68W COMBAT MEDIC SPECIALIST TRAINING – MODULE 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://68wmodule1.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What does the term 'moral' refer to in a medical context?

A. Professional expectations in patient care
B. Personal standards of right and wrong
C. Legal obligations of health care providers
D. Regulatory standards for treatment

2. What is the primary focus of the broncho/pulmo term?

A. Heart
B. Kidneys
C. Lungs
D. Brain

3. What is the average heart rate for infants?

A. 60-100 bpm
B. 80-130 bpm
C. 140-160 bpm
D. 100-120 bpm

4. What role do red blood cells play in the body?

A. Carrying hormones to various organs
B. Assisting in digestion
C. Carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide
D. Regulating body temperature

5. What does the term "plane" refer to in anatomical studies?

A. A specific position of a body part
B. A flat surface formed when slicing through a solid object
C. An area of intersection between muscles
D. A technique for measuring body symmetry

6. What does the suffix "-pathy" refer to in medical terminology?

A. disease
B. condition
C. treatment
D. symptom

SAMPLE

7. How is the term 'ethical' defined in health care?

A. Based on personal beliefs about right and wrong

B. Related to clinical practices only

C. Connected to societal and professional expectations

D. Strictly adhering to legal requirements

8. What is the small tube located near the junction of the small and large intestines?

A. Hernia

B. Appendix

C. Pancreas

D. Gallbladder

9. What term describes the positive form of stress that helps people work under pressure?

A. Distress

B. Cumulative Stress

C. Eustress

D. Acute Stress

10. Which term describes a structure that is situated towards the bottom of the body?

A. Superior

B. Inferior

C. Medial

D. Lateral

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does the term 'moral' refer to in a medical context?

A. Professional expectations in patient care

B. Personal standards of right and wrong

C. Legal obligations of health care providers

D. Regulatory standards for treatment

In a medical context, the term 'moral' primarily refers to personal standards of right and wrong, which guide an individual's behavior and decision-making processes. It encompasses the ethical considerations that health care providers confront when dealing with patients and their care. Each health care provider brings their own set of values and beliefs into their practice, which can influence their interactions with patients, adherence to treatment protocols, and overall decision-making. These personal morals can significantly affect their approach to ethical dilemmas, such as end-of-life decisions, patient autonomy, and informed consent. Understanding one's moral framework allows healthcare professionals to navigate complex situations while being sensitive to the emotional and ethical dimensions of care. While professional expectations, legal obligations, and regulatory standards play significant roles in guiding healthcare practices, they are more about the external structures and requirements governing the medical profession rather than the internalized beliefs that dictate a person's moral responsibility in patient interactions. Therefore, recognizing the distinction between personal morals and these external factors is crucial for effective and empathetic patient care.

2. What is the primary focus of the broncho/pulmo term?

A. Heart

B. Kidneys

C. Lungs

D. Brain

The term "broncho/pulmo" primarily refers to the lungs. In medical terminology, "broncho" is derived from the Greek word "bronchos," which means "windpipe" or "airway," and is often associated with the bronchial tubes that lead to the lungs. The term "pulmo" comes from the Latin word "pulmonarius," meaning "of the lungs." Therefore, when these terms are combined, they specifically denote anything related to the structures and functions of the lungs. Understanding this terminology is crucial for those in medical fields, such as Combat Medic Specialists, as it helps in accurately describing respiratory conditions and conducting assessments related to lung health.

3. What is the average heart rate for infants?

A. 60-100 bpm

B. 80-130 bpm

C. 140-160 bpm

D. 100-120 bpm

The average heart rate for infants typically falls within the range of 140 to 160 beats per minute (bpm). This elevated heart rate is a normal physiological characteristic of infants, reflecting their higher metabolic rate compared to older children and adults. Infants require a faster heart rate to ensure adequate oxygen delivery to their growing tissues and organs, which is crucial for their development. In infants, a heart rate of 140-160 bpm serves as an important guideline for healthcare providers to assess the child's health. Monitoring this vital sign can help identify potential issues or abnormalities in the infant's condition, allowing for timely interventions when necessary. Understanding this range helps combat medics and healthcare professionals provide appropriate care and respond effectively in emergency situations involving infants.

SAMPLE

4. What role do red blood cells play in the body?

A. Carrying hormones to various organs

B. Assisting in digestion

C. Carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide

D. Regulating body temperature

Red blood cells (RBCs) play a crucial role in the body primarily by transporting oxygen from the lungs to the tissues and organs, and then returning carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs for exhalation. The presence of hemoglobin, a protein within red blood cells, enables them to bind with oxygen molecules and carry them efficiently through the bloodstream. This function is vital for cellular metabolism, as oxygen is required for the production of energy. Additionally, the reverse process of carbon dioxide removal is equally important for maintaining the body's acid-base balance. This role is fundamental to respiration and overall physiological function, distinguishing it clearly from the other options presented, which do not accurately describe the primary function of red blood cells.

5. What does the term "plane" refer to in anatomical studies?

A. A specific position of a body part

B. A flat surface formed when slicing through a solid object

C. An area of intersection between muscles

D. A technique for measuring body symmetry

The term "plane" in anatomical studies refers specifically to a flat surface formed when slicing through a solid object, such as the body. This concept is fundamental in the field of anatomy as it helps to describe the positioning and relation of various structures within the body. Anatomical planes are used to create reference points for various movements and to provide a standardized way to communicate about the location of body structures. For example, the three main anatomical planes are the sagittal plane, frontal plane, and transverse plane, each of which provides a different perspective on how the body can be divided. The identification of these planes is crucial for understanding human anatomy, facilitating communication among healthcare professionals, and aiding in the performance of medical procedures. The correct understanding of anatomical planes allows for a clear framework to discuss the complexities of body movements and orientations accurately.

6. What does the suffix "-pathy" refer to in medical terminology?

A. disease

B. condition

C. treatment

D. symptom

The suffix "-pathy" in medical terminology refers specifically to a disease or disorder. This suffix is derived from the Greek word "pathos," which means suffering or disease. When used at the end of a word, it typically indicates a pathological condition associated with a specific organ or system. For example, "neuropathy" refers to a disease or disorder affecting the nervous system, while "cardiomyopathy" denotes a disease of the heart muscle. Understanding the meaning of this suffix allows for better comprehension of various medical terms and conditions, enabling healthcare professionals to communicate more effectively about patient ailments and diagnoses.

SAMPLE

7. How is the term 'ethical' defined in health care?

A. Based on personal beliefs about right and wrong

B. Related to clinical practices only

C. Connected to societal and professional expectations

D. Strictly adhering to legal requirements

The term 'ethical' in health care is best understood through the connection to societal and professional expectations. This concept encapsulates the moral principles and standards that guide the behavior of health care professionals in their interactions with patients, colleagues, and the broader community. Ethics in health care goes beyond individual beliefs; it incorporates collective values that define what is considered appropriate and acceptable behavior in a medical context. This understanding is essential for providing effective and compassionate care, as it encourages practitioners to consider the implications of their actions on patient welfare, equity, and social justice. Hence, ethical considerations often involve collaboration and adherence to established professional codes of conduct that reflect societal values, rather than merely being a reflection of personal opinions, restricted to clinical practices, or solely focused on legal compliance. In summary, the definition of 'ethical' in health care is grounded in the responsibility to uphold the standards and expectations that govern professional practice, ensuring that care provided aligns with the values of the society and the profession as a whole.

8. What is the small tube located near the junction of the small and large intestines?

A. Hernia

B. Appendix

C. Pancreas

D. Gallbladder

The small tube located near the junction of the small and large intestines is the appendix. The appendix is a thin, tube-like structure that extends from the cecum, which is the beginning of the large intestine, where it meets the small intestine. While the exact function of the appendix has been debated, it is thought to play a role in the immune system and the maintenance of gut flora. The appendix is positioned at the lower right quadrant of the abdomen, and it can become inflamed, leading to appendicitis, a condition that often requires surgical intervention. Understanding the anatomy and location of the appendix is critical for healthcare professionals, as timely recognition of appendicitis can be life-saving. In contrast, a hernia refers to a protrusion of an organ through the wall of the cavity that normally contains it, which is not specific to the junction of the small and large intestines. The pancreas is an organ located behind the stomach, involved in digestion and blood sugar regulation, while the gallbladder is a small organ beneath the liver that stores bile, both of which are not directly associated with the small-large intestine junction.

SAMPLE

9. What term describes the positive form of stress that helps people work under pressure?

A. Distress

B. Cumulative Stress

C. Eustress

D. Acute Stress

Eustress is the term that describes positive stress, which can motivate individuals and enhance their performance under pressure. Unlike negative stress, which can lead to feelings of anxiety and overwhelm, eustress is often linked to exhilarating experiences such as starting a new job, competing in a sports event, or preparing for a major life change. It provides a sense of purpose and excitement, helping people to focus and enhance their productivity. Cumulative stress refers to the cumulative effects of continuous stressors over time, which can lead to a negative impact on an individual's mental and physical health. Distress is a form of negative stress that can result in anxiety and can hinder performance. Acute stress, while it can be beneficial in short bursts (particularly in response to immediate threats), doesn't encapsulate the positive, motivational aspect emphasized by eustress. Understanding these distinctions is vital for managing stress effectively in high-pressure situations, particularly in roles such as that of a combat medic where resilience under pressure is crucial.

10. Which term describes a structure that is situated towards the bottom of the body?

A. Superior

B. Inferior

C. Medial

D. Lateral

The term that describes a structure located towards the bottom of the body is "inferior." In anatomical terminology, "inferior" specifically refers to a position that is lower or further away from the head. This is a critical concept in understanding human anatomy, as it helps to establish a clear spatial relationship between different body parts. For instance, the stomach is inferior to the lungs, meaning it is positioned lower in the body when considering standard anatomical position. This terminology is essential for effective communication in medical settings, ensuring that healthcare professionals can accurately describe locations and features of the human body.

SAMPLE

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://68wmodule1.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE