

BIOMEDICAL EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN (BMET) 108 COURSE VERSION A 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 OSI layer sits at the bottom of the model?

- A. Physical Layer
- B. Data Link Layer
- C. Network Layer
- D. Transport Layer

2. Which of the following is true about Safe Mode?

- A. It loads only essential drivers by default
- B. It loads all drivers
- C. It disables networking
- D. It formats drives

3. Which term describes remote monitoring of a patient?

- A. Telemedicine
- B. Central Station Telemetry
- C. Telemedicine System
- D. Telemetry

4. The ability of an electronic device to operate as intended, without performance degradation, in the presence of an electromagnetic disturbance is called what?

- A. Susceptibility
- B. Compatibility
- C. Interference
- D. Immunity

5. What does NAS stand for?

- A. Network Accessible Storage
- B. Network Administrated Storage
- C. Network Appliance System
- D. Network Attached Storage

6. Primarily used for cardiac monitoring

- A. Telemetry Monitoring Systems
- B. Capnometer
- C. Pulse oximeter module
- D. Capnograph

7. Which device enables monitoring of a patient from a distance?

- A. Central Station Monitor
- B. Bedside Monitor
- C. Printer
- D. Telemetry

8. Which sequence is correct for the basic computing pipeline?

- A. Processing, Input, and Output
- B. Input, Processing, and Output
- C. Output, Input, and Processing
- D. Input, Output, and Processing

9. Every device operating in the ____ band must be registered with the FCC when it is purchased

- A. ISM band
- B. UHF band
- C. WMTS (Wireless Medical Telemetry Services)
- D. SHF band

10. If two IP addresses share the same network ID, the router will keep the packet within the local network.

- A. Forward to gateway
- B. Broadcast to all hosts on the network
- C. Drop the packet
- D. Keep on the local network

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which OSI layer sits at the bottom of the model?

A. Physical Layer

B. Data Link Layer

C. Network Layer

D. Transport Layer

The bottom layer is the Physical layer. It handles the actual transmission of raw bits over a physical medium, so it covers the hardware aspects like cables, connectors, NICs, and the electrical or optical signals that carry data. It defines how the signal is generated, timed, and transmitted, including data rate and voltage levels, but it doesn't deal with addressing or error handling. Those functions belong to the higher layers: the Data Link layer organizes bits into frames and manages access to the medium, the Network layer handles routing and logical addressing, the Transport layer provides end-to-end communication, and the upper layers handle session, presentation, and application tasks. In short, the Physical layer is about the hardware means of moving bits, while every layer above builds on that to enable reliable communication and network services.

2. Which of the following is true about Safe Mode?

A. It loads only essential drivers by default

B. It loads all drivers

C. It disables networking

D. It formats drives

Safe Mode boots Windows with a minimal set of drivers and services just enough to run the system. This means only the essential drivers are loaded by default, while noncritical drivers and startup programs are not. That reduced environment helps pinpoint problems because conflicts caused by third-party software or drivers don't get in the way. If you need network access in Safe Mode, you can use Safe Mode with Networking, which adds the necessary network drivers and services. Safe Mode does not format drives, and it does not load all drivers, which would defeat the purpose of diagnosing issues.

3. Which term describes remote monitoring of a patient?

A. Telemedicine

B. Central Station Telemetry

C. Telemedicine System

D. Telemetry

Remote monitoring of a patient is described by telemetry. It refers to the measurement of physiological data from sensors attached to the patient and the transmission of that data to a monitoring system or central station, so clinicians can observe in real time, track trends, and receive alerts without being at the bedside. Telemetry focuses on the data collection and transmission aspect that enables remote observation. Telemedicine, by contrast, involves clinical care delivered remotely through telecommunications, such as video visits or remote consultations, and is broader than just data transmission. A telemedicine system is the platform used for delivering that remote care. Central station telemetry is a specific setup where the data are sent to a central monitoring station, but the general term for the practice of remote data monitoring is telemetry.

4. The ability of an electronic device to operate as intended, without performance degradation, in the presence of an electromagnetic disturbance is called what?

- A. Susceptibility
- B. Compatibility
- C. Interference
- D. Immunity**

Immunity is the ability of a device to continue operating as intended when exposed to electromagnetic disturbances. It describes how well the equipment resists EMI and maintains performance even in the presence of nearby electrical noise, RF fields, conducted disturbances, or ESD events. In EMC terms, higher immunity means the device will not degrade or malfunction under specified disturbance conditions, which is exactly what the statement describes. Susceptibility would describe how easily the device is affected by disturbances, interference refers to the disturbance itself, and compatibility is a broader notion about operating safely and effectively with other equipment and within EMC standards. For a medical device, strong immunity ensures accurate, reliable performance in environments with potential electromagnetic interference.

5. What does NAS stand for?

- A. Network Accessible Storage
- B. Network Administrated Storage
- C. Network Appliance System
- D. Network Attached Storage**

Network Attached Storage describes a dedicated storage device connected to a network that provides file-level access to data for multiple users and devices. The term NAS is the standard name for this setup, and it's designed to be accessed over the network using common file-sharing protocols like SMB/CIFS and NFS. This makes it easy to share files and centralize storage across many computers. The other phrases aren't standard terms used to describe this concept, so they don't fit as well. NAS contrasts with direct-attached storage, which is tied to a single computer, and with storage area networks, which give block-level access over a network.

6. Primarily used for cardiac monitoring

- A. Telemetry Monitoring Systems
- B. Capnometer**
- C. Pulse oximeter module
- D. Capnograph

The key idea is identifying which device is built to continuously track the heart's electrical activity and rhythm. Telemetry monitoring systems connect to the patient with ECG leads and transmit live cardiac data to a central monitor, allowing clinicians to see heart rate, rhythm, and any arrhythmias in real time and to receive alarms for concerning changes. This makes them specifically suited for cardiac monitoring in hospital settings. Capnometers and capnographs measure carbon dioxide in exhaled air, providing information about ventilation and airway status rather than heart rhythm. Pulse oximeter modules track oxygen saturation and pulse, which are important for overall patient status but do not give comprehensive cardiac rhythm data.

7. Which device enables monitoring of a patient from a distance?

- A. Central Station Monitor
- B. Bedside Monitor
- C. Printer
- D. Telemetry**

Monitoring a patient from a distance relies on moving the patient's data away from the bedside to a separate monitoring location. Telemetry does exactly that by using sensors on the patient that feed a transmitter, which wirelessly sends vital signs to a remote receiver or central monitoring station. This setup allows staff to watch the patient's status and receive alarms without being right at the bedside, enabling distant observation and rapid response. A bedside monitor stays with the patient and provides local data at the bedside, while a central station monitor displays multiple patients' data at a distance but depends on the data being transmitted from bedside sources. The printer simply outputs hard copies and doesn't provide ongoing remote monitoring.

8. Which sequence is correct for the basic computing pipeline?

- A. Processing, Input, and Output
- B. Input, Processing, and Output**
- C. Output, Input, and Processing
- D. Input, Output, and Processing

Data flows in a computer system from capturing information to turning it into something usable, then presenting that result. Start with input: sensors, keyboards, or other devices collect data. Next comes processing: the central processor or software interprets and manipulates that data according to instructions. Finally, output communicates the results to the user or another system via display, printer, or storage. This Input Processing Output order is the only sequence that makes sense because you need data to process before you can produce a result for presentation or storage. In real-world medical devices, you might collect patient data, compute results or alerts, and then display or transmit those results. The other sequences place output before there's a result to show or place processing after an empty input, which isn't feasible.

9. Every device operating in the ____ band must be registered with the FCC when it is purchased

- A. ISM band
- B. UHF band
- C. WMTS (Wireless Medical Telemetry Services)**
- D. SHF band

Wireless Medical Telemetry Service bands are reserved for transmitting patient data from monitors to caregivers in healthcare settings. The FCC requires that devices operating in this band be registered at the time of purchase so there is an official record of the equipment and its operating parameters. This registration helps prevent interference with other medical and critical systems, supports spectrum management, and makes it easier to trace and address any issues that arise. This is a specific requirement tied to WMTS devices, reflecting their role in patient safety and reliable hospital operation. Other bands like ISM are generally unlicensed and follow different regulatory pathways, while UHF and SHF bands encompass a broader mix of services with their own licensing rules, not the same purchase-time registration emphasis tied to WMTS.

10. If two IP addresses share the same network ID, the router will keep the packet within the local network.

- A. Forward to gateway
- B. Broadcast to all hosts on the network
- C. Drop the packet
- D. Keep on the local network**

When two IPs share the same network ID, the destination is on the same subnet as the source. In this case, the device sends the frame directly to the destination's MAC address on the local LAN, using ARP to learn that address. No gateway is needed because the packet doesn't have to leave the local network. The router's job is to forward between different networks; if both IPs are on the same network, the packet stays on the local network.

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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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