BIOMEDICAL EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN (BMET) 108 COURSE VERSION A PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. RDBMS typically support which language?

A. SQL

B. Python

C. Java

D. HTML

2. Switches that filter and forward based on IP addresses are considered to operate at which layer?

A. OSI Layer 2 or TCP/IP Link Layer

B. OSI Layer 4 or TCP/IP Transport Layer

C. OSI Layer 3 or TCP/IP Network Layer

D. OSI Layer 1 or Physical Layer

3. If a problem does not appear in Safe Mode, what can be inferred?

A. The default settings and basic device drivers are NOT causing the issue

B. The issue is caused by third-party software

C. The issue is hardware failure

D. Safe Mode is not applicable

4. In Port Address Translation (PAT), what distinguishes multiple connections from different internal hosts using the same public IP address?

A. Different source ports

B. Unique MAC addresses

C. Different destination IPs

D. Time-based tokens

5. Which term describes the network's ability to continue operating in the presence of faults due to redundant paths?

A. Latency increase

B. Fault tolerance

C. Degraded performance

D. Single point of failure

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6. In a client-server network, which device typically provides IP addressing information to clients?

A. Router

B. Switch

C. DHCP Server

D. Firewall

7. Which server form factor is described as having a form factor similar in appearance to a desktop PC?

A. Rack Server

B. Blade Server

C. Micro Server

D. Tower Server

8. A _____ can be considered a computer structure that saves, organizes, protects, and delivers data.

A. PODS

B. Database

C. Server

D. Cloud Storage

9. Central Patient Monitoring Systems may be susceptible to

A. rough handling due to stressful nature of the job

B. touchscreens being prone to abuse and damage

C. battery issues

D. carelessness (bumping into or pulling/pushing out of the way) since these units also tend to be located in high traffic areas

10. What is the purpose of VLANs on a network?

A. Segmentation of broadcast domains

B. Increased speed

C. DHCP enforcement

D. NAT

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. RDBMS typically support which language?

A. SQL

B. Python

C. Java

D. HTML

Relational database systems use a specialized query language designed for interacting with data stored in tables. That language is SQL, which lets you retrieve data (SELECT), insert or modify rows (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE), and define or alter the database schema (CREATE, ALTER, DROP). SQL is the standard across RDBMS, with vendor-specific extensions, so the same basic syntax applies broadly. Other options, like Python or Java, are general-purpose programming languages used to build applications and connect to databases, rather than the language the database engine itself uses. HTML is a markup language for web content and doesn't perform database queries. So SQL is the language typically supported by RDBMS.

2. Switches that filter and forward based on IP addresses are considered to operate at which layer?

A. OSI Layer 2 or TCP/IP Link Layer

B. OSI Layer 4 or TCP/IP Transport Layer

C. OSI Layer 3 or TCP/IP Network Layer

D. OSI Layer 1 or Physical Layer

Using IP addresses to filter and forward traffic means making decisions based on the Network layer. In OSI terms, that's Layer 3; in TCP/IP terms, the Network Layer. IP addresses identify which network a packet should reach, so devices that route or forward by IP address are handling routing decisions across subnets. Traditional switches, by contrast, forward frames using MAC addresses at Layer 2, staying within a single local network. A device that uses IP addresses to decide where to send traffic is effectively a Layer 3 switch or router, which is why this behavior maps to the Network Layer.

3. If a problem does not appear in Safe Mode, what can be inferred?

A. The default settings and basic device drivers are NOT causing the issue

B. The issue is caused by third-party software

C. The issue is hardware failure

D. Safe Mode is not applicable

Safe Mode runs with only essential drivers and default system settings, and it disables most startup programs and third party services. If the problem doesn't appear in Safe Mode, that means those default settings and basic device drivers are not causing the issue. In other words, the source of the problem is likely something that loads only in a normal startup—such as third party software or nonessential services—not the core OS components. To narrow it down, you could perform a clean boot or systematically disable startup items to see when the issue reappears.

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4. In Port Address Translation (PAT), what distinguishes multiple connections from different internal hosts using the same public IP address?

A. Different source ports

B. Unique MAC addresses

C. Different destination IPs

D. Time-based tokens

The key idea is that Port Address Translation uses different source ports to multiplex multiple internal hosts on a single public IP. In PAT, each outbound connection is assigned a unique source port on the public IP, so the NAT device creates a distinct public IP:port pair for every flow. The translation table maps that public port back to the original internal IP and port, allowing replies to be delivered to the correct internal host. MAC addresses aren't used for routing across the internet, and differing destination IPs aren't what distinguishes the concurrent connections on the same public IP. Time-based tokens aren't part of how PAT differentiates flows either.

5. Which term describes the network's ability to continue operating in the presence of faults due to redundant paths?

A. Latency increase

B. Fault tolerance

C. Degraded performance

D. Single point of failure

Fault tolerance is the network's ability to keep functioning when parts fail because of redundant paths. When multiple routes exist between devices, a failure on one route doesn't interrupt communication—the system automatically reroutes traffic through an alternate path, preserving connectivity. This is crucial in healthcare networks where continuous access to patient data, alarms, and monitoring devices matters. Latency increase refers to added delay in data transmission, not the capacity to stay operational; degraded performance means the system works but at reduced capacity; and a single point of failure describes a vulnerability that fault tolerance aims to eliminate by introducing redundancy.

6. In a client-server network, which device typically provides IP addressing information to clients?

A. Router

B. Switch

C. DHCP Server

D. Firewall

Dynamic IP addressing is provided by a DHCP server, which automatically assigns IP configuration to clients. When a client connects, it sends a request for network settings, and the DHCP server responds with an IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server information, along with a lease duration that defines how long the address can be used before renewal. This process, often summarized as DHCPDISCOVER, DHCPOFFER, DHCPREQUEST, and DHCPACK, enables devices to join the network without manual configuration. A router can host DHCP services or relay DHCP requests in some setups, but the device that typically provides the IP addressing information is the DHCP server. A switch operates at the data-link layer and does not assign IP configurations, and a firewall is not normally responsible for distributing IP addresses (except in some integrated appliances, where it's just one possible role among others).

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7. Which server form factor is described as having a form factor similar in appearance to a desktop PC?

A. Rack Server

B. Blade Server

C. Micro Server

D. Tower Server

A tower server is built to look like a desktop PC: a tall, upright chassis with a front panel that includes drive bays and access ports, designed to stand on a floor or a desk. This desktop-like appearance distinguishes it from other form factors, such as rack servers (which are flatter and rack-mounted), blade servers (thin blades inside a shared enclosure), and micro servers (very compact, not typically desktop-like). So the form factor resembling a desktop PC is the tower server.

8. A _____ can be considered a computer structure that saves, organizes, protects, and delivers data.

A. PODS

B. Database

C. Server

D. Cloud Storage

A database is designed to store data persistently, organize it in a structured way (such as tables with defined fields and relationships), protect it through access controls, backups, and integrity constraints, and deliver it to applications or devices via queries and interfaces. This combination—saving data, organizing it for efficient retrieval, enforcing data integrity and security, and providing fast access—is what makes a database the best fit for the description. Other options describe storage or servers rather than a structured system for managing data; they may hold data but don't inherently provide the organized, queryable, and protected data repository that a database offers.

9. Central Patient Monitoring Systems may be susceptible to

A. rough handling due to stressful nature of the job

B. touchscreens being prone to abuse and damage

C. battery issues

D. carelessness (bumping into or pulling/pushing out of the way) since these units also tend to be located in high traffic areas

Central patient monitoring systems are often mounted in busy areas where staff, patients, and other equipment frequently move around. In these high-traffic spaces, the units are more likely to be bumped, bumped, or pulled out of position unintentionally. This carelessness or accidental contact can lead to disconnections, loose cables, or physical damage, compromising patient monitoring and safety. That's why the statement about carelessness from people bumping into or pulling/pushing the units out of the way in crowded areas best fits the risk profile for these systems. The other risks can occur, but they aren't as directly tied to the typical hospital environment described here.

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10. What is the purpose of VLANs on a network?

A. Segmentation of broadcast domains

B. Increased speed

C. DHCP enforcement

D. NAT

VLANs create separate broadcast domains on a switched network. By assigning devices to the same VLAN, broadcast traffic is limited to that group, so frames from one VLAN don't get delivered to devices in another. This reduces unnecessary traffic, improves performance, and adds a layer of security by isolating groups of devices. Inter-VLAN routing is needed for devices in different VLANs to communicate, typically handled by a router or Layer 3 switch. VLAN tagging (802.1Q) allows multiple VLANs to share a single physical link (a trunk), while access ports belong to one VLAN. The other options aren't the primary purpose of VLANs: increasing speed isn't guaranteed by creating VLANs, and DHCP enforcement and NAT are separate network functions.

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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://bmet108vera.examzify.com

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

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