

PARAMEDIC 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. Which root means with, together?

- A. Tachy
- B. Tel
- C. Sym
- D. Sub

2. The suffix '-osis' indicates which meaning?

- A. Mouth
- B. Oxygen
- C. Condition of
- D. Bone

3. Which term from the list means 'break'?

- A. Flex
- B. Foramen
- C. Fract
- D. Gastr(o)

4. The combining form bronch- relates to which structure or division?

- A. Bronchi
- B. Tracheal division
- C. Larynx
- D. Alveoli

5. Which combining form means 'bone'?

- A. os
- B. ot(o)
- C. oste(o)
- D. ov

6. Which prefix denotes 'same'?

- A. Iso
- B. Ipsi
- C. Between
- D. Equal

7. Which term means cut?

- A. Sebum
- B. Sect
- C. Semi
- D. Sept

8. Which combining form denotes a vein?

- A. Phago
- B. Phleb(o)
- C. Penia
- D. Phak(ic)

9. In medical terminology, which of the following best matches the root 'lytic'?

- A. Destruction
- B. Energy
- C. Growth
- D. Healing

10. Which root means 'bear offspring'?

- A. Pari
- B. Para
- C. Parie
- D. Pareunia

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which root means with, together?

- A. Tachy
- B. Tel
- C. Sym**
- D. Sub

The form that means with or together is sym-, a variant of the Greek syn- used before b, m, or p to ease pronunciation. It shows up in terms like symbiosis (two things living together), symmetry (things balanced together), and symptom (a sign that accompanies or comes with a disease). The other options don't convey togetherness: tachy- means fast, tel- (or tele-) relates to distance or end, and sub- means under. So sym- is the one that specifically carries the idea of togetherness.

2. The suffix '-osis' indicates which meaning?

- A. Mouth
- B. Oxygen
- C. Condition of**
- D. Bone

In medical terminology, suffixes tell you what kind of thing a word describes. The ending -osis signifies a condition, disease, or abnormal state. It's used in terms like cyanosis, which is a bluish discoloration (a condition of the skin), or leukocytosis, which means an increased white blood cell count (a condition of increased cells). So -osis consistently conveys "condition of." The other ideas don't fit because mouth would come from a root like stomato- or stoma, bone from osteo-, and oxygen-related terms use -oxia or oxy-, not the general sense of a condition.

3. Which term from the list means 'break'?

- A. Flex
- B. Foramen
- C. Fract**
- D. Gastr(o)

Medical terminology relies on roots that carry core meanings about body parts and processes. The root fract- means to break. It appears in terms like fracture (a break in a bone) and fragment (a piece broken off). In contrast, flex- means to bend, foramen denotes an opening, and gastr- relates to the stomach. So the root that expresses the idea of breaking is fract-.

4. The combining form bronch- relates to which structure or division?

- A. Bronchi
- B. Tracheal division**
- C. Larynx
- D. Alveoli

Bronch- refers to the bronchial passages inside the lungs—the bronchi. This root comes from bronchus, the main airways that branch from the trachea and carry air into each lung, then subdivide into smaller bronchi and bronchioles toward the alveoli. So the best match is the bronchi. The larynx (laryng-) and alveoli (alveol-) use different roots, and while the trachea splits into bronchial passages, the root bronch- specifically denotes the bronchi themselves.

5. Which combining form means 'bone'?

- A. os
- B. ot(o)
- C. oste(o)**
- D. ov

Bone in medical terms is built with the combining form oste/o. This form is used to connect with suffixes to create terms about bone, such as osteoarthritis, osteopathy, or osteogenesis, and it provides a smooth "oste-" + "o" linkage for pronunciation and spelling. The other options refer to different things: ot(o) pertains to the ear, ov relates to egg or ovum, and os is a Latin root that appears in some bone-related words but is not the standard combining form used to form most bone terms.

6. Which prefix denotes 'same'?

- A. Iso
- B. Ipsi**
- C. Between
- D. Equal

In anatomical terminology, prefixes tell you how things relate to each other spatially. The prefix that denotes the same side of the body is ipsi-. It appears in terms like ipsilateral, meaning on the same side as a reference point (for example, an injury on the same side as another finding). This is the precise way to express sameness in location, which is why it's the best fit here. Iso- can also mean same or equal, but it's used more for general sameness or equality of characteristics (like iso- means equal in size or quality, as in isometric or isothermal), not specifically about being on the same side. The idea of "between" maps to a different prefix (inter-), and "equal" isn't a directional prefix used to denote side.

7. Which term means cut?

- A. Sebum
- B. Sect**
- C. Semi
- D. Sept

The idea being tested is recognizing a root that means cut. The root "sect" comes from Latin, meaning to cut or divide. In medical language, it shows up in words that describe cutting or separating tissue, such as *dissect* (to cut apart), *section* (a cut or portion), and *resection* (surgical cutting out). That makes the root meaning cut the best fit for the term being asked. The other options relate to different ideas: *sebum* is the oily secretion from sebaceous glands; *semi* means half; *sept-* refers to a barrier or wall (as in *septum*) or, in some contexts, the number seven, rather than cutting.

8. Which combining form denotes a vein?

- A. Phago
- B. Phleb(o)**
- C. Penia
- D. Phak(ic)

The combining form for vein is *phleb/o-*. This comes from a Greek root meaning vein, and it shows up in terms like *phlebitis* (vein inflammation) and *phlebotomy* (drawing blood from a vein). The other options relate to different ideas: *phago-* means to eat, *penia-* means deficiency, and *phak/ic* refers to the lens of the eye. So *phleb/o-* is the form that denotes a vein.

9. In medical terminology, which of the following best matches the root 'lytic'?

- A. Destruction**
- B. Energy
- C. Growth
- D. Healing

The main idea here is that the suffix *lytic* denotes destruction or breakdown. It comes from *lysis*, meaning to loosen or dissolve, and in medical terms describes processes that destroy or dissolve tissue, cells, or structures. That makes it fit best with destruction, as seen in terms like *cytolysis* (destruction of cells) or *lytic lesions* (areas where tissue is being destroyed). The other ideas—energy, growth, healing—do not align with what *lytic* conveys, so they don't fit as well.

10. Which root means 'bear offspring'?

A. Pari

B. Para

C. Parie

D. Pareunia

Root meaning "bear offspring" comes from Latin pario, to bear or bring forth. In medical language, pari- is the form used to express bearing offspring and is seen in terms like parity (the number of pregnancies carried to viability) and related adjectives like parous or primiparous/multiparous. This direct link to bearing children is why pari- is the best choice for meaning of "bear offspring." The other roots point to different ideas: para- is a prefix meaning beside or near and appears in many terms unrelated to birth; parie isn't a standard root in this field; pareunia refers to sexual intercourse, not bearing offspring.

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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://paramedicmedterms.examzify.com>

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

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