

68D 101 OPERATING ROOM SPECIALIST PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 refers to being near the point of attachment?**
 - A. Distal
 - B. Proximal
 - C. Superior
 - D. Inferior

- 2. Which skin layer has a protective function, shields the moist underlying tissues, and lacks blood vessels?**
 - A. Dermis
 - B. Subcutaneous
 - C. Epidermis
 - D. Hypodermis

- 3. What protects underlying cells from the effects of ultraviolet light?**
 - A. Melanin
 - B. Keratin
 - C. Collagen
 - D. Elastin

- 4. Which cellular structure is the site of protein synthesis?**
 - A. Mitochondria
 - B. Nucleus
 - C. Ribosomes
 - D. Golgi apparatus

- 5. What has numerous, short, hairlike projections that extend from the surface of the cell, and moves fluid along a cell's surface?**
 - A. Microvilli
 - B. Cilia
 - C. Flagella
 - D. Centrosomes

6. What acts as a gatekeeper that controls the movements of substances between the cell and its surroundings?

- A. Nucleus
- B. Cell membrane
- C. Cytoplasm
- D. Golgi apparatus

7. The pia mater is located in which layer of the meninges?

- A. Outer
- B. Middle
- C. Inner
- D. Subdural

8. Which list correctly names the sensory systems?

- A. Auditory, gustatory, olfactory, proprioception, touch, visual
- B. Visual, auditory, tactile, gustatory
- C. Olfactory, gustatory, visual
- D. Auditory, gustatory, olfactory, proprioception, touch

9. Gustatory relates to which sense?

- A. Sight
- B. Sense of taste
- C. Hearing
- D. Smell

10. Hemi is a prefix that means what?

- A. Whole
- B. Below
- C. Above
- D. Half

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term refers to being near the point of attachment?

- A. Distal
- B. Proximal**
- C. Superior
- D. Inferior

Near the point of attachment is described as proximal. This term is used to indicate something closer to where a limb attaches to the body (the trunk). For example, the thigh is proximal to the knee because it is nearer to the hip, the point of attachment, than the ankle is. The opposite term, distal, means farther from that attachment. Superior and inferior describe vertical position relative to the head and feet, not proximity to the attachment.

2. Which skin layer has a protective function, shields the moist underlying tissues, and lacks blood vessels?

- A. Dermis
- B. Subcutaneous
- C. Epidermis**
- D. Hypodermis

The outer protective barrier that lacks blood vessels is the epidermis. This layer is avascular, meaning it has no blood supply, which is a key feature of its role as a barrier. The epidermis is made of keratinized cells that form a waterproof shield, primarily in the stratum corneum, helping to prevent water loss and protect the moist tissues beneath from injury and infection. Deeper skin layers, like the dermis and subcutaneous (hypodermis), contain blood vessels and connective tissue, so they are vascular, unlike the epidermis.

3. What protects underlying cells from the effects of ultraviolet light?

- A. Melanin**
- B. Keratin
- C. Collagen
- D. Elastin

UV protection in the skin comes from melanin, the pigment produced by melanocytes in the epidermis. Melanin absorbs ultraviolet rays from the sun and dissipates the energy as harmless heat, reducing DNA damage in the skin's deeper cells. More melanin means greater protection against UV-induced changes that can lead to skin cancer and photoaging, which is why darker skin has a lower risk for certain UV damages under the same exposure. Keratin is a structural protein that strengthens and forms the outer protective barrier of the epidermis; it isn't specialized for absorbing UV radiation. Collagen and elastin are proteins in the dermis that provide strength and elasticity; they don't shield cells from UV light and, in fact, can be degraded by UV exposure over time.

4. Which cellular structure is the site of protein synthesis?

- A. Mitochondria
- B. Nucleus
- C. Ribosomes**
- D. Golgi apparatus

Proteins are made by ribosomes, the cellular machines that translate genetic instructions into amino acid sequences. They can float freely in the cytoplasm or be attached to the rough endoplasmic reticulum, where newly formed proteins are prepared for their specific destinations. Mitochondria mainly generate energy and have their own ribosomes for some internal proteins, but they aren't the general site of protein synthesis. The nucleus houses DNA and is where transcription occurs, while the Golgi apparatus processes and ships proteins after synthesis. So the actual site of protein synthesis is the ribosome.

5. What has numerous, short, hairlike projections that extend from the surface of the cell, and moves fluid along a cell's surface?

- A. Microvilli
- B. Cilia**
- C. Flagella
- D. Centrosomes

Focus on how different surface extensions function. Cilia are numerous, short, hairlike projections that cover the cell surface and beat to move fluid across the surface. This makes them the best fit for moving mucus or other substances along the cell's exterior, as seen in the respiratory tract. Microvilli are even smaller projections that increase surface area for absorption and secretion and don't propel fluid. Flagella are longer and fewer, used to propel the entire cell, like a sperm tail. Centrosomes are internal organizers of the cytoskeleton and do not extend outward as surface projections.

6. What acts as a gatekeeper that controls the movements of substances between the cell and its surroundings?

- A. Nucleus
- B. Cell membrane**
- C. Cytoplasm
- D. Golgi apparatus

The cell membrane acts as the gatekeeper because it forms the selective barrier between the cell's interior and the external environment. Its phospholipid bilayer, with embedded proteins, regulates what can enter and leave the cell—using channels, carriers, and pumps to control movement and maintain proper concentrations. This selective permeability keeps the internal environment stable, allowing essential nutrients in and wastes out while restricting harmful substances. The nucleus stores genetic material, the cytoplasm is the internal fluid where many processes occur, and the Golgi apparatus packages and transports proteins, but none of these primarily regulate exchange with the surroundings the way the cell membrane does.

7. The pia mater is located in which layer of the meninges?

- A. Outer
- B. Middle
- C. Inner**
- D. Subdural

The pia mater is the innermost layer of the meninges. It clings directly to the brain's surface, following its grooves and contours, and lies just beneath the arachnoid mater. The space just outside it is the subarachnoid space, which contains cerebrospinal fluid and vessels. The outermost layer is the dura mater, and the space between dura and arachnoid is the subdural space (a potential space, not a true layer). So, the pia mater resides in the inner layer.

8. Which list correctly names the sensory systems?

- A. Auditory, gustatory, olfactory, proprioception, touch, visual**
- B. Visual, auditory, tactile, gustatory
- C. Olfactory, gustatory, visual
- D. Auditory, gustatory, olfactory, proprioception, touch

The main idea is to recognize all the modalities that truly convey sensory information to the brain. Vision, hearing, taste, smell, and touch cover the classic senses, and proprioception adds the sense of body position and movement. Including auditory (hearing), gustatory (taste), olfactory (smell), proprioception (body awareness), touch, and visual (sight) gives a complete set of sensory systems. The other options miss at least one modality—for example, omitting smell or proprioception or vision—so they're incomplete. This list best reflects the full range of sensory systems.

9. Gustatory relates to which sense?

- A. Sight
- B. Sense of taste**
- C. Hearing
- D. Smell

Gustatory refers to the sense of taste. The term comes from the word gustare, meaning to taste, and in physiology it describes the taste perception that occurs when dissolved chemicals interact with taste receptor cells in taste buds on the tongue and in the mouth. This sensory input detects basic tastes such as sweet, sour, salty, bitter, and umami and sends signals to the brain via the facial, glossopharyngeal, and vagus nerves. It's distinct from sight (visual), hearing (auditory), and smell (olfactory); although smell can influence flavor, gustatory specifically denotes taste.

10. Hemi is a prefix that means what?

- A. Whole
- B. Below
- C. Above
- D. Half**

Hemi- means half. In medical terms it shows one half of something, like a hemisphere (half of a sphere, such as the brain's two halves) or hemiparesis (weakness on one side of the body). It comes from Greek and is used to indicate division into two equal parts. Other prefixes convey different ideas—whole is expressed with holo- or pan-, while below and above use hypo- or sub- and hyper- or supra-, respectively. So the correct meaning is half.

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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://68d101.examzify.com>

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

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