

CET Paramedical Admission Practice Test (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 is the primary feature of false ribs in human anatomy?**
 - A. They serve as the main structural support for the chest**
 - B. They are connected directly to the spine**
 - C. They do not attach directly to the sternum**
 - D. They are shorter than true ribs**
- 2. How many answer options are provided for each MCQ?**
 - A. 2 options**
 - B. 3 options**
 - C. 4 options**
 - D. 5 options**
- 3. What is the primary cause of a myocardial infarction (heart attack)?**
 - A. A blood clot blocking a vein**
 - B. A blockage of blood flow to the heart muscle**
 - C. Severe dehydration**
 - D. High blood pressure**
- 4. What does an EKG primarily measure?**
 - A. The blood pressure of the heart**
 - B. The electrical activity of the heart**
 - C. The temperature of the body**
 - D. The level of oxygen in the blood**
- 5. Which of the following is not typically a role of a paramedic?**
 - A. Transporting patients**
 - B. Providing first aid**
 - C. Conducting surgical procedures**
 - D. Performing assessments in the field**

6. What is the speed of light in a vacuum commonly denoted as?
- A. c
 - B. v
 - C. λ (lambda)
 - D. f (frequency)
7. What is described by a transformer turns ratio of 1:10?
- A. A step-up transformer
 - B. A step-down transformer
 - C. A phase-shifting transformer
 - D. An isolation transformer
8. How many pages does the question booklet contain?
- A. 10 pages
 - B. 12 pages
 - C. 14 pages
 - D. 16 pages
9. What is the common name for the plant *Neottia*?
- A. Bird's nest plant
 - B. Lady's slipper
 - C. Monkey orchid
 - D. Ghost orchid
10. What characterizes an X-linked recessive disorder?
- A. It affects only males
 - B. It is inherited through the X chromosome
 - C. It can be transmitted from father to son
 - D. It affects only females

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary feature of false ribs in human anatomy?

- A. They serve as the main structural support for the chest**
- B. They are connected directly to the spine**
- C. They do not attach directly to the sternum**
- D. They are shorter than true ribs**

The primary feature of false ribs is that they do not attach directly to the sternum. In human anatomy, ribs are categorized into true ribs, false ribs, and floating ribs based on their connection to the sternum. True ribs, the first seven pairs, have a direct connection to the sternum via individual costal cartilages. False ribs, which include the 8th to 10th pairs, do not connect directly to the sternum; instead, their cartilages fuse with the cartilage of the rib above them, forming an indirect connection to the sternum. This structural characteristic plays a significant role in the flexibility and expansion of the thoracic cavity during breathing. In contrast, while the false ribs are indeed connected to the spine, this does not differentiate them significantly from true ribs, which are connected to the spine as well. False ribs are also not primarily known for providing structural support to the chest in the same way true ribs do; thus, the assertion about them serving as the main structural support does not hold, as this role is primarily fulfilled by the true ribs. Lastly, false ribs are not necessarily shorter than true ribs, as rib lengths can vary significantly among individuals and among different rib types. The defining characteristic remains

2. How many answer options are provided for each MCQ?

- A. 2 options**
- B. 3 options**
- C. 4 options**
- D. 5 options**

The question regarding the number of answer options provided for each multiple-choice question is based on common examination formats. Typically, multiple-choice questions are designed to include several choices to provide a range of possible answers, which helps evaluate the test-taker's knowledge and decision-making skills effectively. Having four options is a standard approach in many educational assessments. It allows enough diversity in the answers to challenge the test-takers while still maintaining a manageable number of choices. This format encourages critical thinking, as the students must analyze and distinguish between options. In this context, the other alternatives—two, three, or five options—are less commonly used. Two options may lead to straightforward yes/no or true/false formats, while three options might limit the complexity of the questions. Five options can be seen in some assessments but can also overwhelm test-takers and introduce confusion, diluting the focus on the most relevant knowledge. Thus, four options strike a balance, maximizing the effectiveness of the assessment while appropriately challenging the examinee.

3. What is the primary cause of a myocardial infarction (heart attack)?

- A. A blood clot blocking a vein**
- B. A blockage of blood flow to the heart muscle**
- C. Severe dehydration**
- D. High blood pressure**

A myocardial infarction, commonly known as a heart attack, primarily occurs due to a blockage of blood flow to the heart muscle. This blockage is often caused by the buildup of plaque—a mixture of fat, cholesterol, and other substances—within the coronary arteries. When these arteries become narrowed or blocked, the oxygen supply to the heart muscle is reduced or cut off, resulting in damage or death of the heart tissue. This condition can lead to severe chest pain, discomfort, and even fatal consequences if not treated promptly. While other factors, such as high blood pressure or severe dehydration, can contribute to heart problems, they do not directly cause the blockage that characterizes a myocardial infarction. A blood clot that forms due to plaque rupture can indeed cause this blockage, but the correct answer addresses the broader and primary concept of reduced blood flow to the heart muscle. This understanding is crucial for recognizing the risk factors and potential preventative measures associated with heart disease.

4. What does an EKG primarily measure?

- A. The blood pressure of the heart**
- B. The electrical activity of the heart**
- C. The temperature of the body**
- D. The level of oxygen in the blood**

An EKG, or electrocardiogram, primarily measures the electrical activity of the heart. It records the electrical impulses that trigger each heartbeat, providing important information about the heart's rhythm, rate, and the size and position of the heart chambers. This electrical activity is crucial for diagnosing a variety of cardiac conditions, including arrhythmias, heart attacks, and other heart diseases. The other options refer to different physiological measurements. Blood pressure (the first option) relates to the force of blood against the walls of arteries, while body temperature (the third option) indicates the body's thermal state. The level of oxygen in the blood (the fourth option) is typically assessed using a pulse oximeter rather than an EKG. Each of these measurements serves a different purpose in patient assessment, but it is the electrical activity that is directly captured by an EKG.

5. Which of the following is not typically a role of a paramedic?

- A. Transporting patients**
- B. Providing first aid**
- C. Conducting surgical procedures**
- D. Performing assessments in the field**

The correct answer is that conducting surgical procedures is not typically a role of a paramedic. Paramedics are trained to provide immediate response and care for patients in emergency situations, which includes providing first aid, transporting patients to medical facilities, and performing patient assessments in the field. Their primary focus is on stabilizing patients, managing emergencies, and ensuring safe transportation. While paramedics have advanced training compared to basic EMTs and are equipped to perform various medical interventions, they do not typically conduct surgical procedures. Surgical procedures require a very specific skill set and are performed in a controlled hospital environment by surgeons and surgical teams. Paramedics often have to make quick decisions regarding patient care and transport, and their expertise lies in emergency medicine rather than in surgical interventions.

6. What is the speed of light in a vacuum commonly denoted as?

- A. c**
- B. v**
- C. λ (lambda)**
- D. f (frequency)**

The speed of light in a vacuum is commonly denoted by the symbol "c". This notation is widely recognized in physics, particularly in the context of the theory of relativity, where "c" represents not only the speed of light but also serves as a fundamental constant of nature, approximately equal to 299,792,458 meters per second. The other symbols mentioned have specific meanings in physics as well: "v" typically refers to velocity, " λ " (lambda) is used to denote wavelength, and "f" represents frequency. While these symbols are important in their respective contexts, they do not represent the speed of light in a vacuum. By using "c" specifically for the speed of light, scientists and researchers maintain clarity and consistency in their discussions related to light and electromagnetic radiation.

7. What is described by a transformer turns ratio of 1:10?

- A. A step-up transformer**
- B. A step-down transformer**
- C. A phase-shifting transformer**
- D. An isolation transformer**

A transformer with a turns ratio of 1:10 indicates that for every single turn on the primary coil, there are ten turns on the secondary coil. This configuration results in a higher voltage on the secondary side compared to the primary side, which means that the transformer is designed to step up the voltage. In this context, a step-up transformer is defined specifically by its ability to increase voltage while decreasing current proportionally. The larger number of turns in the secondary coil means it will output a greater voltage, which is a fundamental characteristic of step-up transformers. While the correct answer reflects this concept, it is crucial to clarify that a step-down transformer would have a turns ratio that is inversely proportional, such as 10:1, where the primary has more turns and outputs a lower voltage on the secondary side. A phase-shifting transformer is used for altering the phase between input and output and does not necessarily relate to voltage step-up or step-down. An isolation transformer primarily serves to separate different parts of a circuit for safety without altering voltage significantly. Thus, the notion of a transformer turns ratio of 1:10 best fits the description of a step-up transformer, as it clearly indicates an increase in voltage from primary to secondary.

8. How many pages does the question booklet contain?

- A. 10 pages**
- B. 12 pages**
- C. 14 pages**
- D. 16 pages**

The question booklet contains 14 pages, which typically allows for the inclusion of a balanced number of questions, instructions, and any necessary supplementary material. In tests like the CET Paramedical Admission Practice Test, the structure of the question booklet is important. Having 14 pages ensures that there is enough space to present questions clearly while also providing adequate room for students to write their answers or notes if required. This format also helps in maintaining clarity and organization, which is crucial for students taking the test. The choice of 14 pages is likely calculated to optimize the testing experience, balancing between the number of questions and the need for clear presentation.

9. What is the common name for the plant Neottia?

A. Bird's nest plant

B. Lady's slipper

C. Monkey orchid

D. Ghost orchid

The plant Neottia is commonly known as the Bird's nest plant. This designation arises from its growth habit and the way the plants often appear on the forest floor, where their fleshy, brownish, and non-photosynthetic stems resemble a nest due to their lack of green foliage. This unique adaptation allows them to rely on a symbiotic relationship with fungi in the soil to obtain nutrients, rather than photosynthesis. In contrast to the Bird's nest plant, the other options refer to different species. Lady's slipper refers to orchids in the genus Cypripedium, which are noted for their distinctive pouch-like flowers. The Monkey orchid, or Dracula simia, is so named due to the unique facial features that the flowers are said to resemble. The Ghost orchid (Dendrophylax lindenii) is famed for its elusive nature and striking flower structure, which appears to float in the air when in bloom. Therefore, the correct identification of Neottia as the Bird's nest plant stems from its particular characteristics and ecological adaptations.

10. What characterizes an X-linked recessive disorder?

A. It affects only males

B. It is inherited through the X chromosome

C. It can be transmitted from father to son

D. It affects only females

An X-linked recessive disorder is primarily characterized by its inheritance pattern through the X chromosome. In such disorders, the gene associated with the disorder resides on the X chromosome. Since males have only one X chromosome (XY), if they inherit a recessive allele on that chromosome, they will express the disorder. Females, having two X chromosomes (XX), may be carriers without exhibiting symptoms if they have one normal allele to compensate. This is why males are often more visibly affected by X-linked recessive disorders compared to females, who may only pass the gene to their offspring. In this context, it's important to note that while the disorder predominantly affects males due to their single X chromosome, it is not exclusively a male condition. Both males and females can inherit the gene, although the effects may differ because of the presence of two X chromosomes in females. The statement regarding transmission from father to son is incorrect, as fathers pass their Y chromosome to sons and contribute their X chromosome only to daughters, which is why such disorders cannot be transmitted directly from fathers to sons.

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://cetparamedicaladmission.examzify.com>

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