness due to stress

C. Progressive muscle weakness

D. Localized brain injury

Dementia is a generalized, chronic decline in cognitive functioning that affects multiple domains—memory, language, problem-solving, attention, and judgment—significantly interfering with daily living and social functioning. It's characterized by a progressive pattern, not a short-term or temporary lapse, so it's more than just forgetting things under stress. This differs from a localized brain injury or from reversible, non-cognitive issues like temporary forgetfulness or muscle weakness, which do not produce the broad, lasting impact on thinking and daily function that defines dementia.

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4. CBC abbreviates which lab test?

A. Comprehensive metabolic panel

B. Cardiac enzyme test

C. Complete blood count

D. Liver function test

CBC stands for Complete Blood Count. It's the basic blood test that measures the cells in your blood—red blood cells, white blood cells, hemoglobin, hematocrit, and platelets. This test gives a snapshot of your oxygen-carrying capacity, immune status, and blood-clotting potential, helping to identify anemia, infection, and bleeding risks. It's different from a comprehensive metabolic panel, which checks electrolytes, kidney and liver function, and glucose; it's not a cardiac enzyme test, which looks for enzymes released after heart injury; and it's not a liver function test, which focuses on liver enzymes and bilirubin.

5. The prefix mono- means what?

A. One

B. Two

C. Many

D. First

Mono- signals a single unit or one. In medical and nursing terms you'll see it in words like monocular (one eye), monoculture (a single type of organism grown), monosaccharide (one sugar unit), and monotherapy (one treatment). This prefix helps you infer meaning by focusing on the idea of "one." Other options would point to two (di- or bi-), many (poly-), or aren't standard prefixes for counting in this sense (first isn't a prefix used to denote order in medical terms). So the meaning of mono- is best understood as one.

6. The prefix nephro- refers to which organ?

A. Liver

B. Heart

C. Kidney

D. Lungs

Nephro- denotes the kidney. This prefix comes from the Greek nephros, meaning kidney, and appears in terms like nephrology (the study of kidneys), nephron (the kidney's functional unit), and nephritis (inflammation of the kidney). Because the question points to which organ this prefix is linked, the kidney is the correct organ. For contrast, the liver uses hepat- (as in hepatology), the heart uses cardio- (as in cardiology), and the lungs use pulmon- or pneumon- (as in pulmonology). A handy memory tip is to connect nephro- with nephron, reinforcing the kidney relationship.

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7. Indurated is best defined as?

A. An abnormally hard spot or place

B. A scar

C. A soft tissue

D. Inflamed area

Induration means an abnormally hard spot or area felt on palpation. That hard, firm quality is exactly what the term describes, which is why this description fits best when assessing tissue. In practice, you might describe a lump or region as indurated to signal that the tissue is unusually firm and may warrant further evaluation for causes like fibrosis, chronic inflammation, or malignancy. A scar, while it can be firm, is not defined by hardness itself. Soft tissue refers to nonfirm texture, which doesn't capture the sense of abnormal firmness. An inflamed area highlights redness, warmth, and swelling rather than the specific quality of being hard.

8. Hypersomnolence is best defined as?

A. A sleep disorder of central nervous system origin characterized by prolonged nocturnal sleep and daytime drowsiness

B. Insomnia

C. Narcolepsy

D. Sleep apnea

Hypersomnolence centers on excessive sleepiness that persists despite what should be adequate sleep, reflecting a central nervous system–based sleep disorder. The defining idea here is that a person can sleep for a long time or feel profoundly drowsy during the day, beyond what would be expected from normal variation in sleep needs. This sets it apart from other sleep problems: insomnia is trouble initiating or maintaining sleep, not simply lingering daytime sleepiness; narcolepsy involves sudden, irresistible sleep attacks (often with muscle weakness called cataplexy); and sleep apnea causes daytime sleepiness because sleep is repeatedly disrupted by breathing pauses during the night. So the best definition emphasizes CNS-origin excessive sleepiness with both prolonged night sleep and daytime drowsiness.

9. The prefix Oto- refers to which organ?

A. Ear

B. Nose

C. Eye

D. Mouth

Oto- is a prefix that signals the ear. When you see terms built with oto-, they pertain to ear or ear-related structures. For example, an otoscope is a tool used to examine the ear, otitis means inflammation of the ear, and otology is the field that studies ear disorders. Other facial areas use different prefixes—rhino- for the nose, ophthalm- or oculo- for the eye, and stomato- for the mouth—so recognizing oto- as ear helps you decode unfamiliar medical terms quickly.

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10. The prefix Pulmo- refers to which organ system?

A. Heart

B. Brain

C. Lung

D. Liver

Pulmo- denotes the lungs, which are the primary organs of the respiratory system. This prefix shows up in terms like pulmonary function, pulmonary artery, and pulmonology, all pointing to lung-related structures and diseases. So the organ system tied to this prefix is the respiratory system because the lungs are its central components and responsible for gas exchange during breathing. The other prefixes would refer to different organs—cardio- for the heart, encephal- or cerebr- for the brain, and hepat- for the liver—so they don't fit with Pulmo-.

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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://lvl1nursingmedterms.examzify.com

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

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