

HOSA MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://hosamedicalterminology.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.

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. Which prefix denotes tissue or flesh?**
 - A. Neuro-
 - B. Hemo-
 - C. Sarc-
 - D. Gastro-
- 2. What does the prefix "meta-" signify in medical terminology?**
 - A. After
 - B. New
 - C. Inflammation
 - D. Within
- 3. What does the term "visceral" pertain to?**
 - A. External body parts
 - B. Internal organs
 - C. Skin tissues
 - D. Muscle tissues
- 4. What is the purpose of a chest radiograph?**
 - A. To evaluate the digestive system
 - B. To evaluate the lungs and heart
 - C. To assess bone density
 - D. To examine the brain
- 5. What type of tissue is affected by squamous cell carcinoma?**
 - A. Nervous tissue
 - B. Muscle tissue
 - C. Epithelial tissue
 - D. Connective tissue
- 6. What are renal calculi commonly referred to as?**
 - A. Kidney stones
 - B. Bladder infections
 - C. Kidney damage
 - D. Urinary obstructions

- 7. What does the suffix '-ia' indicate in a medical context?**
- A. Pertaining to
 - B. Diseased state or condition of
 - C. Instrument used to measure
 - D. Surgical puncture to remove fluid
- 8. In medical terminology, suffixes like "-osis" are used to denote what?**
- A. A normal state or quality
 - B. A process or disease
 - C. An instrumental procedure
 - D. An invasive action
- 9. Which term in medical terminology indicates a position at the back of the body?**
- A. Dors
 - B. Ventr
 - C. Infer
 - D. Later
- 10. In medical terminology, what does the suffix "-itis" typically refer to?**
- A. Inflammation
 - B. Pertaining to
 - C. Vein
 - D. Many

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which prefix denotes tissue or flesh?

- A. Neuro-
- B. Hemo-
- C. Sarc-**
- D. Gastro-

The prefix "sarc-" is derived from the Greek word "sarkos," which means flesh or tissue. This prefix is commonly used in medical terminology to refer to muscular or fleshy tissue. For example, in terms such as "sarcoma," which is a type of cancer arising from connective tissues, or "sarcopenia," which refers to the loss of muscle mass, strength, and function that comes with aging. The other prefixes, while they refer to different aspects of anatomy or biology, do not pertain to tissue or flesh. "Neuro-" relates to nerves or the nervous system, "hemo-" refers to blood, and "gastro-" pertains to the stomach. Understanding the meanings of these prefixes helps in grasping the context and significance of various medical terms.

2. What does the prefix "meta-" signify in medical terminology?

- A. After**
- B. New
- C. Inflammation
- D. Within

The prefix "meta-" in medical terminology signifies a sense of "after" or "beyond." This prefix is often used to describe a change or transition that occurs following a specific event or condition. For example, in the context of cancer, "metastasis" refers to the process by which cancer cells spread from the original tumor to other parts of the body, indicating that these changes happen after the primary tumor has formed. While "new," "inflammation," and "within" may relate to other prefixes or medical concepts, they do not capture the specific meaning of "meta-" as it pertains to indicating something that occurs subsequently or in a more advanced state. Understanding the usage of "meta-" can help in decoding various medical terms that involve progression or change over time.

3. What does the term "visceral" pertain to?

- A. External body parts
- B. Internal organs**
- C. Skin tissues
- D. Muscle tissues

The term "visceral" specifically refers to the internal organs of the body, particularly those located within the main cavities such as the abdomen (e.g., the stomach, liver, intestines) and the thorax (e.g., the heart and lungs). This term originates from the Latin word "viscera," which means "internal organs." In medical terminology, distinguishing between visceral and other types of tissues or body parts is crucial for understanding anatomy and the relationships between different systems in the body. While external body parts, skin tissues, and muscle tissues involve different aspects of body structure and function, "visceral" relates directly to the complex and vital organs that perform essential physiological roles, such as digestion, respiration, and circulation. Understanding this distinction helps in various medical contexts, including pathology, surgery, and treatment planning.

4. What is the purpose of a chest radiograph?

- A. To evaluate the digestive system
- B. To evaluate the lungs and heart**
- C. To assess bone density
- D. To examine the brain

A chest radiograph, commonly known as a chest X-ray, is primarily used to evaluate the lungs and heart. This imaging technique allows healthcare professionals to look for a variety of conditions related to these vital organs. By using radiation to capture an image, chest radiographs can help identify issues such as pneumonia, lung tumors, heart enlargement, fluid around the heart, and other abnormalities that may affect breathing or cardiovascular function. The other choices focus on areas unrelated to the purpose of a chest radiograph: evaluating the digestive system pertains to different imaging types such as abdominal X-rays or ultrasounds; assessing bone density typically requires specialized tests called DEXA scans; and examining the brain involves imaging techniques like CT scans or MRIs, which are not related to chest radiographs. Thus, the correct response highlights the specific and important role of chest radiographs in diagnosing conditions related to the respiratory and cardiovascular systems.

5. What type of tissue is affected by squamous cell carcinoma?

- A. Nervous tissue
- B. Muscle tissue
- C. Epithelial tissue**
- D. Connective tissue

Squamous cell carcinoma specifically affects epithelial tissue, which is the layer of cells that lines both the internal and external surfaces of the body. Epithelial tissue is composed of closely packed cells, and it plays essential roles in protection, absorption, secretion, and sensation. Squamous cell carcinoma arises from squamous cells, which are flat, scale-like cells found in the skin and lining of various organs, including the respiratory and digestive tracts. This type of cancer is often associated with prolonged exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation or other damaging agents. The other types of tissue, such as nervous, muscle, and connective tissue, do not develop squamous cell carcinoma because each type has distinct cell structures and functions. Nervous tissue is responsible for transmitting signals in the body, muscle tissue facilitates movement, and connective tissue supports and binds other tissues together. Additionally, these tissues have different cellular compositions, making them less susceptible to the specific changes that lead to the development of squamous cell carcinoma.

6. What are renal calculi commonly referred to as?

- A. Kidney stones**
- B. Bladder infections
- C. Kidney damage
- D. Urinary obstructions

Renal calculi are commonly referred to as kidney stones. This term specifically describes the solid masses formed in the kidneys when certain substances in the urine crystallize. Kidney stones can vary in size and consist of different materials, such as calcium oxalate, struvite, or uric acid. Understanding this terminology is crucial, as it relates directly to the anatomy and physiology of the human urinary system and how various conditions can affect it. The term "kidney stones" is widely accepted in both medical settings and general conversations about health, making it important for students of medical terminology to know this association.

7. What does the suffix '-ia' indicate in a medical context?

- A. Pertaining to
- B. Diseased state or condition of**
- C. Instrument used to measure
- D. Surgical puncture to remove fluid

The suffix '-ia' is commonly used in medical terminology to denote a state, condition, or disease. For instance, terms like "anemia" (a condition of having a lower than normal number of red blood cells) and "pneumonia" (a condition related to inflammation of the lungs) illustrate how this suffix indicates a specific health-related state. In the context of the available choices, this understanding aligns perfectly with the notion that '-ia' indicates a diseased state or condition, making it a critical component in the formation of various medical terms. This ability to denote various health conditions is a fundamental aspect of medical language, allowing for precise communication regarding diagnoses and patient conditions.

8. In medical terminology, suffixes like "-osis" are used to denote what?

- A. A normal state or quality
- B. A process or disease**
- C. An instrumental procedure
- D. An invasive action

The suffix "-osis" is commonly used in medical terminology to indicate a condition, typically one that is abnormal or a disease process. When a term ends with "-osis," it often describes an increase or abnormal state of a particular substance, a disease condition, or a pathological process within the body. For example, "nephrosis" refers to a kidney disease characterized by the degeneration of kidney tissue, and "osis" conveys the notion of a condition or process that is not normal. This use of "-osis" is distinct from the other suffixes mentioned, which have different meanings. Terms that signify a normal state or quality might use other suffixes such as "-ia" or "-ism." Additionally, suffixes used to denote an instrumental procedure or action tend to include "-gram" or "-scopy," and terms related to invasive actions would typically have suffixes like "-otomy" for cutting or "-ectomy" for removal. Thus, recognizing that "-osis" specifically pertains to a disease or abnormal condition is key in understanding medical terminology.

9. Which term in medical terminology indicates a position at the back of the body?

- A. Dors**
- B. Ventr
- C. Infer
- D. Later

The term that indicates a position at the back of the body is "Dors." In medical terminology, "dorsal" refers specifically to the back side of an organism, which is derived from the Latin word "dorsum," meaning back. This term is commonly used in various medical and anatomical contexts to describe locations or aspects that are posterior or toward the spine. On the other hand, the other choices represent different anatomical references. "Ventr" pertains to the front or belly side of the body, as seen in the term "ventral." "Infer" generally refers to a position lower in relation to another structure when used in terms like "inferior." "Later" refers to a position towards the side of the body, as in "lateral." Each of these terms describes different positional orientations and is essential for accurately conveying anatomical relationships within the body.

10. In medical terminology, what does the suffix "-itis" typically refer to?

A. Inflammation

B. Pertaining to

C. Vein

D. Many

The suffix "-itis" is commonly used in medical terminology to indicate inflammation of a specific organ or tissue. For example, "arthritis" refers to the inflammation of the joints, and "bronchitis" indicates inflammation of the bronchial tubes in the lungs. This suffix is derived from the Greek word "itis," which directly translates to "inflammation." Recognizing this suffix helps in understanding the nature of various medical conditions, providing valuable insight into diagnoses and treatments related to inflammatory diseases.

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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://hosamedicalterminology.examzify.com>

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

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