

INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



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. Visual examination of the stomach is called?

- A. Endoscopy
- B. Gastroscopy
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. Laparoscopy

2. What suffix means enlargement?

- A. -pathy
- B. -megaly
- C. -ostomy
- D. -ectomy

3. Which suffix, when forming medical terms, represents 'pertaining to' and is written as -al?

- A. -al
- B. -an
- C. -ar
- D. -ary

4. The suffix -megaly indicates which meaning?

- A. Enlargement
- B. Liver
- C. Softening
- D. Artery

5. What suffix means record or image?

- A. -gram
- B. -pathy
- C. -ostomy
- D. -algia

6. The suffix -stenosis denotes which meaning?

- A. Narrowing
- B. Expansion
- C. Infection
- D. Puncture

7. The combining form myel/o refers to:

- A. Spinal cord
- B. Joint
- C. Colon
- D. Meninges

8. What does ot/o mean?

- A. Ear
- B. Nose
- C. Larynx, Throat
- D. Stone, Calculus

9. Which combining form means 'lung'?

- A. Gast/o
- B. Nephro
- C. Pulmon/o
- D. Hepat/o

10. Which suffix means enlargement?

- A. -megaly
- B. -algia
- C. -graphy
- D. -gram

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Visual examination of the stomach is called?

- A. Endoscopy
- B. Gastroscopy**
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. Laparoscopy

Endoscopy is the general technique of visually inspecting the interior of hollow organs with an endoscope. When the focus is the stomach, the procedure is called gastroscopy, or upper GI endoscopy, because it targets the stomach (and often the esophagus and duodenum as part of the same exam). The term gastroscopy is specific to the stomach, whereas other terms refer to different organs—colonoscopy for the colon, laparoscopy for viewing the abdominal cavity through small incisions, and endoscopy as a broad category. So for visual examination of the stomach specifically, gastroscopy is the precise name.

2. What suffix means enlargement?

- A. -pathy
- B. -megaly**
- C. -ostomy
- D. -ectomy

The suffix that means enlargement is -megaly. It signals that an organ or body part is enlarged, as in cardiomegaly (enlarged heart) or acromegaly (enlarged extremities). The other suffixes convey different ideas: -pathy denotes a disease or disorder, -ostomy means creating a surgical opening, and -ectomy means surgical removal, none of which imply enlargement.

3. Which suffix, when forming medical terms, represents 'pertaining to' and is written as -al?

- A. -al**
- B. -an
- C. -ar
- D. -ary

Suffix -al signals a relationship to something in medical terms. When you attach -al to a root, it creates an adjective that means "pertaining to" that root. For example, renal means pertaining to the kidney, neural means pertaining to nerves, and nasal means pertaining to the nose. This is the standard way to express "pertaining to" in medical terminology, so -al is written as -al in these terms. The other suffixes are used for different word-formation purposes and don't consistently convey the exact sense of "pertaining to" in medical terms, so they don't fit this particular meaning.

4. The suffix -megaly indicates which meaning?

A. Enlargement

B. Liver

C. Softening

D. Artery

Think of the suffix -megaly as signaling that something has grown larger. It attaches to a word root that names an organ or structure, and the whole term means that the listed organ or part is enlarged. For example, cardiomegaly means the heart is enlarged, and hepatomegaly means the liver is enlarged. The suffix itself doesn't name the organ; it describes the change in size. Other roots point to the organ (hepat- for liver) or to different processes (malacia for softening), so they don't convey the meaning of enlargement the way -megaly does.

5. What suffix means record or image?

A. -gram

B. -pathy

C. -ostomy

D. -algia

Suffixes in medical terms tell what concept is being described. A suffix meaning "record" or "image" is -gram. It shows up in words like electrocardiogram (a recording of the heart's electrical activity), radiogram (an X-ray image), and sonogram (an image made with sound waves). The other suffixes have different meanings: -pathy means disease or feeling; -ostomy denotes creating an opening; -algia means pain. So -gram is the best choice because it specifically indicates a record or image.

6. The suffix -stenosis denotes which meaning?

A. Narrowing

B. Expansion

C. Infection

D. Puncture

The suffix -stenosis means narrowing of a passage or opening in the body. It's used after a root that names the structure to describe a condition where that structure becomes constricted, such as aortic stenosis (narrowing of the aortic valve opening) or spinal stenosis (narrowing of the spinal canal). This concept is about constriction, not enlargement, infection, or puncture. Infections are described with -itis, punctures with -centesis, and expansions with terms like -dilation or -ectasis, so those options describe different processes.

7. The combining form myel/o refers to:

A. Spinal cord

B. Joint

C. Colon

D. Meninges

The combining form myel/o denotes the spinal cord in medical terminology. This form appears in terms like myelitis (inflammation of the spinal cord) and myelopathy (disease of the spinal cord), which is why the spinal cord is the correct match here. The other options correspond to different body parts with their own roots: joint is described by arthr/o, colon by colon/o, and the meninges by mening/o. Note that myel/o can also refer to bone marrow in hematology, but in this context the spinal cord sense is intended.

8. What does ot/o mean?

A. Ear

B. Nose

C. Larynx, Throat

D. Stone, Calculus

Ot/o is the combining form for ear. In medical terminology, combining forms pair with other word parts to build terms about a body part. You can see it in words like otitis (inflammation of the ear), otoscope (an instrument used to look at the ear), and otology (the study of the ear and its diseases). Other roots refer to different things—nas/o or rhin/o for the nose, laryng/o for the larynx, and lith/o or calcul/o for stone or calculus—so ot/o is the correct one for ear.

9. Which combining form means 'lung'?

A. Gast/o

B. Nephro/o

C. Pulmon/o

D. Hepat/o

Combining forms connect roots to suffixes in medical terms to name body parts. For the lung, the combining form is pulmon/o, which appears in words like pulmonary and pulmonology. The other options refer to different organs: gast/o means stomach, nephro/o means kidney, and hepat/o means liver. So pulmon/o is the form that means lung.

10. Which suffix means enlargement?

A. -megaly

B. -algia

C. -graphy

D. -gram

Enlargement is indicated by the suffix -megaly. This suffix attaches to the name of an organ to show that the organ is enlarged, as in terms like cardiomegaly (enlarged heart) or hepatomegaly (enlarged liver). The other suffixes have different meanings: -algia means pain (neuralgia), -graphy refers to the process of recording (angiography), and -gram is a written record or image (electrocardiogram). So -megaly specifically signals enlargement.

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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://introtomedterms.examzify.com>

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

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