

AMCI Introduction to Medical Terminology for I2MC Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What organ is indicated by the prefix CHOLECYST/O?**
 - A. Gallbladder**
 - B. Stomach**
 - C. Intestine**
 - D. Pancreas**

- 2. Inguinal refers to which region?**
 - A. Groin**
 - B. Crural**
 - C. Tarsal**
 - D. Phalanges**

- 3. In Latin, neuter nouns ending in -um form their plurals with which ending?**
 - A. a**
 - B. ae**
 - C. i**
 - D. es**

- 4. Gynecology is the study of what?**
 - A. The female reproductive system**
 - B. Heart**
 - C. Nervous system**
 - D. Bones**

- 5. Which term describes a structure farther from the trunk or point of origin?**
 - A. Distal**
 - B. Proximal**
 - C. Medial**
 - D. Lateral**

- 6. What does the prefix TRANS- mean?**
 - A. Across**
 - B. Under**
 - C. Through**
 - D. Within**

- 7. Which term denotes an irregular heart rhythm?**
- A. ARRHYTHMIA**
 - B. ISCHEMIA**
 - C. DYSRHYTHMIA**
 - D. PHLEBOTOMIST**
- 8. Which standalone word means HALF?**
- A. HALF**
 - B. HEMI-**
 - C. SEMI-**
 - D. SEMICOLON**
- 9. The right iliac region is located at the top of the hip bone on which side?**
- A. Left iliac region**
 - B. Right iliac region**
 - C. Epigastric region**
 - D. Umbilical region**
- 10. What does the suffix -OID mean?**
- A. Resembling**
 - B. Disease**
 - C. Tumor**
 - D. Break**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What organ is indicated by the prefix CHOLECYST/O?

- A. Gallbladder**
- B. Stomach**
- C. Intestine**
- D. Pancreas**

Combining forms in medical terminology point to a specific organ by linking word parts that describe it. CHOLECYST/O breaks down into chole- (bile) and cyst/o (bladder or sac), which together designate the gallbladder—the sac that stores bile produced by the liver. Bile helps digest fats, and the gallbladder's role is to store and concentrate it until needed. Other organs use different combining forms: gastr/o refers to the stomach, enter/o to the intestines, and pancreat/o to the pancreas. Because CHOLECYST/O specifically refers to the gallbladder, it identifies that organ.

2. Inguinal refers to which region?

- A. Groin**
- B. Crural**
- C. Tarsal**
- D. Phalanges**

Inguinal designates the groin region—the area where the abdomen meets the thigh. This term is used for structures like the inguinal canal and is commonly heard in contexts such as inguinal hernias. The other terms point to different areas: crural refers to the leg, tarsal to the ankle bones, and phalanges to the bones of the fingers or toes. So inguinal specifically means the groin.

3. In Latin, neuter nouns ending in -um form their plurals with which ending?

- A. a**
- B. ae**
- C. i**
- D. es**

Neuter nouns ending in -um belong to the second declension, and in the plural they take -a in both the nominative and accusative. This pattern—singular -um, plural -a—is a hallmark of these neuter nouns. For example, bellum (war) becomes bella in both the nominative and accusative plural. The other endings listed belong to different declensions or gender patterns, so they don't fit this neuter -um plural rule.

4. Gynecology is the study of what?

- A. The female reproductive system**
- B. Heart**
- C. Nervous system**
- D. Bones**

Gynecology centers on the female reproductive system—the organs involved in reproduction such as the uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes, and vagina, along with related structures and conditions like menstrual disorders, contraception, and menopause. It's distinct from obstetrics, which focuses on pregnancy and childbirth. The heart is studied in cardiology, the nervous system in neurology, and the bones in orthopedics, so those options refer to different medical fields.

5. Which term describes a structure farther from the trunk or point of origin?

- A. Distal**
- B. Proximal**
- C. Medial**
- D. Lateral**

Distal describes a structure that is farther from the trunk or origin. This is how we talk about locations along limbs: the fingers are distal to the elbow, and the hand is distal to the forearm's point near the elbow. Proximal means closer to the trunk. Medial and lateral refer to position relative to the body's midline, not distance from the trunk. So, the term that fits "farther from the trunk" is distal.

6. What does the prefix TRANS- mean?

- A. Across**
- B. Under**
- C. Through**
- D. Within**

Trans- signals moving from one side to another or crossing a boundary. In medical terms you see it to mean across, as in transdermal (across the skin) or transverse (running across). That broad, general sense is why Across is the best answer. Prefixes like sub- mean under and intra- mean within, which don't fit this idea of moving across. Trans- can sometimes be read as through in some terms, but the common teaching emphasizes the idea of across as the core meaning.

7. Which term denotes an irregular heart rhythm?

- A. ARRHYTHMIA**
- B. ISCHEMIA**
- C. DYSRHYTHMIA**
- D. PHLEBOTOMIST**

An irregular heart rhythm is described by the term arrhythmia. Arrhythmia means any deviation from the heart's normal, regular rhythm, which is controlled by electrical impulses that coordinate the heartbeat. When those impulses cause the beat to be irregular, too fast, or too slow, we call it an arrhythmia. Dysrhythmia is a related term that can be used to mean an abnormal rhythm, but arrhythmia is the more widely used and recognized term in medical terminology and exams. Ischemia refers to reduced blood flow to tissue, and a phlebotomist is a person who draws blood, neither of which describe rhythm.

8. Which standalone word means HALF?

- A. HALF**
- B. HEMI-**
- C. SEMI-**
- D. SEMICOLON**

Standalone word vs prefixes meaning half. HALF is an ordinary English word that can stand alone and literally means one of two equal parts. The other two are combining forms: hemi- and semi- both mean half, but they must attach to another word to form a term (for example, hemiplegia, semicircular). SEMICOLON is punctuation and has no meaning related to half. Since the prompt asks for a word that can stand alone and means half, HALF is the correct choice.

9. The right iliac region is located at the top of the hip bone on which side?

- A. Left iliac region**
- B. Right iliac region**
- C. Epigastric region**
- D. Umbilical region**

The right iliac region is the lower-right portion of the abdomen, located over the right hip bone (iliac crest) and toward the groin. It sits on the right side of the body, below the umbilical region.

10. What does the suffix -OID mean?

A. Resembling

B. Disease

C. Tumor

D. Break

The suffix -oid means resembling or like. In medical terms, it's used to show that something has a form or character similar to what the base word describes. For example, humanoid means human-like, asteroid means star-like, and spheroid means sphere-shaped. So this ending is all about likeness, not about being a disease, a tumor, or something that involves breaking. Those ideas would come from other word parts: disease or inflammation would use endings like -itis or -osis, tumor is often -oma, and a breaking action would use different roots or suffixes such as -clasia or -lysis.

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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://amciintrotomedtermsfori2mc.examzify.com>

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

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