

EMERGENCY VEHICLE TECHNICIAN (EVT) L-1 PRACTICE EXAM (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. To protect patient privacy when transporting, which device-related security measure is recommended?**
 - A. Leave electronic devices unlocked for quick access.
 - B. Lock electronic devices and secure charts.
 - C. Share passwords with colleagues.
 - D. Post patient information on social media.
- 2. How should patient privacy and data be protected during EMS transport?**
 - A. Minimize exposure of identifying information, close curtains or screens on transports, lock electronic devices, secure charts, and dispose of sensitive information per policy.
 - B. Disclose patient information to a trusted friend to avoid misunderstandings.
 - C. Minimize exposure of identifying information, ignore device security, and leave charts in public view.
 - D. Share patient data with family members to keep them informed.
- 3. What is the main purpose of placing wheel chocks during stabilization on an uneven surface?**
 - A. To prevent the vehicle from moving.
 - B. To stabilize the patient.
 - C. To enhance lighting.
 - D. To protect tires from wear.
- 4. DMM stands for which instrument in automotive electrical testing?**
 - A. Oscilloscope
 - B. Ammeter
 - C. Digital Multimeter
 - D. Test Light
- 5. Which component protects sensitive electronics from voltage spikes in a vehicle electrical system?**
 - A. Pressure sensor
 - B. ABS wheel speed sensor
 - C. Transient voltage suppressor (TVS) diode
 - D. Crankshaft position sensor

- 6. What is the role of structural components in vehicle safety, and how can defects affect operation?**
- A. Structural components provide crash protection and load-bearing capacity; defects can compromise safety and regulatory compliance.
 - B. Structural components are primarily cosmetic.
 - C. Structural components power the electrical system.
 - D. Structural components determine the vehicle's color.
- 7. Which term is an acronym for a navigation system that uses satellites?**
- A. Global Positioning System
 - B. Radio Frequency Interference
 - C. Traffic Pre-Emption System
 - D. Traffic pre-emptive system
- 8. SIR/SRS refers to which vehicle safety restraint system?**
- A. Safety Inflatable Restraint/ Supplemental Rescue System
 - B. Supplemental Inflatable Restraint/ Supplemental Restraint System (air bag)
 - C. Supplementary Inflatable Restraint/ Supplemental Restraint System
 - D. Supplementary Inflatable Restraint/ Supplemental System
- 9. What is the process for handling a vehicle recall issue that affects safety or performance?**
- A. Stop using affected systems; quarantine vehicle if needed; contact manufacturer/ dealer for recall service; document the issue and arrange repairs; do not operate the vehicle until cleared.
 - B. Continue operating the vehicle and monitor for issues.
 - C. Ignore recall and proceed to the scene as planned.
 - D. Replace the vehicle with a different model without notifying authorities.
- 10. Electric current is defined as the rate of electrons pass a point per second, measured in what unit?**
- A. Amperes
 - B. Volts
 - C. Ohms
 - D. Watts

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. To protect patient privacy when transporting, which device-related security measure is recommended?

- A. Leave electronic devices unlocked for quick access.
- B. Lock electronic devices and secure charts.**
- C. Share passwords with colleagues.
- D. Post patient information on social media.

Protecting patient privacy during transport comes down to limiting access to information. Locking electronic devices and securing patient charts prevents unauthorized people from viewing PHI if a device or a chart is misplaced or stolen, keeping sensitive data out of sight and reducing the risk of a breach. This approach provides both digital and physical safeguards and supports privacy rules that protect patient information. In contrast, leaving devices unlocked, sharing passwords, or posting patient details publicly would create easy opportunities for exposure and are not acceptable practices.

2. How should patient privacy and data be protected during EMS transport?

- A. Minimize exposure of identifying information, close curtains or screens on transports, lock electronic devices, secure charts, and dispose of sensitive information per policy.
- B. Disclose patient information to a trusted friend to avoid misunderstandings.
- C. Minimize exposure of identifying information, ignore device security, and leave charts in public view.**
- D. Share patient data with family members to keep them informed.

Protecting patient privacy during EMS transport means making sure personal health information stays confidential and is accessible only to those who need to know. The best approach is to minimize exposure of identifying information and electronic or paper records: close curtains or screens to shield the patient, lock devices, secure charts, and dispose of sensitive information according to policy. This reduces the risk that bystanders or unauthorized people see names, diagnoses, or other identifiers, and it keeps equipment and records from being left unsecured. Disclosing information to a trusted friend or sharing data with family, or leaving charts in public view or ignoring device security, would compromise privacy and breach policies. Information should only be shared with authorized personnel who have a legitimate need to know, and all privacy policies and procedures should be followed during transport. Keep PHI protected with password protection, out-of-sight screens, secure storage, and proper disposal of documents, and limit sharing to what is strictly necessary.

3. What is the main purpose of placing wheel chocks during stabilization on an uneven surface?

- A. To prevent the vehicle from moving.**
- B. To stabilize the patient.
- C. To enhance lighting.
- D. To protect tires from wear.

When stabilizing a vehicle on uneven ground, the primary goal is to stop any unintended movement. Wheel chocks provide a solid barrier between the wheel and the ground, using the weight of the chock and the friction between tire and surface to prevent rolling. This is crucial because uneven terrain can cause a slight shift in weight or tool movement to translate into wheel motion as you work, which could compromise the scene safety and patient care. Chocks are used to lock the vehicle in place so stabilization devices and personnel can operate without the vehicle creeping or rolling. They don't directly stabilize the patient, nor do they enhance lighting or protect tires from wear; their job is specifically to prevent motion of the vehicle.

4. DMM stands for which instrument in automotive electrical testing?

- A. Oscilloscope
- B. Ammeter
- C. Digital Multimeter**
- D. Test Light

The main idea here is recognizing the tool used for measuring electrical values in automotive work: a Digital Multimeter. A DMM is designed to measure voltage, current, and resistance, and it can also test continuity and diodes, all with a numeric readout. In a car, you'd use it to check battery voltage to gauge charge, verify the charging system output, measure voltage drops in circuits, and test components for proper resistance or open/short conditions. This versatility—the ability to quantify several electrical parameters with one device—is why a Digital Multimeter is the go-to instrument for automotive electrical testing. The other options have narrower roles. An oscilloscope shows waveform shapes rather than straightforward numerical values, an ammeter primarily measures current, and a test light only indicates whether voltage is present.

5. Which component protects sensitive electronics from voltage spikes in a vehicle electrical system?

- A. Pressure sensor
- B. ABS wheel speed sensor
- C. Transient voltage suppressor (TVS) diode**
- D. Crankshaft position sensor

Voltage spikes in vehicle electrical systems can damage sensitive electronics, so a device that clamps those transients is used. A Transient Voltage Suppressor diode is designed for this purpose. It sits across the power and ground rails and stays inactive during normal operation, but when a surge occurs, it conducts heavily and shunts the excess energy away, keeping the voltage at a safe level for the rest of the circuit. This fast response and high surge-handling capability protects components like the ECU and various sensors from events such as load dumps or inductive kickback. The other options are sensors that measure physical conditions (pressure, wheel speed, crankshaft position) and do not provide protection against voltage transients.

6. What is the role of structural components in vehicle safety, and how can defects affect operation?

A. Structural components provide crash protection and load-bearing capacity; defects can compromise safety and regulatory compliance.

B. Structural components are primarily cosmetic.

C. Structural components power the electrical system.

D. Structural components determine the vehicle's color.

Structural components act as the vehicle's skeleton, designed to protect occupants by absorbing and directing crash forces and by bearing the loads that keep the chassis and body aligned. When these parts are sound, the survivable space remains intact, safety systems stay properly anchored, and the vehicle can meet safety regulations. If there are defects—cracks in the frame, corrosion, bent rails, misaligned mounting points, or poor welds—the structure can deform more easily, energy may not be absorbed efficiently, safety systems may not deploy correctly, and regulatory compliance can be jeopardized. Cosmetic, electrical, or color aspects don't influence crash performance or load-bearing capability, so the safety role of structural components centers on integrity and energy management.

7. Which term is an acronym for a navigation system that uses satellites?

A. Global Positioning System

B. Radio Frequency Interference

C. Traffic Pre-Emption System

D. Traffic pre-emptive system

Satellite-based navigation uses signals from a network of orbiting satellites that a receiver on Earth uses to determine exact position, time, and sometimes velocity. The acronym for this system is Global Positioning System, commonly shortened to GPS. A GPS receiver picks up signals from multiple satellites and solves for latitude, longitude, altitude, and precise time, which is why it's so valuable for emergency vehicle operations and navigation. The other terms listed aren't about satellite navigation. Radio Frequency Interference refers to unwanted signals that can disrupt communications, while Traffic Pre-Emption System and Traffic pre-emptive system describe roadway signaling methods that grant priority to certain vehicles rather than providing navigation data from satellites.

8. SIR/SRS refers to which vehicle safety restraint system?

A. Safety Inflatable Restraint/ Supplemental Rescue System

B. Supplemental Inflatable Restraint/ Supplemental Restraint System (air bag)

C. Supplementary Inflatable Restraint/ Supplemental Restraint System

D. Supplementary Inflatable Restraint/ Supplemental System

SIR/SRS refers to an airbag-based restraint system that supplements the seat belt, not a primary restraint on its own. It uses an inflatable device to cushion occupants during a crash, helping to keep you from hitting hard interior surfaces and thus reducing injury. The best phrasing is Supplemental Inflatable Restraint / Supplemental Restraint System, with the note that it's the air bag component. This emphasizes that the system augments the seat belt, rather than replacing it. Some other options mix terms like Safety with Supplemental or omit the inflatable aspect, which can be misleading about what the system actually is.

9. What is the process for handling a vehicle recall issue that affects safety or performance?

A. Stop using affected systems; quarantine vehicle if needed; contact manufacturer/ dealer for recall service; document the issue and arrange repairs; do not operate the vehicle until cleared.

B. Continue operating the vehicle and monitor for issues.

C. Ignore recall and proceed to the scene as planned.

D. Replace the vehicle with a different model without notifying authorities.

When a recall affects safety or performance, the priority is to remove the risk by halting use of the affected systems and getting the recall remedy completed. Recall notices are official and typically repairable at no charge through the manufacturer or an authorized dealer. The proper approach is to stop using the affected systems or the vehicle if needed, quarantine it from service, contact the manufacturer or dealer to arrange recall service, and document the issue with the vehicle's VIN, recall reference, date, and the repair performed. Do not operate the vehicle until the dealer confirms the repair is completed and the vehicle is cleared. In an emergency vehicle context, this protects crew and patients and keeps safety standards up to date. Continuing to operate, ignoring the recall, or replacing the vehicle without notifying authorities would not address the safety defect and could lead to failures or penalties.

10. Electric current is defined as the rate of electrons pass a point per second, measured in what unit?

A. Amperes

B. Volts

C. Ohms

D. Watts

Current is the rate at which electric charges move past a point, and it is measured in amperes. An ampere means one coulomb of charge passing a point each second, which reflects electrons flowing through a conductor. This distinguishes it from voltage (electrical potential difference), resistance (ohms), and power (watts). In practical terms, you measure current with an ammeter placed in series in the circuit to see how much current is drawn or supplied by the system.

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://evtl1.examzify.com>

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

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