

CPCT MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

MEDICAL
RESEARCH

**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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 abbreviation ABDOMINAL corresponds to which body region?
 - A. Abdominal region
 - B. Abdomen
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Colon
2. RETRO- conveys what direction or position?
 - A. Behind
 - B. In front of
 - C. Across
 - D. Inside
3. Which abbreviation is used to indicate range of motion?
 - A. Range of Motion
 - B. Return of Movement
 - C. ROM
 - D. Rate of Movement
4. The term OTOMY denotes which definition?
 - A. Cutting into
 - B. Instrumental view of
 - C. Excision, removal
 - D. Flow, discharge
5. BX stands for which medical procedure?
 - A. cancer
 - B. cerebrovascular accident
 - C. biopsy
 - D. body mass index
6. GLUC means what?
 - A. Sugar
 - B. Protein
 - C. Fat
 - D. Salt

7. Which term means fear?

- A. Phobia
- B. Plasis
- C. Paresis
- D. Penia

8. LEV stands for?

- A. To the right
- B. To the left
- C. Up
- D. Down

9. The prefix meaning without is which option?

- A. AD-
- B. AB-
- C. A- or AN
- D. THERM

10. What does VAS stand for?

- A. Blood vessel
- B. Vessel
- C. Heart
- D. Vein

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The abbreviation ABDOMINAL corresponds to which body region?

- A. Abdominal region
- B. Abdomen**
- C. Stomach
- D. Colon

Abdominal is an adjective that describes something related to the abdomen, which is the body region itself. When you map this adjective to the actual region name, the correct noun form is the abdomen. The stomach and colon are organs located inside that area, not the region's name itself, so they aren't the right match. Hence, the body region represented by the abbreviation is the abdomen.

2. RETRO- conveys what direction or position?

- A. Behind**
- B. In front of
- C. Across
- D. Inside

RETRO- signals backward in direction or position, meaning behind something or looking back in time. It comes from Latin retro meaning behind. That's why it describes being behind or toward the back, as in retroperitoneal (behind the peritoneum) or retrospective (looking back in time). The other directions are conveyed by different prefixes—front of would use a prefix like anterior or pro-, across uses trans-, and inside uses intra- or endo—so they don't fit retro-'s sense of behind.

3. Which abbreviation is used to indicate range of motion?

- A. Range of Motion
- B. Return of Movement
- C. ROM**
- D. Rate of Movement

The abbreviation used to indicate range of motion is ROM. This shorthand is standard in medical records, therapy notes, and exams to quickly convey how far a joint can move, covering directions like flexion, extension, abduction, and rotation. It can describe active movement by the patient or passive movement performed by a clinician, often recorded with a measurement in degrees using a goniometer. The other phrases aren't the established abbreviation for this concept—"Range of Motion" is the full words, while "Return of Movement" and "Rate of Movement" refer to different ideas (recovery phrasing and speed, respectively) and aren't used as the standard label for this measurement.

4. The term OTOMY denotes which definition?

- A. Cutting into
- B. Instrumental view of
- C. Excision, removal
- D. Flow, discharge

OTOMY denotes a surgical incision into a body part. This suffix signals that the procedure involves cutting to access or open the structure, rather than removing tissue or creating an opening to the outside. For example, a craniotomy is an incision into the skull, a thoracotomy into the chest, and a laryngotomy into the larynx. This is different from removal, which uses -ectomy (like appendectomy), or from terms that mean making an opening to the exterior or to another space (such as -ostomy) or viewing with an instrument (such as -oscopy).

5. BX stands for which medical procedure?

- A. cancer
- B. cerebrovascular accident
- C. biopsy
- D. body mass index

BX is the common shorthand for biopsy, the procedure in which a sample of tissue is taken for microscopic examination to diagnose disease. A biopsy provides the actual tissue evidence doctors use to confirm conditions like cancer, infections, or inflammatory processes, and it helps determine the exact type and aggressiveness of a lesion. Although a biopsy is often performed when cancer is suspected, the term itself refers to the tissue-sampling procedure, not the disease outcome. This abbreviation isn't used for cancer as a disease name, for a stroke (cerebrovascular accident), or for body mass index; those concepts have different meanings and common terms or abbreviations.

6. GLUC means what?

- A. Sugar
- B. Protein
- C. Fat
- D. Salt

GLUC- means sugar. In medical terminology this root signals a relationship to sugar, which shows up in terms like glucose (a simple sugar), hypoglycemia (low blood sugar), and glucagon (a hormone that raises blood sugar). That's why sugar is the best fit. Proteins, fats, and salts are indicated by different roots or terms (prote- or amino- for proteins, lip- or fat- for fats, and minerals or sodium-related roots for salts), so they aren't connected to GLUC-.

7. Which term means fear?

- A. Phobia**
- B. Plasis
- C. Paresis
- D. Penia

Fear is expressed in medical terminology by the suffix -phobia, from the Greek root phobos meaning fear. So phobia itself denotes fear and is used to name specific fears (like acrophobia for heights, arachnophobia for spiders). The other terms point to different concepts: plasis refers to formation or development, paresis means weakness or partial paralysis, and penia denotes deficiency or lack. Therefore, phobia is the term that means fear.

8. LEV stands for?

- A. To the right
- B. To the left**
- C. Up
- D. Down

The concept being tested is how directional abbreviations indicate body orientation. LEV is used to point to the left side of the body. In medical notes, imaging, and procedures, concise direction cues help everyone understand which side is being referred to, so LEV specifically means "to the left." The other directions—right, up, and down—have different standard abbreviations, so LEV isn't used for those.

9. The prefix meaning without is which option?

- A. AD-
- B. AB-
- C. A- or AN**
- D. THERM

The idea being tested is how prefixes convey absence or lack in medical terms. The prefix meaning without is a- or an-, used to indicate "not having" or "without." Its form changes to ease pronunciation: a- before a consonant, an- before a vowel. Examples show the meaning clearly: anesthesia (without sensation), amorphous (without form), anhydrous (without water). In contrast, prefixes like ad- signify toward, ab- means away from, and therm- is a root meaning heat, not a prefix denoting absence.

10. What does VAS stand for?

- A. Blood vessel
- B. Vessel**
- C. Heart
- D. Vein

VAS is built from the root vas-, which means vessel. In medical terminology, this root refers to any vessel in the body that carries fluids, not a specific kind. So the expansion that fits best is vessel, the general term for any hollow tube like arteries, veins, or ducts. Saying blood vessel would be narrowing it to one type, and heart or vein would use different roots (cardi- for heart, specific vein terminology for veins). The idea is to recognize vas- as indicating a vessel in general, which is why vessel is the correct expansion.

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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://cpctmedterms.examzify.com>

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

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