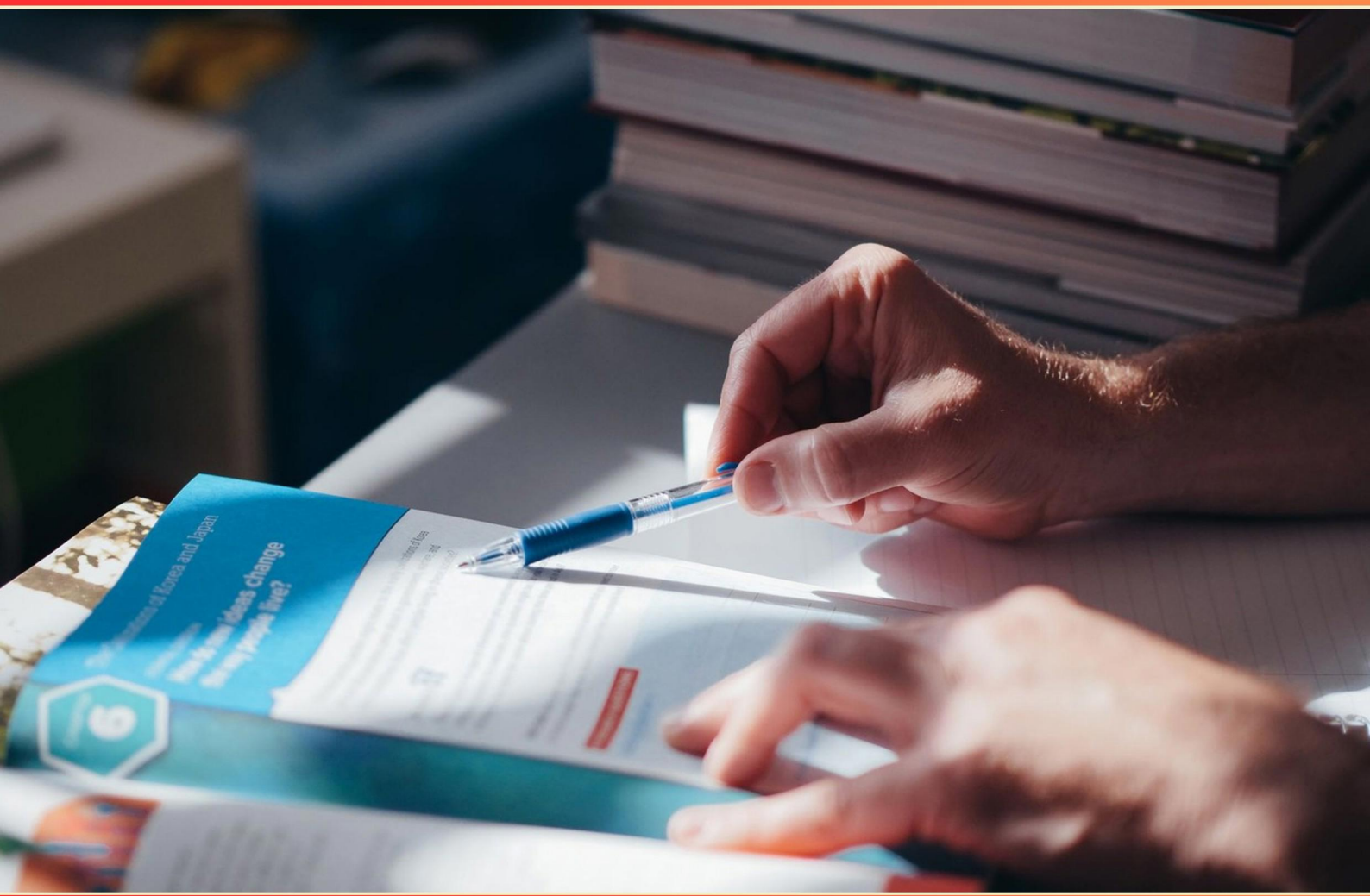
YOUSCIENCE MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Which term means pregnancy in the uterine tube?

A. Edematous
B. Efferent
C. Ectopic
D. Electrocardiogram

2. Which term describes blue skin due to lack of oxygen?

A. Cyanosis
B. Cystitis
C. Cyanoderma
D. Cribriform

3. Which term refers to the study of the male reproductive system?

A. Anesthesia
B. Andrology
C. Angiography
D. Andropathy

4. What term means 'pertaining to the heart'?

A. Cephalic
B. Cardiac
C. Catabolism
D. Carpals

5. Pertaining to the ribs?

A. Coronary
B. Costal
C. Collagen
D. Colonoscopy

6. Which term describes a condition describing a lack of red blood cells?

A. Anemia
B. Bleeding disorder
C. Polycythemia
D. Leukemia

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7. Which term describes increased development of the adrenal cortex?

A. Ambidextrous

B. Adrenocorticohyperplasia

C. Albuminuria

D. Adrenalectomy

8. During mitosis, which phase is characterized by the separation of sister chromatids?

A. Prophase

B. Metaphase

C. Anaphase

D. Telophase

9. Which term means able to use both hands?

A. Ambidextrous

B. Amenorrhea

C. Albuminuria

D. Afferent

10. Which term refers to arteries supplying the heart?

A. Costal

B. Colostomy

C. Coronary

D. Colonoscopy

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term means pregnancy in the uterine tube?

A. Edematous

B. Efferent

C. Ectopic

D. Electrocardiogram

Pregnancy in the uterine tube is described by the term ectopic. Here, "ectopic" signals that something is occurring in the wrong place, specifically implantation outside the normal uterine cavity. An ectopic pregnancy most often occurs in the fallopian tube, though it can occur in other locations as well. This makes ectopic the precise label for a tubal pregnancy. The other terms refer to unrelated ideas: edematous means swollen with fluid, efferent means carrying away, and electrocardiogram is a test that records heart electrical activity.

2. Which term describes blue skin due to lack of oxygen?

A. Cyanosis

B. Cystitis

C. Cyanoderma

D. Cribriform

Blue skin from not enough oxygen is called cyanosis. This happens when hemoglobin is highly deoxygenated, giving blood a darker blue hue, which becomes visible in the skin and mucous membranes, especially in the lips, tongue, and nail beds. There are two main forms: central cyanosis, reflecting poor oxygenation in the lungs or heart, and peripheral cyanosis, due to reduced blood flow or cold exposure. The term comes from cyan- (blue) and -osis (a condition). The other terms refer to different things—cystitis is a bladder infection, cribriform means sieve-like, and cyanoderma is not the standard term used for this skin change.

3. Which term refers to the study of the male reproductive system?

A. Anesthesia

B. Andrology

C. Angiography

D. Andropathy

The study of the male reproductive system is andrology. Andrology is the medical specialty that focuses on male health, including fertility, sexual function, and disorders of the male reproductive system. It's different from anesthesia, which deals with managing anesthesia during procedures; angiography, which is imaging of blood vessels; and andropathy, which refers to diseases or conditions affecting men rather than the field that studies male reproductive health. So andrology is the best fit because it specifically denotes the study of male reproductive health and related functions.

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4. What term means 'pertaining to the heart'?

A. Cephalic

B. Cardiac

C. Catabolism

D. Carpals

The idea is how medical terms signal a relation to a body part by combining a root with a suffix. The root cardi- comes from the heart, and the suffix -ac means pertaining to. Put together, cardiac means pertaining to the heart. That's why it's the correct term. The other options don't fit: cephalic relates to the head, catabolism is the breakdown of substances, and carpal refers to the wrist bones. So cardiac precisely describes something connected to the heart.

5. Pertaining to the ribs?

A. Coronary

B. Costal

C. Collagen

D. Colonoscopy

The word that means pertaining to the ribs is costal. It comes from the Latin costa, meaning rib, so when you see something described as costal, it is related to the ribs (for example, intercostal muscles lie between the ribs, and costal cartilage connects ribs to the sternum). The other terms don't fit this specific meaning: coronary relates to the heart or, in some uses, a crown-like shape; collagen is a major structural protein; and colonoscopy is a procedure to examine the colon.

6. Which term describes a condition describing a lack of red blood cells?

A. Anemia

B. Bleeding disorder

C. Polycythemia

D. Leukemia

Anemia is the term used when the body doesn't have enough red blood cells or enough hemoglobin to carry oxygen efficiently. Red blood cells are what shuttle oxygen from the lungs to tissues throughout the body, so a shortage means tissues can't get the oxygen they need, leading to fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath. This description directly captures a deficiency of red blood cells, which is why it is the best fit for "a lack of red blood cells." The other terms describe different issues: a bleeding disorder refers to problems with clotting and excessive bleeding, not a low red blood cell count; polycythemia means there are too many red blood cells; leukemia is a cancer of white blood cells.

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7. Which term describes increased development of the adrenal cortex?

A. Ambidextrous

B. Adrenocorticohyperplasia

C. Albuminuria

D. Adrenalectomy

In medical terms, hyperplasia means an increase in the number of cells, leading to tissue or organ enlargement. When this growth involves the adrenal cortex, the term combines adreno-/adrenal (relating to the adrenal gland) with cortic/o (cortex) and hyperplasia (increased development). Put together, adrenocorticohyperplasia literally describes increased development of the adrenal cortex. The other terms don't fit because they describe completely different things: ambidextrous refers to using both hands with equal skill; albuminuria means albumin in the urine (a kidney issue); adrenalectomy is the surgical removal of the adrenal gland.

8. During mitosis, which phase is characterized by the separation of sister chromatids?

A. Prophase

B. Metaphase

C. Anaphase

D. Telophase

The separation of sister chromatids occurs during anaphase. At this stage, the cohesin proteins that hold the sister chromatids together are cleaved, allowing the chromatids to part ways. Kinetochore microtubules attached to the chromatids shorten, pulling each chromatid toward opposite poles, while nonkinetochore microtubules push the poles further apart. This movement ensures that each new daughter cell will receive an identical set of chromosomes. Before this, chromosomes condense in prophase and align at the center of the cell in metaphase; afterward, in telophase, the chromosomes arrive at the poles and the nuclear envelope begins to reform.

9. Which term means able to use both hands?

A. Ambidextrous

B. Amenorrhea

C. Albuminuria

D. Afferent

The main idea here is knowing a term that describes using both hands. Ambidextrous is the best fit because it means able to use either hand with equal skill. The word combines ambi-, meaning both, with dextr-, meaning right-handed or toward the right, highlighting the ability with both hands. The other terms point to entirely different medical concepts: amenorrhea is the absence of menstrual periods, albuminuria is the presence of albumin in the urine, and afferent refers to carrying toward a center (as in nerves or blood vessels). So ambidextrous specifically captures the notion of using both hands.

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10. Which term refers to arteries supplying the heart?

A. Costal

B. Colostomy

C. Coronary

D. Colonoscopy

Coronary arteries are the vessels that supply the heart muscle with blood. They originate from the aorta and branch to form the left and right coronary arteries, delivering oxygen and nutrients to keep the myocardium functioning. The word coronary comes from a root meaning crown, reflecting how these arteries encircle the heart like a crown. The other terms describe different body parts or procedures: costal relates to the ribs, while colostomy and colonoscopy involve the colon and digestive tract. That's why coronary is the term that refers to arteries supplying the heart.

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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://yousciencemedicalterms.examzify.com

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

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