NORTH SEATTLE COLLEGE EMT ENTRANCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://nseattlecollegeemtentrance.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 16

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 'T' represent in the DCAP-BTLS acronym?

A. Temperature

B. Tenderness

C. Trauma

D. Tissue damage

2. What is a test that evaluates the function of distal circulation?

A. Capillary refill

B. Pulse oximetry

C. Blood pressure assessment

D. Skin turgor test

3. What describes bruising of brain tissue due to direct trauma to the head?

A. Cerebral contusion

B. Concussion

C. Penetrating injury

D. Subdural hematoma

4. What are the central pulses commonly assessed in emergency situations?

A. Radial and brachial

B. Carotid and femoral

C. Posterior tibial and dorsalis pedis

D. Axillary and popliteal

5. What is the opposite of 'proximal' in anatomical terminology?

A. Medial

B. Distal

C. Lateral

D. Superior

6. What term describes the network of glands that regulate various bodily functions through hormone secretion?

A. Nervous system

B. Endocrine system

C. Immune system

D. Digestive system

SAMPLE

7. Which girdle is composed of the clavicle and scapula?

A. Pelvic girdle

B. Shoulder girdle

C. Axial skeleton

D. Appendicular skeleton

8. What is defined as the amount of blood returned to the heart by the veins?

A. Cardiac output

B. Venous return

C. Blood pressure

D. Stroke volume

9. What is the valve between the right atrium and the right ventricle called?

A. Bicuspid valve

B. Tricuspid valve

C. Aortic valve

D. Pulmonary valve

10. Which type of dressing is primarily used to prevent contamination of a wound?

A. Pressure bandage

B. Surgical tape

C. Sterile gauze pads

D. Antiseptic wipes

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does 'T' represent in the DCAP-BTLS acronym?

A. Temperature

B. Tenderness

C. Trauma

D. Tissue damage

In the DCAP-BTLS acronym, which is used in the assessment of trauma patients, 'T' stands for Tenderness. This refers to the pain or discomfort that a patient may experience when an area of the body is touched or palpated. During an assessment, EMTs and other medical professionals look for tenderness because it can indicate underlying issues such as fractures, internal bleeding, or other injuries that may not be immediately visible. Recognizing tenderness is crucial for determining the severity of an injury and helps guide further treatment decisions, making it a critical component of the primary assessment in trauma care. Other potential choices like Temperature, Trauma, and Tissue damage do not accurately align with what 'T' represents in the context of DCAP-BTLS. While these factors are relevant in a comprehensive assessment, they are represented differently within the trauma assessment framework or are not included in the DCAP-BTLS acronym.

2. What is a test that evaluates the function of distal circulation?

A. Capillary refill

B. Pulse oximetry

C. Blood pressure assessment

D. Skin turgor test

The test that evaluates the function of distal circulation is the capillary refill test. This simple assessment involves pressing on a nail bed or a fingertip to temporarily blanch the skin and then observing how quickly the color returns after releasing the pressure. A normal capillary refill time, typically less than two seconds, indicates that blood is circulating effectively to the fingers and toes, which is particularly important in assessing peripheral circulation. Capillary refill is a quick and non-invasive way to gauge circulation, especially in emergencies where rapid evaluation is necessary. If the refill time is prolonged, it could indicate issues such as hypovolemia or circulatory problems, which require further investigation and intervention. This test is particularly useful in pediatric assessments, given that young children are often more susceptible to circulatory compromise. Other options, while useful in assessing different aspects of physiology, do not specifically target distal circulation in the same direct manner. For example, pulse oximetry measures the oxygen saturation in the blood rather than blood flow to the extremities. Blood pressure assessment provides information about central circulation and overall blood pressure but does not directly reflect the function of distal circulation. Skin turgor tests evaluate hydration status and skin elasticity rather than circulation. Thus, capillary refill stands out as the specific

SAMPLE

3. What describes bruising of brain tissue due to direct trauma to the head?

A. Cerebral contusion

B. Concussion

C. Penetrating injury

D. Subdural hematoma

Cerebral contusion refers specifically to bruising of the brain tissue caused by direct trauma to the head. It occurs when the brain impacts the inside of the skull as a result of a strong force, which can lead to localized swelling, bleeding, and damage to brain cells. This injury typically happens in cases of blunt force trauma, such as during vehicle accidents or falls, where the brain is jostled within the cranial cavity. Understanding this specific term helps differentiate it from other brain injuries. For example, a concussion entails a temporary disruption of brain function resulting from a blow to the head, but it does not necessarily involve bruising of brain tissue. A penetrating injury is characterized by an object breaking through the skull and directly damaging brain tissue, but it does not describe a bruise caused by blunt impact. A subdural hematoma involves blood collecting between the brain and its outermost covering (the dura mater) due to tearing of blood vessels, which is different from the localized bruising that characterizes contusions. Thus, "cerebral contusion" is the accurate term that directly describes the bruising of brain tissue following blunt trauma to the head.

4. What are the central pulses commonly assessed in emergency situations?

A. Radial and brachial

B. Carotid and femoral

C. Posterior tibial and dorsalis pedis

D. Axillary and popliteal

In emergency situations, the central pulses that are typically assessed are the carotid and femoral pulses. These sites are considered central because they are located closer to the body's core, making them more reliable indicators of blood circulation during critical assessments. The carotid pulse is located in the neck, providing easy access in emergencies where quick evaluation of circulation is crucial. It allows healthcare providers to determine heart rate and rhythm without the interference of peripheral factors. Similarly, the femoral pulse, found in the groin area, is also a central pulse that indicates blood flow from the heart, making it particularly important in assessing perfusion in cases of severe shock or trauma. In contrast, the other options focus on peripheral pulses or less common central sites. While radial and brachial pulses can provide useful information, they are not as indicative of central circulation as the carotid and femoral pulses. The posterior tibial and dorsalis pedis pulses are peripheral, found in the lower extremities, and primarily used to assess distal circulation rather than central blood flow. Lastly, axillary and popliteal pulses are also more peripheral and not typically prioritized in emergency scenarios where a rapid assessment of vital signs is necessary.

SAMPLE

5. What is the opposite of 'proximal' in anatomical terminology?

A. Medial

B. Distal

C. Lateral

D. Superior

In anatomical terminology, "proximal" refers to a position that is closer to the point of attachment or the center of the body. The opposite term is "distal," which denotes a position that is further away from the point of attachment or the center. For instance, in the context of limbs, the shoulder is proximal to the elbow, while the fingers are distal to the elbow. This relationship helps to clearly describe the location of structures in relation to each other within the body, making "distal" the correct counterpart to "proximal." The other terms, while relevant in anatomical contexts, do not serve as opposites to "proximal." "Medial" refers to a position that is closer to the midline of the body, "lateral" indicates a position further away from the midline, and "superior" means a position above another structure. Each of these terms describes different spatial relationships but does not directly contradict the meaning of "proximal" as "distal" does.

6. What term describes the network of glands that regulate various bodily functions through hormone secretion?

A. Nervous system

B. Endocrine system

C. Immune system

D. Digestive system

The term that describes the network of glands responsible for regulating various bodily functions through the secretion of hormones is the endocrine system. This system plays a crucial role in maintaining homeostasis by releasing hormones directly into the bloodstream, which then travel to target organs and tissues to elicit specific physiological responses. Hormones are essential for regulating processes such as metabolism, growth and development, tissue function, sleep, and mood, among others. For instance, the pancreas releases insulin, which is vital for glucose metabolism, while the adrenal glands secrete cortisol, influencing stress response and metabolism. In contrast, other systems mentioned in the choices have different primary functions. The nervous system, while critical for controlling and communicating within the body, operates through electrical signals rather than hormones. The immune system is dedicated to defending the body against pathogens and foreign invaders. The digestive system's main role is the breakdown and absorption of nutrients, and it does not primarily function through hormonal regulation. Therefore, the endocrine system stands out as the correct answer when discussing hormone secretion and regulation of bodily functions.

SAMPLE

7. Which girdle is composed of the clavicle and scapula?

A. Pelvic girdle

B. Shoulder girdle

C. Axial skeleton

D. Appendicular skeleton

The shoulder girdle, also known as the pectoral girdle, is specifically made up of the clavicle (collarbone) and scapula (shoulder blade). This structure connects the upper limb to the trunk of the body and allows for a wide range of motion in the arms. The clavicle acts as a strut that stabilizes the shoulder, while the scapula provides attachment points for muscles that facilitate arm movement. In understanding the shoulder girdle's role, it's also helpful to distinguish it from the other choices. The pelvic girdle, for example, is comprised of the hip bones and is involved in supporting the weight of the upper body when sitting and standing. The axial skeleton refers to the central core of the body, including the skull, vertebral column, and rib cage, which serves to protect vital organs and provide support and structure. The appendicular skeleton includes all the limbs and their attachments to the axial skeleton, but it is a broader category than just the shoulder girdle.

8. What is defined as the amount of blood returned to the heart by the veins?

A. Cardiac output

B. Venous return

C. Blood pressure

D. Stroke volume

The correct answer is venous return, which refers specifically to the volume of blood that returns to the heart via the veins. This concept is critical in understanding cardiovascular dynamics because it plays a vital role in determining the overall efficiency of the circulatory system. Venous return affects the filling of the heart's chambers during diastole (the relaxation phase), which in turn influences cardiac output—the amount of blood the heart pumps in a given time frame. A higher venous return typically leads to a higher stroke volume because the heart has more blood to pump, which is described by the Frank-Starling law of the heart. In the context of the choices, cardiac output is the total volume of blood the heart pumps per minute, which is dependent on both the stroke volume and heart rate, rather than just the volume of blood returning to the heart. Blood pressure measures the force of blood against the walls of arteries, and stroke volume refers to the amount of blood pumped by the heart with each beat. While these concepts are interconnected, the specific definition of venous return directly relates to the amount of blood coming back to the heart from the veins.

SAMPLE

9. What is the valve between the right atrium and the right ventricle called?

A. Bicuspid valve

B. Tricuspid valve

C. Aortic valve

D. Pulmonary valve

The valve between the right atrium and the right ventricle is known as the tricuspid valve. This valve plays a crucial role in ensuring unidirectional blood flow through the heart. When the right atrium contracts, the tricuspid valve opens, allowing blood to flow into the right ventricle. Once the right ventricle contracts and pumps blood into the pulmonary artery, the tricuspid valve closes, preventing blood from flowing back into the atrium. The design of the tricuspid valve, characterized by three flaps or cusps, is specifically adapted to handle the pressure dynamics of the right side of the heart. Understanding the function and anatomy of this valve is essential for grasping how the heart operates as a whole and how it maintains efficient circulation. Other valves mentioned, such as the bicuspid (or mitral) valve, aortic valve, and pulmonary valve, serve different functions and locations within the heart. The bicuspid valve, for instance, is located between the left atrium and left ventricle, while the aortic valve controls blood flow from the left ventricle into the aorta, and the pulmonary valve regulates blood flow from the right ventricle to the lungs

10. Which type of dressing is primarily used to prevent contamination of a wound?

A. Pressure bandage

B. Surgical tape

C. Sterile gauze pads

D. Antiseptic wipes

Sterile gauze pads are specifically designed for use on wounds to prevent contamination. The primary function of these pads is to create a barrier that protects the open wound from any foreign materials, bacteria, or other pathogens present in the environment. This protection is crucial in preventing infections, which can complicate the healing process and lead to further medical issues. Additionally, sterile gauze pads are made from materials that are free of microorganisms at the time of packaging, ensuring that when they are applied to a wound, they don't introduce any new sources of infection. This inherent sterility is why they are favored in wound care. In contrast, while a pressure bandage might be used to control bleeding, its primary function is not solely to prevent contamination. Surgical tape serves to secure dressings in place but does not itself provide a barrier against contamination. Antiseptic wipes are used for cleaning the area around the wound before a dressing is applied, but they don't serve as a dressing and thus do not directly prevent contamination of a wound once it is exposed.

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://nseattlecollegeemtentrance.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE