

# IBAM Module 1 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 is the primary function of capillaries in the circulatory system?**
  - A. Transport blood away from the heart**
  - B. Connect arteries and veins for nutrient exchange**
  - C. Store blood for emergencies**
  - D. Protect against pathogens**
  
- 2. How does the size of the kidneys compare to common objects?**
  - A. About the size of apples**
  - B. About the size of grapefruits**
  - C. About the size of your fists**
  - D. About the size of a baseball**
  
- 3. What is the meaning of the suffix '-ist' in medical terms?**
  - A. A person who specializes in a field**
  - B. A type of medication**
  - C. A part of the body**
  - D. An indication of disease**
  
- 4. What does the prefix "sub" imply about location or position?**
  - A. Above**
  - B. Beside**
  - C. Within**
  - D. Under**
  
- 5. Which of the following is not a part of the large intestine?**
  - A. Ascending colon**
  - B. Transverse colon**
  - C. Descending colon**
  - D. Jejunum**

- 6. What does the prefix 'scler' generally imply?**
- A. Softness**
  - B. Hardness**
  - C. Inflammation**
  - D. Swelling**
- 7. What does the prefix 'scopy' suggest in a medical context?**
- A. Observation or examination**
  - B. Prevention of disease**
  - C. Destruction of cells**
  - D. Measurement of temperature**
- 8. Which prefix means "under," "beneath," or "below"?**
- A. Sub**
  - B. Dys**
  - C. Tachy**
  - D. Cost**
- 9. Which organ can pose a life-threatening risk if it bursts?**
- A. Spleen**
  - B. Appendix**
  - C. Gallbladder**
  - D. Liver**
- 10. Which suffix means 'cutting out' or 'removal' in medical terminology?**
- A. otomy**
  - B. ectomy**
  - C. plasty**
  - D. stomy**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the primary function of capillaries in the circulatory system?**

- A. Transport blood away from the heart**
- B. Connect arteries and veins for nutrient exchange**
- C. Store blood for emergencies**
- D. Protect against pathogens**

The primary function of capillaries in the circulatory system is to connect arteries and veins, facilitating the exchange of nutrients, gases, and waste products between the blood and surrounding tissues. Capillaries are the smallest blood vessels, and their thin, permeable walls allow for efficient diffusion of substances. This exchange is crucial for maintaining the body's homeostasis, as it ensures that tissues receive the oxygen and nutrients they need while also allowing for the removal of carbon dioxide and metabolic wastes. In contrast to this primary function, arteries are responsible for transporting blood away from the heart, while veins return blood to the heart. The storage of blood for emergencies generally involves larger vessels like veins or specialized storage areas within the body. Protection against pathogens is primarily carried out by the immune system rather than through the specific function of capillaries.

**2. How does the size of the kidneys compare to common objects?**

- A. About the size of apples**
- B. About the size of grapefruits**
- C. About the size of your fists**
- D. About the size of a baseball**

The kidneys are typically compared in size to a person's clenched fist, which provides a relatable and accurate representation of their dimensions. This comparison helps in visualizing the kidneys' average length of about 10 to 12 centimeters (4 to 5 inches) in adults. When considering this size in relation to common objects, a clenched fist is a convenient reference point, as it encompasses a similar volume and shape, making it easier to grasp their physicality. In this context, although the other choices involve familiar items such as apples, grapefruits, or baseballs, these sizes do not accurately match the kidneys' dimensions, which further emphasizes the appropriateness of the fist comparison. This understanding can assist in physiology discussions about the kidneys' function, their anatomical location, and their significance in the human body.

### 3. What is the meaning of the suffix '-ist' in medical terms?

- A. A person who specializes in a field**
- B. A type of medication**
- C. A part of the body**
- D. An indication of disease**

The suffix '-ist' in medical terminology denotes an individual who specializes in a particular field or branch of medicine. This terminology is widely used to describe healthcare professionals who have expertise in specific areas. For instance, a physician specializing in the treatment of diseases related to the heart is referred to as a cardiologist, where 'cardio-' refers to the heart and '-logist' indicates one who studies or practices in that field. In contrast, the other answer choices reflect different meanings that do not align with the definition of '-ist.' A type of medication refers to pharmaceuticals used for treatment rather than a specialization. A part of the body pertains to anatomical terminology and not to a specialist's role. Lastly, an indication of disease speaks to diagnostic criteria or symptoms rather than to the professional expertise offered by someone in the medical field.

### 4. What does the prefix "sub" imply about location or position?

- A. Above**
- B. Beside**
- C. Within**
- D. Under**

The prefix "sub" comes from Latin, meaning "under" or "below." This indicates a position that is beneath something else. In various contexts, such as in the terms "submarine" (underwater) or "subpar" (below standard), the prefix clearly conveys a sense of being lower in position or status. Therefore, when this prefix is present, it typically indicates that something is situated beneath or at a lower level compared to another entity. Understanding this definition is crucial, as it provides a basis for interpreting various terminologies across different fields, including science, geography, and everyday language.

### 5. Which of the following is not a part of the large intestine?

- A. Ascending colon**
- B. Transverse colon**
- C. Descending colon**
- D. Jejunum**

The jejunum is not a part of the large intestine; it is actually a section of the small intestine. The small intestine consists of three main parts: the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. Each of these sections plays a crucial role in the digestion and absorption of nutrients. In contrast, the large intestine includes sections such as the ascending colon, transverse colon, and descending colon. These parts are involved in the absorption of water and electrolytes, as well as the formation and storage of feces. Understanding the anatomy of the digestive system is important, as it highlights the distinct roles and functions of both the small and large intestines.

## 6. What does the prefix 'scler' generally imply?

- A. Softness
- B. Hardness**
- C. Inflammation
- D. Swelling

The prefix 'scler' is derived from the Greek word "skleros," which means "hard." In medical terminology, it is commonly used to describe conditions or tissues that are hard or hardened. For example, in terms like "sclerosis," it indicates the hardening of tissue, which can be a significant factor in various medical diagnoses. Understanding this root word helps clarify the nature of specific diseases or conditions, often implying a pathological change leading to the stiffening or hardening of tissue. This is why the correct answer centers around hardness, distinguishing it from terms that reference softness, inflammation, or swelling, which do not align with the inherent meaning conveyed by the prefix 'scler.'

## 7. What does the prefix 'scopy' suggest in a medical context?

- A. Observation or examination**
- B. Prevention of disease
- C. Destruction of cells
- D. Measurement of temperature

The prefix 'scopy' in a medical context indicates the act of observation or examination, often involving the use of instruments to visually inspect the interior of bodily structures. For instance, terms like "endoscopy" refer to the examination of the interior of a bodily organ through the use of an endoscope. This prefix derives from the Greek word "skopein," which means "to look at" or "to examine." Therefore, any medical procedure that involves looking into the body for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes will typically include 'scopy' in its name, reinforcing the notion of observation or assessment as a crucial component of medical practice.

## 8. Which prefix means "under," "beneath," or "below"?

- A. Sub**
- B. Dys
- C. Tachy
- D. Cost

The prefix that means "under," "beneath," or "below" is "sub." This prefix is derived from Latin, where it is commonly used in various words across different contexts in English. For instance, in terms like "submarine" (underwater) and "substandard" (below the acceptable standard), "sub" effectively conveys the idea of being beneath or lower than something in a particular context. The other prefixes have different meanings; "dys" generally pertains to difficulty or abnormality (as seen in words like "dysfunctional"), "tachy" refers to speed (as in "tachycardia," which indicates an abnormally fast heart rate), and "cost" relates to rib or rib-like structures (as in "costal"). Understanding the meanings of these prefixes is essential for deciphering medical terminology and other complex words.

**9. Which organ can pose a life-threatening risk if it bursts?**

- A. Spleen
- B. Appendix**
- C. Gallbladder
- D. Liver

When considering the potential life-threatening consequences of an organ bursting, the appendix is often highlighted due to the nature of appendicitis. If an inflamed appendix bursts, it can lead to peritonitis, which is a severe and widespread abdominal infection. This condition arises because the contamination from the fecal matter and bacteria from the intestine can spill into the abdominal cavity, resulting in severe inflammation, sepsis, and potentially death if not treated promptly. While the spleen, gallbladder, and liver can also have serious health implications if compromised or damaged, the acute life-threatening risk associated with a ruptured appendix and the subsequent risk of infection makes it a particularly critical situation. Appendectomy, or surgical removal of the appendix, is typically required to prevent or address these severe complications.

**10. Which suffix means 'cutting out' or 'removal' in medical terminology?**

- A. otomy
- B. ectomy**
- C. plasty
- D. stomy

The suffix that means 'cutting out' or 'removal' in medical terminology is indeed associated with the term 'ectomy.' This suffix is derived from the Greek word 'ektome,' which translates to 'excision' or 'surgical removal.' It is commonly used in various medical procedures to indicate the removal of specific body parts or tissues, such as appendectomy (removal of the appendix) and mastectomy (removal of a breast). In contrast, other suffixes serve different purposes in medical terminology. For example, 'otomy' implies a cutting into or incision, typically for diagnostic purposes rather than removal. 'Plasty' refers to the surgical repair or reconstruction of a part, while 'stomy' denotes the creation of an opening or a connection from one part of the body to the outside, often for bodily waste elimination. Understanding these distinctions can be crucial in grasping medical terminology and the specific meanings of different procedures.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://ibamodule1.examzify.com>**

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

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