

Briggs Bridging the Gap (BTG) Medical Interpreter Training 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. The prefix Encephal- refers to which organ?**
 - A. Heart**
 - B. Brain**
 - C. Lung**
 - D. Kidney**

- 2. The suffix -megaly indicates which concept?**
 - A. Inflammation**
 - B. Wasting**
 - C. Enlargement**
 - D. Healing**

- 3. Which gland produces adrenaline and helps regulate blood pressure and salt balance, and is located in the torso?**
 - A. Nervous System**
 - B. Ovaries**
 - C. Skin System**
 - D. Adrenal Gland**

- 4. Which of the following is NOT included in the endocrine gland system?**
 - A. Thyroid Gland**
 - B. Pancreas**
 - C. Heart**
 - D. Ovaries**

- 5. The root lacrim- is associated with which secretion?**
 - A. Sweat**
 - B. Urine**
 - C. Mucus**
 - D. Tears**

- 6. Which gland produces adrenaline and helps regulate blood pressure and salt levels?**
- A. Ovaries**
 - B. Nervous System**
 - C. Adrenal Gland**
 - D. Musculoskeletal System**
- 7. Which of the following is NOT listed as part of the digestive system in the content?**
- A. Mouth**
 - B. Heart**
 - C. Stomach**
 - D. Small intestine**
- 8. Which prefix means "backwards"?**
- A. Before, for, an account of**
 - B. One**
 - C. Under**
 - D. Backwards**
- 9. The morpheme -megaly indicates which concept?**
- A. Infection**
 - B. Pain**
 - C. Enlargement**
 - D. Growth**
- 10. Which part of the nervous system carries signals from the brain to muscles and glands (the nerves outside the brain and spinal cord)?**
- A. Central Nervous System**
 - B. Nervous System**
 - C. Peripheral Nervous System**
 - D. Endocrine System**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The prefix Encephal- refers to which organ?

- A. Heart
- B. Brain**
- C. Lung
- D. Kidney

Encephal- designates the brain in medical terms. You'll see this prefix in words like encephalitis (inflammation of the brain) and encephalopathy (a brain disorder), where it signals brain involvement. It's easy to mix this up with prefixes for other organs, but those use different roots: the heart uses cardi- or cardio-, the lungs use pulmon- or pneum-, and the kidneys use nephr- or ren-. Because encephal- always points to the brain, the organ referred to by this prefix is the brain.

2. The suffix -megaly indicates which concept?

- A. Inflammation
- B. Wasting
- C. Enlargement**
- D. Healing

The suffix -megaly denotes enlargement of an organ or body part. When attached to the name of an organ, it tells you the organ is larger than normal, often due to disease or abnormal growth. For example, hepatomegaly means an enlarged liver, and cardiomegaly means an enlarged heart. This is distinct from inflammation (-itis), wasting or atrophy (-trophy or -atrophy), or healing processes, which are not indicated by -megaly. So the correct concept is enlargement.

3. Which gland produces adrenaline and helps regulate blood pressure and salt balance, and is located in the torso?

- A. Nervous System
- B. Ovaries
- C. Skin System
- D. Adrenal Gland**

Adrenal glands sit atop the kidneys in the torso. The adrenal medulla releases adrenaline (epinephrine) in response to stress, which powers the fight-or-flight response by raising heart rate and blood pressure. The adrenal cortex also produces hormones like aldosterone that regulate salt and water balance, helping maintain blood pressure. So this gland is responsible for both adrenaline production and helping regulate blood pressure and salt balance. The nervous system isn't a gland, ovaries produce reproductive hormones, and the skin system isn't involved in adrenaline production.

4. Which of the following is NOT included in the endocrine gland system?

- A. Thyroid Gland**
- B. Pancreas**
- C. Heart**
- D. Ovaries**

The endocrine system is made up of glands that secrete hormones directly into the bloodstream to regulate distant targets. The thyroid gland, the pancreas, and the ovaries are classic endocrine glands with well-known hormonal outputs (thyroid hormones, insulin and glucagon, estrogen/progesterone, respectively). The heart, while it can release hormones like atrial natriuretic peptide and B-type natriuretic peptide in response to stretch, is primarily a muscular pump and not considered an endocrine gland. Its hormonal outputs exist, but they don't redefine the heart as part of the endocrine gland system. So the heart is not included in the endocrine glands.

5. The root lacrim- is associated with which secretion?

- A. Sweat**
- B. Urine**
- C. Mucus**
- D. Tears**

Lacrim- comes from the word for tear, and it appears in medical terms related to tear production and drainage (for example, lacrimal gland, lacrimation). So the secretion tied to this root is tears—the watery fluid that lubricates and protects the eye. Sweat uses the root sudor- or sudoriferous terms, urine relates to ur- or renal terms, and mucus uses muc- or related roots, none of which connect to lacrim-.

6. Which gland produces adrenaline and helps regulate blood pressure and salt levels?

- A. Ovaries**
- B. Nervous System**
- C. Adrenal Gland**
- D. Musculoskeletal System**

Adrenal glands sit on top of the kidneys and handle hormone production that controls stress responses and fluid balance. The inner part releases adrenaline (epinephrine), which raises heart rate and adjusts blood vessel tone to help regulate blood pressure. The outer part produces aldosterone, which improves sodium reabsorption in the kidneys, influencing blood volume and salt levels. This combination directly links adrenaline production with regulation of blood pressure and salt balance. Ovaries make sex hormones, the nervous system isn't a gland that produces adrenaline, and the musculoskeletal system doesn't produce hormones.

7. Which of the following is NOT listed as part of the digestive system in the content?

- A. Mouth
- B. Heart**
- C. Stomach
- D. Small intestine

Digestive system organs directly handle breaking down food and absorbing nutrients. The mouth is where digestion begins with chewing and saliva. The stomach churns and mixes food with acid, starting protein digestion. The small intestine is where most of the digestion and nutrient absorption occurs. The heart is a muscular pump that circulates blood and is part of the circulatory system, not the digestive tract. It supports digestion by delivering blood to digestive organs, but it isn't itself a digestive organ, so it wouldn't be listed as part of the digestive system. That's why the heart is the best choice.

8. Which prefix means "backwards"?

- A. Before, for, an account of
- B. One
- C. Under
- D. Backwards**

Understanding prefixes involves seeing how they convey direction or relation. When a prefix is said to mean backwards, it should clearly indicate moving in reverse or behind in time or space. The best choice is the one that literally carries the meaning backwards itself. That option directly signals the sense required by the question, so it aligns most closely with what the prompt is asking. The other options point to different ideas: one relates to numerical sense (one), another to position beneath (under), and the remaining choice groups senses like before, for, and an account of, which don't specifically denote backwards. While in real vocabulary you might think of a standard prefix for backwards such as retro-, the prompt's form makes the option that states backwards the most appropriate pick.

9. The morpheme -megaly indicates which concept?

- A. Infection
- B. Pain
- C. Enlargement**
- D. Growth

The main idea is that the suffix -megaly signals enlargement of an organ or body part. It's used by attaching to the name of the structure to indicate it is enlarged, as in hepatomegaly (liver enlarged), cardiomegaly (heart enlarged), or splenomegaly (spleen enlarged). This suffix does not denote infection (that's usually -itis) or pain (that's -algia). While growth is a general term for size increase, -megaly specifically denotes enlargement of a particular organ or structure.

10. Which part of the nervous system carries signals from the brain to muscles and glands (the nerves outside the brain and spinal cord)?

A. Central Nervous System

B. Nervous System

C. Peripheral Nervous System

D. Endocrine System

Signals from the brain to muscles and glands travel through the Peripheral Nervous System, the network of nerves outside the brain and spinal cord. The CNS (brain and spinal cord) processes commands and then the PNS carries those motor signals to skeletal muscles and to glands (via somatic and autonomic nerves). The endocrine system is separate, using hormones rather than nerves to communicate.

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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://briggsbtgmedicalinterpretertraining.examzify.com>

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

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