

AAMI Science Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. What percentage of drainage from embalming fluid consists of embalming fluid itself?**
 - A. 30%**
 - B. 50%**
 - C. 70%**
 - D. 90%**
- 2. What is the anterior portion of the cranial cavity referred to as?**
 - A. Posterior fossa**
 - B. Cranial base**
 - C. Cranial vault**
 - D. Cranial aspiration**
- 3. What is pure chromatic color described as?**
 - A. Muted**
 - B. At full intensity**
 - C. Pastel**
 - D. Desaturated**
- 4. Which of the following arteries is NOT an example of a medium, muscular artery?**
 - A. Brachial artery**
 - B. Subclavian artery**
 - C. Radial artery**
 - D. Axillary artery**
- 5. How often does a sporadic disease occur?**
 - A. Regularly**
 - B. Frequently**
 - C. Occasionally and scattered**
 - D. Constantly**

- 6. What type of benign neoplasm is a Rhabdomyoma?**
- A. Epithelial**
 - B. Muscle**
 - C. Nervous tissue**
 - D. Connective tissue**
- 7. What is the primary role of the fallopian tubes in female reproduction?**
- A. To house the developing fetus**
 - B. To produce hormones**
 - C. To transport the egg to the uterus**
 - D. To facilitate menstruation**
- 8. What is an example of artificially acquired active immunity?**
- A. Introduction of an antigen**
 - B. Maternal antibodies**
 - C. Infection by a pathogen**
 - D. Blood transfusion**
- 9. Where does fertilization of the egg typically occur?**
- A. In the uterus**
 - B. In the cervix**
 - C. In the fallopian tubes**
 - D. In the ovary**
- 10. What term describes necrosis that resembles cheese?**
- A. Liquefactive necrosis**
 - B. Caseous necrosis**
 - C. Cohesive necrosis**
 - D. Fibrous necrosis**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What percentage of drainage from embalming fluid consists of embalming fluid itself?

- A. 30%
- B. 50%**
- C. 70%
- D. 90%

The correct choice reflects the understanding of the composition of drainage from embalming fluid during the embalming process. When embalming takes place, fluid is injected into the body, and it replaces bodily fluids. The drainage that is expelled typically consists of a mixture of blood, interstitial fluids, and the embalming fluid that has been used. Studies indicate that approximately 50% of the drainage fluid can be attributed to embalming fluid itself, as it combines with the body's fluids during the process. This balance is essential for effective embalming, as it ensures that the preservation agents in the embalming fluid are adequately distributed throughout the body's tissues while also allowing for the removal of excess fluids. Understanding the ratio of embalming fluid in drainage is crucial for mortuary science because it impacts the overall effectiveness of the embalming procedure and affects how funeral professionals assess the condition of the body before, during, and after embalming.

2. What is the anterior portion of the cranial cavity referred to as?

- A. Posterior fossa
- B. Cranial base
- C. Cranial vault
- D. Cranial aspiration**

The anterior portion of the cranial cavity is referred to as the cranial base. This area plays a crucial role in forming the floor of the skull and houses important structures such as the face and the eye sockets (orbits). The cranial base is significant because it supports the brain and contains passages for cranial nerves and blood vessels that connect the brain to the rest of the body. In contrast, the posterior fossa is located at the back part of the cranial cavity and houses the cerebellum and brainstem. The cranial vault, often called the calvaria, is the upper portion of the skull that encases the brain but does not include the base. Cranial aspiration is unrelated to the structural anatomy of the skull; it typically refers to a medical procedure involving the extraction of fluid or tissue from the cranial cavity and not a specific anatomical reference. Thus, the cranial base is the correct terminology for the anterior portion of the cranial cavity, reflecting its anatomical and functional significance.

3. What is pure chromatic color described as?

- A. Muted
- B. At full intensity**
- C. Pastel
- D. Desaturated

Pure chromatic color refers to a color that is not mixed with any other hue or shade, meaning it retains all of its intensity and vibrancy. Therefore, it is described as being at full intensity. Such colors are often primary colors that have not been diluted or modified, allowing them to appear striking and vivid. This quality makes pure chromatic colors distinct from muted or desaturated tones, which are affected by the addition of black, white, or gray, resulting in less brightness and lower intensity. By focusing on the idea of unaltered color, we can understand that the correct characterization of pure chromatic color is indeed that it is at full intensity.

4. Which of the following arteries is NOT an example of a medium, muscular artery?

- A. Brachial artery
- B. Subclavian artery**
- C. Radial artery
- D. Axillary artery

The subclavian artery is classified as a large elastic artery rather than a medium, muscular artery. Medium arteries, such as the brachial, radial, and axillary arteries, have a significant amount of smooth muscle in their walls, allowing them to regulate blood flow by changing their diameter. These arteries are typically found further from the heart and are responsible for distributing blood to specific regions and organs. In contrast, the subclavian artery, which originates directly from the aorta, is primarily involved in transporting blood from the heart to the shoulders and arms. Its structure is characterized by elastic fibers that help accommodate changes in blood pressure, which is typical for larger arteries closer to the heart. This distinction in function and structure is why the subclavian artery does not fit the definition of a medium, muscular artery.

5. How often does a sporadic disease occur?

- A. Regularly
- B. Frequently
- C. Occasionally and scattered**
- D. Constantly

A sporadic disease is characterized by its occurrence in a scattered manner, with cases appearing occasionally rather than at regular intervals or in large numbers. This means that the cases of a sporadic disease do not follow a predictable pattern; instead, they may emerge infrequently and in isolated incidents, typically showing no clear clustering or connection to a larger outbreak. The emphasis on the term "sporadic" directly relates to its definition in epidemiology, which refers to diseases that are irregularly distributed in a population. This can happen due to various factors such as environmental influences, lifestyle choices, or genetic predispositions that vary among individuals. Understanding sporadic diseases is crucial for public health surveillance, as their unpredictability often requires different strategies compared to more endemic or epidemic diseases, which occur more consistently within a specific region or population. Recognizing the sporadic nature of these diseases can help healthcare professionals develop better monitoring systems and response plans, ensuring that when cases do arise, appropriate measures can be taken.

6. What type of benign neoplasm is a Rhabdomyoma?

- A. Epithelial
- B. Muscle**
- C. Nervous tissue
- D. Connective tissue

A rhabdomyoma is classified as a benign neoplasm that originates from striated muscle, which is a type of muscle tissue. This tumor is most commonly found in the heart, skeletal muscles, and other locations where striated muscle occurs. Rhabdomyomas are made up of abnormal muscle cells that proliferate but do not invade surrounding tissues or metastasize, characteristic of benign tumors. The other options pertain to different types of tissues. Epithelial neoplasms arise from epithelial tissue, which makes up the outer layer of the skin and organs. Neoplasms of nervous tissue are typically classified as neurogenic tumors, such as neurofibromas or schwannomas. Connective tissue neoplasms include tumors arising from connective tissues, such as fibromas. Therefore, identifying a rhabdomyoma specifically as a muscle neoplasm aligns with its cellular origin and nature.

7. What is the primary role of the fallopian tubes in female reproduction?

- A. To house the developing fetus**
- B. To produce hormones**
- C. To transport the egg to the uterus**
- D. To facilitate menstruation**

The primary role of the fallopian tubes in female reproduction is to transport the egg to the uterus. After an ovary releases an egg during the ovulation process, the fallopian tubes serve as the pathway for the egg to travel toward the uterus. This journey is crucial for the possibility of fertilization; if sperm are present, fertilization typically occurs within the fallopian tubes before the fertilized egg continues its journey to implant in the lining of the uterus. The anatomy of the fallopian tubes, with their ciliated lining, aids in moving the egg smoothly along this route. This transportation function is essential for reproductive success, as it allows for the fusion of the sperm and egg, leading to conception. Therefore, the role of the fallopian tubes is vital within the broader context of female fertility and reproductive health.

8. What is an example of artificially acquired active immunity?

- A. Introduction of an antigen**
- B. Maternal antibodies**
- C. Infection by a pathogen**
- D. Blood transfusion**

Artificially acquired active immunity occurs when an individual is exposed to a vaccine, which introduces a controlled amount of an antigen into the body. This antigen stimulates the immune system to produce its own antibodies and memory cells against the specific pathogen, providing long-term protection. The process mimics natural infection but does not cause the disease, allowing the immune system to develop immunity without the individual suffering from the illness itself. In this context, the introduction of an antigen through vaccination is the fundamental mechanism that enables the body to respond actively and build up its defenses against future encounters with the actual pathogen. This is in contrast to naturally acquired immunity, which can occur through direct infection or transfer from mother to child. Thus, the choice that highlights the introduction of an antigen aligns perfectly with the concept of artificially acquired active immunity, illustrating how vaccines are critical tools in disease prevention.

9. Where does fertilization of the egg typically occur?

- A. In the uterus
- B. In the cervix
- C. In the fallopian tubes**
- D. In the ovary

Fertilization of the egg typically occurs in the fallopian tubes. This setting is essential for the process, as the fallopian tubes are the structures that connect the ovaries to the uterus. After an ovary releases an egg during ovulation, the egg is captured by the fimbriae of the fallopian tube. Sperm, introduced into the female reproductive tract during intercourse, swim through the cervix and uterus to reach the fallopian tubes, where they may encounter the egg. If a sperm successfully penetrates the egg, fertilization occurs in this ideal location. This process is crucial because the fallopian tubes not only provide a conducive environment for fertilization but also support the early stages of cell division that occur shortly after fertilization. After this, the fertilized egg (now a zygote) moves down into the uterus for implantation, where it can develop into an embryo.

10. What term describes necrosis that resembles cheese?

- A. Liquefactive necrosis
- B. Caseous necrosis**
- C. Cohesive necrosis
- D. Fibrous necrosis

The term that describes necrosis resembling cheese is indeed caseous necrosis. This type of necrosis is characterized primarily by the presence of caseation, which gives it a soft and cheese-like appearance. It is often associated with infections such as tuberculosis, where the immune response leads to the formation of granulomas. These granulomas contain dead cells and tissue debris that have a cheese-like consistency, caused by the transformation of the tissue into a cottage cheese-like material. In contrast to caseous necrosis, liquefactive necrosis involves the transformation of tissue into a liquid viscous mass and is commonly seen in brain tissue injuries or bacterial infections that lead to pus formation. Cohesive necrosis is not a standard term used in pathology to describe any specific type of necrosis. Fibrous necrosis, on the other hand, typically refers to necrotic changes associated with severe inflammation and fibrosis, often seen in chronic conditions rather than having a cheese-like appearance. Thus, caseous necrosis specifically refers to the cheese-like texture found in certain pathological conditions, marking it as the correct choice.

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://aamiscience.examzify.com>

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