

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. What term refers to a form of cancer that affects white blood cells?**
 - A. Influenza
 - B. Lymphoma
 - C. Leukemia
 - D. Measles
- 2. What is the term used for swelling of body tissue resulting from plasma movement from capillaries?**
 - A. Edema
 - B. Inflammation
 - C. Infection
 - D. Immunosuppression
- 3. What does the term "dis-" generally refer to in medical contexts?**
 - A. To separate
 - B. To attach
 - C. To increase
 - D. To maintain
- 4. What is mastopexy?**
 - A. A procedure for breast lifting
 - B. Measurement of breast tissue density
 - C. Surgical removal of breast tissue
 - D. Fusion of breast tissue
- 5. What suffix indicates a state or condition in medical terminology?**
 - A. -gram
 - B. -ia
 - C. -logy
 - D. -plasty
- 6. What does the prefix "ana-" signify in medical terminology?**
 - A. Backward
 - B. Again
 - C. Upwards
 - D. Apart or away

7. What common sports injury involves inflammation of a tendon?

- A. Strain
- B. Tendonitis
- C. Sprain
- D. Fracture

8. Which term describes the weakness of muscle?

- A. Atresia
- B. Hysteratresia
- C. Myasthenia
- D. Meningocele

9. Which combining form represents 'distant'?

- A. dist/o
- B. ili/o
- C. hom/o
- D. infer/o

10. Which term describes something pertaining to a bowl or basin?

- A. Abdominal
- B. Pelvic
- C. Thoracic
- D. Pericardial

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What term refers to a form of cancer that affects white blood cells?

- A. Influenza
- B. Lymphoma
- C. Leukemia**
- D. Measles

The term that refers to a form of cancer affecting white blood cells is leukemia. This condition specifically involves the uncontrolled proliferation of abnormal white blood cells, which can interfere with the body's ability to fight infections. Leukemia primarily originates in the bone marrow but can spread to other areas of the body and is characterized by an elevated number of these atypical cells in the bloodstream. In comparison, lymphoma, while also a cancer of the blood, primarily affects lymphocytes, which are a specific type of white blood cell that form part of the lymphatic system. Influenza and measles are viral infections and do not classify as cancers. Thus, understanding the definitions and implications of these terms clarifies why leukemia is the correct answer for this question.

2. What is the term used for swelling of body tissue resulting from plasma movement from capillaries?

- A. Edema
- B. Inflammation**
- C. Infection
- D. Immunosuppression

The term that specifically describes the swelling of body tissue due to the movement of plasma from capillaries is edema. This condition occurs when excess fluid accumulates in the interstitial spaces of tissues, leading to visible swelling. Edema can arise from various causes, including inflammation, injury, or changes in blood pressure and osmosis. Inflammation, while it may accompany edema and result in swelling, refers to the body's response to injury or infection, characterized by redness, heat, swelling, and pain. Infection involves the invasion of pathogens and is not synonymous with the specific fluid accumulation described by edema. Immunosuppression refers to a reduced ability of the immune system to fight infections or disease and does not relate to the fluid movement from capillaries. Understanding these distinctions is essential in medical terminology, as they guide clinicians in diagnosing and treating various conditions.

3. What does the term "dis-" generally refer to in medical contexts?

- A. To separate**
- B. To attach
- C. To increase
- D. To maintain

The term "dis-" is a prefix derived from Latin that generally indicates separation, removal, or negation in various contexts, including medical terminology. When used in medical terms, it frequently conveys the idea of taking apart or severing a connection. For example, in the word "dislocate," it refers to the separation of a joint. This usage is consistent across many terms where the prefix suggests that something is being undone or separated from its usual state. This understanding of "dis-" as conveying separation is an essential part of interpreting medical terminology correctly, as it helps clarify meanings and implications related to diagnoses or treatments. Recognizing this can enhance a student's ability to navigate and understand complex medical language.

4. What is mastopexy?

- A. A procedure for breast lifting
- B. Measurement of breast tissue density
- C. Surgical removal of breast tissue
- D. Fusion of breast tissue

Mastopexy is a surgical procedure specifically designed for lifting and reshaping the breasts. This procedure addresses issues such as sagging or loss of elasticity that can occur due to various factors including aging, gravity, pregnancy, or weight fluctuations. By removing excess skin and tightening the surrounding tissue, mastopexy enhances the overall shape and contour of the breasts, resulting in a more youthful appearance. In this context, the other options do not accurately describe the procedure. Measurement of breast tissue density pertains to imaging techniques used to assess breast density but does not involve any physical changes to the breasts. Surgical removal of breast tissue indicates a procedure like a mastectomy, which is targeted at cancer treatment rather than cosmetic enhancement. Fusion of breast tissue does not represent any established medical procedure in the context of breast surgery or treatment. Thus, the definition of mastopexy as a breast lifting procedure is correct.

5. What suffix indicates a state or condition in medical terminology?

- A. -gram
- B. -ia
- C. -logy
- D. -plasty

The suffix that indicates a state or condition in medical terminology is -ia. This suffix is commonly used to denote a pathological or physiological state, effectively describing various conditions or diseases. For instance, the term "anemia" includes -ia, indicating a condition characterized by a deficiency of red blood cells. In contrast, the other options serve different purposes: - The suffix -gram refers to a record or a picture, often used in terms like "angiogram," which is a record of blood vessels. - The suffix -logy denotes the study of a subject, as seen in "biology," which is the study of life. - The suffix -plasty pertains to surgical repair or reconstruction, as in "rhinoplasty," which is the surgical reshaping of the nose. These distinctions clarify the specific roles of each suffix in medical terminology, highlighting why -ia is the appropriate choice for indicating a state or condition.

6. What does the prefix "ana-" signify in medical terminology?

- A. Backward
- B. Again
- C. Upwards
- D. Apart or away

The prefix "ana-" in medical terminology signifies "apart or away." This prefix is derived from the Greek word "ana," which carries the meaning of separation or a reversal of a process. In medical contexts, "ana-" can be found in terms such as "anatomy," which literally means the study of the body parts by separating them for examination, highlighting the idea of analyzing the body's structure by looking at its parts in isolation. The other choices do not capture the essence of the prefix accurately. While "again" might seem relevant in certain contexts, it does not align with the primary meaning of "ana-" in medical terminology. The significance of "upwards" or "backward" also strays from the core meaning associated with "ana-." Understanding this prefix helps in interpreting various medical terms that rely on the concept of separation or distinction.

7. What common sports injury involves inflammation of a tendon?

- A. Strain
- B. Tendonitis**
- C. Sprain
- D. Fracture

Tendonitis is the correct choice, as it specifically refers to the inflammation of a tendon, which is the fibrous connective tissue that attaches muscle to bone. This condition is often characterized by pain, swelling, and tenderness around a joint, typically resulting from overuse, repetitive motion, or acute injury. Athletes frequently experience tendonitis in various regions of the body, such as the elbow (commonly known as "tennis elbow") or the shoulder. In contrast, a strain involves the overstretching or tearing of muscles or tendons, but does not specifically refer to inflammation. A sprain involves injury to ligaments, which connect bones to other bones, rather than tendons, and generally presents differently from tendonitis. A fracture refers to a break in a bone, which is an entirely different type of injury and does not involve tendon inflammation. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify why tendonitis is the correct answer when identifying a condition specifically related to inflammation of a tendon.

8. Which term describes the weakness of muscle?

- A. Atresia
- B. Hysteratresia
- C. Myasthenia**
- D. Meningocele

The term that describes the weakness of muscle is "myasthenia." This medical terminology is derived from the Greek words "myo," meaning muscle, and "asthenia," meaning weakness. Therefore, myasthenia specifically refers to muscle weakness, which can be a symptom of various neuromuscular disorders, such as myasthenia gravis. In contrast, atresia refers to a congenital absence or abnormal closure of a normal body opening, and hysteratresia pertains specifically to a condition related to the uterus. Meningocele is a type of spinal defect where the protective membranes around the spinal cord protrude through a gap in the spine. These terms do not relate to muscle weakness, which is why they do not apply in this context.

9. Which combining form represents 'distant'?

- A. dist/o**
- B. ili/o
- C. hom/o
- D. infer/o

The combining form that represents 'distant' is dist/o. This prefix is derived from the Latin word "distans," which means 'standing apart' or 'distant.' It is commonly used in medical terminology to describe structures or conditions that are located far from a reference point, often referring to anatomical positions in the body. Understanding this combining form is essential for accurately interpreting medical terms. For example, in the term "distal," it describes the location of a body part that is farther away from the center of the body or point of attachment. Thus, recognizing dist/o helps in understanding various medical contexts where distance plays a significant role in anatomy and diagnosing conditions. The other combining forms refer to different concepts: ili/o refers to the ilium part of the hip bone, hom/o pertains to sameness or similarity, and infer/o relates to a lower position or below. Hence, dist/o specifically and uniquely aligns with the concept of 'distant.'

10. Which term describes something pertaining to a bowl or basin?

- A. Abdominal
- B. Pelvic**
- C. Thoracic
- D. Pericardial

The term that describes something pertaining to a bowl or basin is "pelvic." This is because the pelvic region of the body is often referred to as a basin-like structure, which contains and supports various organs, including those of the reproductive and urinary systems. The term "pelvis" derives from the Latin word for "basin" and encompasses the hip bones and the structures within them, thereby embodying the idea of a bowl-like cavity. The other terms have different specific meanings. "Abdominal" relates to the abdomen, which is the area below the chest and above the pelvis, typically associated with the digestive organs. "Thoracic" pertains to the thorax or chest area, containing the heart and lungs, while "pericardial" refers specifically to the pericardium, the fibrous sac surrounding the heart. Each of these terms identifies regions or structures unrelated to the basin-like characteristics of the pelvic area.

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://medicalterms.examzify.com>

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

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