NBE SCIENCE 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.

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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. **What minimum time should elapse before performing embalmment after death?**

   A. Immediately

   B. 2 hours

   C. 4 hours

   D. 24 hours

2. **Why might fluid leak from areas of the body during skin procurement?**

   A. Infection during the procedure

   B. The dermis was exposed during the procurement of skin

   C. Over-embalming the body

   D. Insufficient suction post-procedure

3. **Which process involves the transformation of cadaveric body fluids post-death?**

   A. Fluid diffusion

   B. Autolysis

   C. Putrefaction

   D. Dehydration

4. **A malignant tumor derived principally from connective tissue is known as?**

   A. Melanoma

   B. Carcinoma

   C. Sarcoma

   D. Adenoma

5. **What is the term for the union of two arteries?**

   A. Anastomoses

   B. Aneurysm

   C. Arteriovenous

   D. Collateral circulation

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6. Which of the following is not classified as a somatic mode of death?

A. Asphyxia

B. Rubor

C. Accidental trauma

D. Cardiac arrest

7. In a case of harvested tissue from both thighs, what is the recommended treatment?

A. Cauterization with phenol, cavity packs, or embalming gel packs

B. Thermal embalming

C. Cold storage

D. Simple embalming injection

8. What is the recommended dilution of a 20 index standard arterial chemical for embalming an edematous body?

A. 15 oz of arterial to 105 oz of water

B. 19 oz of arterial to 109 oz of water

C. 10 oz of arterial to 90 oz of water

D. 30 oz of arterial to 70 oz of water

9. What is the medical term for excessive production of urine?

A. Oliguria

B. Polyuria

C. Hematuria

D. Anuria

10. After extensive reduction by heat, what should you apply to restore dehydration in the eye area?

A. Moisturizing lotion

B. Water

C. Cavity fluid

D. Alcohol

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What minimum time should elapse before performing embalmment after death?

A. Immediately

B. 2 hours

C. 4 hours

D. 24 hours

The minimum time that should elapse before performing embalming after death is typically around four hours. This timeframe allows for the natural processes of decomposition to begin, affecting the body's tissue, which helps embalmers determine the most appropriate techniques and chemicals to use for preservation. It also ensures that the body's temperature has dropped appropriately, which is crucial for effective embalming. In the embalming process, the act of injecting embalming fluid is most effective when the body has not undergone significant changes due to environmental factors or internal decomposition. By allowing a minimum of four hours to pass, embalmers can work effectively, using the right methods based on the condition of the body at the time of embalming. This standard practice ensures both the success of the embalming process and the respectful handling of the deceased.

2. Why might fluid leak from areas of the body during skin procurement?

A. Infection during the procedure

B. The dermis was exposed during the procurement of skin

C. Over-embalming the body

D. Insufficient suction post-procedure

Fluid may leak from areas of the body during skin procurement primarily because exposing the dermis can disrupt its natural barrier. The dermis contains blood vessels and interstitial fluid that can escape when the skin is removed or compromised. This exposure allows for fluids that would normally be contained within the skin layers to seep out, leading to leakage. When skin is procured, if the underlying structures, particularly the dermis, are not carefully handled, it can result in a loss of these fluids, which is a common occurrence in such procedures. While other reasons like infection, over-embalming, or insufficient suction could potentially lead to fluid leakage, the direct action of exposing the dermis during skin procurement is a more immediate and clear cause for fluid loss.

3. Which process involves the transformation of cadaveric body fluids post-death?

A. Fluid diffusion

B. Autolysis

C. Putrefaction

D. Dehydration

The correct choice is putrefaction, which is the process involving the transformation of cadaveric body fluids after death. This occurs when bacteria and microorganisms begin to break down tissues and fluids, leading to the release of gases and various byproducts that contribute to the characteristic decomposition odors. Putrefaction is significant in forensics and mortuary science as it helps determine the time of death and the state of decomposition. In contrast, autolysis refers to the self-digestion of tissues by enzymes contained within the cells, which starts shortly after death but does not specifically address the transformation of body fluids as a primary process. Fluid diffusion occurs naturally and is not a specific post-mortem process. Dehydration can happen to a body over time, but it is not a primary transformation of body fluids associated with the decomposition process as putrefaction is. Therefore, putrefaction is the most accurate term for the described transformation of cadaveric body fluids post-death.

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4. A malignant tumor derived principally from connective tissue is known as?

A. Melanoma

B. Carcinoma

C. Sarcoma

D. Adenoma

A malignant tumor that originates predominantly from connective tissue is known as a sarcoma. Connective tissue includes various tissues such as bone, cartilage, fat, and muscle, and when cancer arises from these tissues, it is classified as a sarcoma. These tumors are characterized by rapid growth and the potential to metastasize, posing a serious health risk. In contrast, melanoma refers to a type of cancer that primarily develops from melanocytes, the cells responsible for producing pigment in the skin. Carcinomas are malignant tumors that originate from epithelial cells, which line the surfaces of organs and structures in the body. Adenomas, on the other hand, are benign tumors formed from glandular tissue and do not fall under the classification of malignant tumors. Understanding the classification of tumors is crucial for diagnosis and treatment, as it helps determine the nature and behavior of the tumor.

5. What is the term for the union of two arteries?

A. Anastomoses

B. Aneurysm

C. Arteriovenous

D. Collateral circulation

The term for the union of two arteries is anastomoses. This refers to the connection or joining of blood vessels, often allowing blood to flow between them. Anastomoses can occur naturally in the body, providing alternate pathways for blood circulation, which is essential for ensuring that tissues receive adequate blood supply even when one pathway is blocked or narrowed. In contrast, an aneurysm refers to an abnormal bulge in an artery due to weakness in the arterial wall, which does not involve the union of arteries. Arteriovenous refers to a connection between an artery and a vein, which is a different type of vascular connection. Collateral circulation pertains to alternative routes for blood flow that develop over time, often as a response to blockages, rather than the direct union of two arteries.

6. Which of the following is not classified as a somatic mode of death?

A. Asphyxia

B. Rubor

C. Accidental trauma

D. Cardiac arrest

Rubor, which refers to redness of the skin, is not classified as a somatic mode of death. Somatic modes of death typically involve physiological processes or external factors that result in the cessation of life. Asphyxia involves a lack of oxygen leading to death, accidental trauma refers to physical injuries leading to death, and cardiac arrest involves the heart's failure to pump blood, ultimately resulting in death. Rubor, on the other hand, is a clinical sign indicating increased blood flow to an area, often due to inflammation or injury, but it does not directly pertain to the actual processes or mechanisms that cause death. Hence, it does not fit into the classification of somatic modes of death.

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7. In a case of harvested tissue from both thighs, what is the recommended treatment?

A. Cauterization with phenol, cavity packs, or embalming gel packs

B. Thermal embalming

C. Cold storage

D. Simple embalming injection

In the context of harvested tissue from both thighs, the recommended treatment involves methods that adequately preserve and disinfect the site, as well as manage any potential post-mortem changes. Cauterization with phenol, cavity packs, or embalming gel packs serves to address both preservation and sanitation needs effectively. Cauterization with phenol is particularly noteworthy, as phenol has antiseptic properties and can help inhibit bacterial growth. It is used to treat tissues that may be at risk of decomposition or infection. Additionally, cavity packs and embalming gel packs create a barrier to moisture and microbes while also providing agents that help to preserve tissue integrity. While thermal embalming, cold storage, and simple embalming injection are techniques used in various embalming scenarios, they do not specifically address the needs of harvested tissue as comprehensively as cauterization and packing methods do. These latter options may not provide the same level of preservation and disinfection critical in cases involving significant tissue removal. Thus, the combination of cauterization with phenol and the use of cavity or gel packs ensures that both preservation and hygiene are prioritized, making it the best choice for this scenario.

8. What is the recommended dilution of a 20 index standard arterial chemical for embalming an edematous body?

A. 15 oz of arterial to 105 oz of water

B. 19 oz of arterial to 109 oz of water

C. 10 oz of arterial to 90 oz of water

D. 30 oz of arterial to 70 oz of water

The recommended dilution of a 20 index standard arterial chemical for embalming an edematous body is optimal for ensuring effective preservation. A higher index solution, such as the 20 index, is typically more concentrated and therefore requires a more diluted mixture to achieve the right balance for proper embalming. In this context, the dilution of 19 ounces of arterial to 109 ounces of water is effective because it provides a ratio that allows for adequate fluid distribution throughout the tissues, considering the body's condition, which is edematous. Embalming an edematous body necessitates a careful approach to prevent over-injection and potential complications, and this dilution minimizes the risk of over-embalming while still delivering sufficient preservative properties. This particular dilution strikes a balance between achieving effective preservation and avoiding excessive fluid buildup, making it appropriate for handling the unique challenges presented by an edematous body.

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9. What is the medical term for excessive production of urine?

A. Oliguria

B. Polyuria

C. Hematuria

D. Anuria

The medical term for excessive production of urine is polyuria. This condition is characterized by the excretion of abnormally large volumes of urine, typically defined as more than 2.5 to 3 liters per day in adults. Polyuria can be caused by a variety of factors, including diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, certain medications, and excessive fluid intake. Understanding this condition is important because it can be a sign of underlying health issues, such as poorly controlled diabetes or kidney problems, which may require further evaluation and management. In contrast, oliguria refers to a decreased urine output, hematuria indicates the presence of blood in the urine, and anuria is the complete cessation of urine production. Each of these terms represents distinct conditions that are essentially the opposite of polyuria in terms of urine volume.

10. After extensive reduction by heat, what should you apply to restore dehydration in the eye area?

A. Moisturizing lotion

B. Water

C. Cavity fluid

D. Alcohol

To restore hydration in the eye area after extensive heat reduction, the most suitable choice is cavity fluid. Cavity fluid typically contains agents designed to retain moisture and can aid in hydrating tissues, which is especially important in sensitive areas like the eyes that may suffer from dehydration due to heat exposure. Moisturizing lotion, while beneficial in various contexts, may not be specifically formulated for the unique needs of the eye area, often leading to inadequate results. Applying water might not penetrate the skin effectively or provide lasting hydration. Alcohol is dehydrating, which would exacerbate the dryness in the eye area rather than restore it. Thus, cavity fluid stands out as the most appropriate option to effectively address the issue of dehydration.

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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://nbescience.examzify.com

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

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