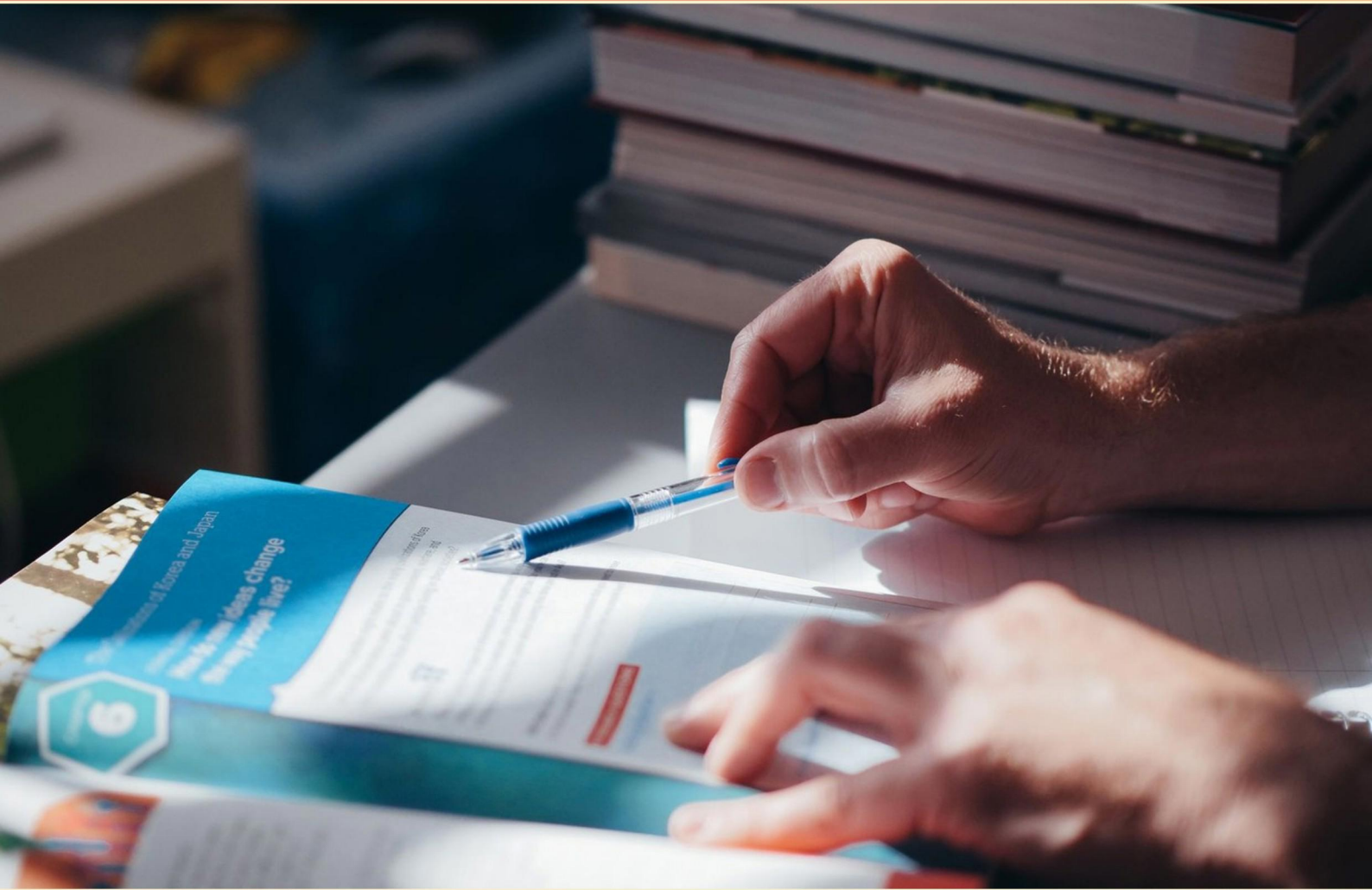


YOUSCIENCE MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://yousciencemedicalterms.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 term means 'pertaining to the skull'?**
 - A. Cryopexy
 - B. Craniotomy
 - C. Cranial
 - D. Cribriform
- 2. During mitosis, which phase is characterized by the separation of sister chromatids?**
 - A. Prophase
 - B. Metaphase
 - C. Anaphase
 - D. Telophase
- 3. Which term refers to a fungus infection of the skin?**
 - A. Dermatitis
 - B. Dermatomycosis
 - C. Dermatologist
 - D. Diuresis
- 4. Which term is the process of recording pictures of a joint?**
 - A. Arthrocentesis
 - B. Arthrodesis
 - C. Arthrography
 - D. Arthroplasty
- 5. Which term denotes the condition of gallstones?**
 - A. Cholecystectomy
 - B. Cholecystitis
 - C. Chondromalacia
 - D. Cholelithiasis
- 6. Which term means hidden or undescended testes?**
 - A. Cystitis
 - B. Cyanosis
 - C. Cutaneous
 - D. Cryptorchidism

7. What term refers to pain of the heart?

- A. Cardiology
- B. Cardiologist
- C. Cardiodynia
- D. Cardiomegaly

8. Which term is a tooth specialist?

- A. Dentist
- B. Dental
- C. Dendrites
- D. Cystoscopy

9. Which term denotes the surgical removal of the gallbladder?

- A. Cholelithiasis
- B. Cholecystitis
- C. Cholecystectomy
- D. Chondromalacia

10. Which term means to walk?

- A. Amulate
- B. Ambidextrous
- C. Alimentary
- D. Amenorrhea

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term means 'pertaining to the skull'?

- A. Cryopexy
- B. Craniotomy
- C. Cranial**
- D. Cribriform

Cranial describes something pertaining to the skull. The root crani- means skull, and the suffix -al turns it into an adjective meaning related to. This is widely used in terms like cranial nerves or cranial bones to specify that those structures relate to the skull. The other terms point to different concepts: cryopexy involves freezing to seal tissues (often in eye surgery), not the skull; craniotomy is a surgical procedure that involves opening the skull, not a descriptor of skull relation; cribriform means sieve-like and is used to describe a shape or feature, such as the cribriform plate, rather than a general relation to the skull. So cranial is the best fit for "pertaining to the skull."

2. During mitosis, which phase is characterized by the separation of sister chromatids?

- A. Prophase
- B. Metaphase
- C. Anaphase**
- D. Telophase

The separation of sister chromatids occurs during anaphase. At this stage, the cohesin proteins that hold the sister chromatids together are cleaved, allowing the chromatids to part ways. Kinetochore microtubules attached to the chromatids shorten, pulling each chromatid toward opposite poles, while nonkinetochore microtubules push the poles further apart. This movement ensures that each new daughter cell will receive an identical set of chromosomes. Before this, chromosomes condense in prophase and align at the center of the cell in metaphase; afterward, in telophase, the chromosomes arrive at the poles and the nuclear envelope begins to reform.

3. Which term refers to a fungus infection of the skin?

- A. Dermatitis
- B. Dermatomycosis**
- C. Dermatologist
- D. Diuresis

A fungus infection of the skin is described as dermatomycosis. The term combines dermato-, meaning skin, with mycosis, meaning a fungal infection, to specify a fungal involvement of the skin. This is why it's the best choice: it directly denotes a fungal skin infection. Dermatitis means inflammation of the skin and can have many causes; a dermatologist is the doctor who specializes in skin conditions; diuresis is increased urine production, not related to skin infections. For reference, specific fungal skin infections are often categorized under dermatomycoses, with common examples including tinea infections like ringworm.

4. Which term is the process of recording pictures of a joint?

- A. Arthrocentesis
- B. Arthrodesis
- C. Arthrography**
- D. Arthroplasty

Recording pictures of a joint involves imaging to visualize its internal structures. The term combines arthro- meaning joint with -graphy meaning recording or imaging. In arthrography, contrast dye is often injected into the joint to outline the joint space, ligaments, and cartilage so that X-ray, CT, or MRI can clearly show abnormalities. This is different from other procedures: drawing fluid from a joint is arthrocentesis, surgically fusing a joint is arthrodesis, and replacing a joint is arthroplasty. Therefore, the term for recording pictures of a joint is arthrography.

5. Which term denotes the condition of gallstones?

- A. Cholecystectomy
- B. Cholecystitis
- C. Chondromalacia
- D. Cholelithiasis**

The main idea is recognizing how medical terms are built to name conditions. The term for having gallstones is cholelithiasis. It combines chole- (bile), lith- (stone), and -iasis (a condition or presence). So it literally means a condition of stones in the bile system, which is exactly what "gallstones" describes. This is why it's the right choice: it names the stone condition itself in the gallbladder or biliary tract. The other terms refer to different things—cholecystectomy is a surgical procedure to remove the gallbladder, cholecystitis is inflammation of the gallbladder (often due to stones but not the stone condition itself), and chondromalacia is a cartilage-softening issue elsewhere in the body, not related to the biliary system.

6. Which term means hidden or undescended testes?

- A. Cystitis
- B. Cyanosis
- C. Cutaneous
- D. Cryptorchidism**

Cryptorchidism is the term for hidden or undescended testes. Normally the testes descend from the abdomen into the scrotum before birth; when this descent doesn't occur, the testis stays in the abdomen or the groin area. This condition matters because undescended testes can affect fertility and raise the risk of testicular cancer later on. Many cases descend on their own in the first few months of life, so doctors may simply wait and monitor; if descent doesn't happen, treatment like orchiopexy is often considered. The other terms refer to different parts or conditions (cystitis is bladder inflammation, cyanosis is bluish skin from low oxygen, and cutaneous relates to the skin), so they don't describe undescended testes.

7. What term refers to pain of the heart?

- A. Cardiology
- B. Cardiologist
- C. Cardiodynia**
- D. Cardiomegaly

In medical terminology, pain in a body part is usually shown with the suffix -dynia, while cardio- refers to the heart. So cardiodynia literally means heart pain. This is the direct, descriptive term for pain of the heart. The other terms point to different concepts: cardiology is the study of the heart, a cardiologist is a heart specialist, and cardiomegaly means an enlarged heart. In everyday clinical language, chest pain related to heart issues is often described as angina, but the specific term that means heart pain from these word parts is cardiodynia.

8. Which term is a tooth specialist?

- A. Dentist**
- B. Dental
- C. Dendrites
- D. Cystoscopy

A dentist is the term for a tooth specialist. A dentist is a licensed professional who diagnoses and treats conditions of the teeth, gums, and mouth, and performs procedures like cleanings, fillings, and root canals. The word dental describes things related to teeth or the field of dentistry, not a person. Dendrites are nerve cell extensions, unrelated to dentistry. Cystoscopy is a medical procedure used to examine the bladder and urinary tract, also not related to dental care. So the person who specializes in teeth is the dentist.

9. Which term denotes the surgical removal of the gallbladder?

- A. Cholelithiasis
- B. Cholecystitis
- C. Cholecystectomy**
- D. Chondromalacia

Surgical removal of the gallbladder is called cholecystectomy. The word parts help explain why: chole- refers to bile or the gallbladder, cysto- means bladder, and -ectomy denotes surgical removal. Put together, the term literally means removing the gallbladder. Other terms refer to different things: cholelithiasis means gallstones, cholecystitis means inflammation of the gallbladder, and chondromalacia means softening of cartilage, which is unrelated to the biliary system. In practice, the procedure is commonly done to treat gallstones or gallbladder disease, often via a laparoscopic approach called laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

10. Which term means to walk?

- A. Ambulate
- B. Ambidextrous
- C. Alimentary
- D. Amenorrhea

The main concept here is recognizing how roots in medical terms indicate what the word means. The root ambul- comes from Latin and means to walk. The verb form ambulate means to walk, and ambulation is the act of walking. So the term that means to walk is ambulate. That same root is why ambulance is related, since it implies moving to or with care. The other terms use different roots: ambidextrous comes from ambi- meaning both sides, alimentary relates to nourishment and the digestive tract, and amenorrhea refers to the absence of menstruation.

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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://yousciencemedicalterms.examzify.com>

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

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