

# EMT Module 1 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

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- 1. You are dispatched to the residence of a person who frequently calls 9-1-1 for nonemergency care. You should:**
  - A. Defer the call to a local private ambulance company.**
  - B. Respond under the assumption that an acute emergency exists.**
  - C. Ask the dispatcher to send law enforcement before you respond.**
  - D. Refuse the call, but thoroughly document the patient's circumstances.**
  
- 2. Why is breathing often more difficult in older adults?**
  - A. Elasticity of the lungs decreases**
  - B. Surface area of the alveoli increases**
  - C. Overall size of the airway decreases**
  - D. Diaphragm and intercostal muscles enlarge**
  
- 3. In the AVPU scale, what does "V" represent?**
  - A. Vital signs**
  - B. Verbal response**
  - C. Visual confirmation**
  - D. Vocal agitation**
  
- 4. In the term "rhinorrhea," what does "rhino-" refer to?**
  - A. gland**
  - B. flow**
  - C. ear**
  - D. nose**
  
- 5. What are the sections of the vertebral column?**
  - A. 7 lumbar, 12 cervical, 5 sacrum, 4 coccyx**
  - B. 5 cervical, 7 thoracic, 12 lumbar, 2 coccyx**
  - C. 7 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 fused sacrum, 4 fused coccyx**
  - D. 8 cervical, 9 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 2 sacrum**

- 6. In the term "hepatitis," what does "hepato-" refer to?**
- A. blood**
  - B. liver**
  - C. kidney**
  - D. nail**
- 7. Confined-space fires present a high risk of which type of injury?**
- A. Inhalation injury**
  - B. Eye injury**
  - C. Electrical injury**
  - D. Barotrauma**
- 8. The pulse rate of a child from ages 6 to 12 years is approximately:**
- A. 60-100 beats/min**
  - B. 70-120 beats/min**
  - C. 90-140 beats/min**
  - D. 100-150 beats/min**
- 9. If you feel you have been harassed at work, what should you do first?**
- A. Consult an attorney**
  - B. Report it to a supervisor**
  - C. Contact the media**
  - D. Wait to see if it happens again**
- 10. In the word "encephalitis," what does "encephalo-" mean?**
- A. brain**
  - B. head**
  - C. spine**
  - D. tooth**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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1. You are dispatched to the residence of a person who frequently calls 9-1-1 for nonemergency care. You should:
  - A. Defer the call to a local private ambulance company.
  - B. Respond under the assumption that an acute emergency exists.**
  - C. Ask the dispatcher to send law enforcement before you respond.
  - D. Refuse the call, but thoroughly document the patient's circumstances.

Responding under the assumption that an acute emergency exists is the correct approach in this situation because emergency medical services (EMS) prioritize the health and safety of individuals. Regardless of the caller's history of nonemergency calls, each situation must be treated seriously until it can be assessed otherwise on the scene. The primary obligation of EMS personnel is to provide care as needed, especially when dispatched to a home where someone may require immediate assistance. This ensures that you are upholding the principle of providing care to those in need and acting in the best interest of the patient's health. There can be unseen emergencies or worsening health situations, and a response ensures that any potential acute condition is not overlooked. Taking action based on the assumption of an emergency also aligns with established protocols and the ethical standards of medical practice, which emphasize the duty to care without prejudgment of a patient's motives or past actions.

2. Why is breathing often more difficult in older adults?
  - A. Elasticity of the lungs decreases**
  - B. Surface area of the alveoli increases
  - C. Overall size of the airway decreases
  - D. Diaphragm and intercostal muscles enlarge

Breathing becomes more challenging for older adults primarily due to the decreasing elasticity of the lungs. As people age, the lung tissue undergoes structural changes that reduce its ability to stretch and recoil. This loss of elasticity can make it harder for the lungs to efficiently fill with air and expel carbon dioxide. The aging process may also lead to a stiffening of the chest wall and a weakening of the respiratory muscles, further complicating the breathing process. In contrast, the other options describe changes that either do not occur or would not typically make breathing more difficult. For example, an increase in the surface area of the alveoli would generally enhance gas exchange, thus facilitating rather than hindering breathing. Similarly, a decrease in the size of the airway would not account for the difficulties faced. While there may be some increase in the size or strength of respiratory muscles due to training or conditioning, this is not the norm for the aging adult.

### 3. In the AVPU scale, what does "V" represent?

- A. Vital signs
- B. Verbal response**
- C. Visual confirmation
- D. Vocal agitation

In the AVPU scale, "V" stands for verbal response. This scale is a quick assessment tool used by emergency responders to evaluate a patient's level of consciousness. The components of the AVPU scale include: - "A" for Alert: The patient is fully awake and aware. - "V" for Verbal response: The patient responds to verbal stimuli; this can include responding to questions or commands, albeit possibly in a confused or disoriented manner. - "P" for Pain: The patient responds only to painful stimuli, indicating a lower level of awareness. - "U" for Unresponsive: The patient does not respond to any stimuli. Assessing a patient's verbal response is crucial for determining their neurological status, which can help identify the severity of their condition and guide further treatment. Verbal response indicates that the patient is not fully alert but has some level of consciousness, which provides valuable information about their cognitive function and potential underlying issues.

### 4. In the term "rhinorrhea," what does "rhino-" refer to?

- A. gland
- B. flow
- C. ear
- D. nose**

In the term "rhinorrhea," the prefix "rhino-" specifically refers to the nose. This term is derived from Greek, where "rhinos" means "nose." In the context of medical terminology, it is commonly used to describe conditions or situations that affect nasal passages. The suffix "-rrhea" pertains to flow or discharge, so when combined, "rhinorrhea" describes a condition characterized by a flow of nasal mucus, commonly known as a runny nose. Understanding these components helps in grasping the meaning of medical terms effectively, allowing for better communication in clinical settings.

**5. What are the sections of the vertebral column?**

- A. 7 lumbar, 12 cervical, 5 sacrum, 4 coccyx
- B. 5 cervical, 7 thoracic, 12 lumbar, 2 coccyx
- C. 7 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 fused sacrum, 4 fused coccyx**
- D. 8 cervical, 9 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 2 sacrum

The vertebral column, also known as the spine, is composed of several distinct sections that are categorized based on their anatomical location and function. The correct categorization includes: - 7 cervical vertebrae, which are located in the neck region and support the head. - 12 thoracic vertebrae, which are located in the upper and mid-back region and articulate with the ribs. - 5 lumbar vertebrae, which are situated in the lower back and bear most of the body's weight, providing strength and flexibility. - 5 fused sacral vertebrae, which form the sacrum and connect the spine to the pelvis. - 4 fused coccygeal vertebrae, which form the coccyx, commonly known as the tailbone. This structure is essential for providing the proper support, flexibility, and protection for the spinal cord. The correct answer accurately reflects the standard numbering of vertebrae within the human vertebral column, which is crucial for understanding human anatomy and its implications for various medical fields, including emergency medical services. The other options misrepresent the correct number of vertebrae in each section, which is foundational knowledge for any medical professional, especially those working with patient assessment and treatment.

**6. In the term "hepatitis," what does "hepato-" refer to?**

- A. blood
- B. liver**
- C. kidney
- D. nail

In the term "hepatitis," the prefix "hepato-" specifically refers to the liver. This prefix is derived from the Greek word "hepar," which means liver, and is commonly used in various medical terms to denote conditions or diseases associated with the liver. For example, "hepatomegaly" refers to an enlargement of the liver, and "hepatocellular" pertains to liver cells. Therefore, understanding the root word "hepato-" is crucial in recognizing terms related to liver health and diseases, such as hepatitis, which indicates inflammation of the liver. This knowledge serves as a foundation in medical terminology, particularly in fields related to gastroenterology and hepatology.

**7. Confined-space fires present a high risk of which type of injury?**

- A. Inhalation injury**
- B. Eye injury**
- C. Electrical injury**
- D. Barotrauma**

Confined-space fires pose a significant risk of inhalation injury due to the environment and conditions present in such spaces. In these situations, the combustion of materials can produce toxic smoke and harmful gases, which can be easily inhaled by individuals trapped or working within a limited area. The enclosed nature of confined spaces means that there is reduced ventilation, leading to an accumulation of smoke and harmful byproducts of combustion. This results in a higher likelihood of exposure and subsequent respiratory issues or inhalation injuries compared to more open environments. Inhalation injuries can lead to serious complications like airway inflammation, chemical pneumonia, or other respiratory problems, which underscores the critical need for proper safety measures and protective equipment when operating in these hazardous areas. Understanding this risk is vital for responders and workers involved in confined-space operations to ensure effective prevention and management strategies are in place.

**8. The pulse rate of a child from ages 6 to 12 years is approximately:**

- A. 60-100 beats/min**
- B. 70-120 beats/min**
- C. 90-140 beats/min**
- D. 100-150 beats/min**

The pulse rate for a child aged 6 to 12 years is typically between 70 and 120 beats per minute. This range is based on physiological norms for children as they grow, indicating the average heart rate at this developmental stage. Children's heart rates are generally higher than those of adults, reflecting their higher metabolic and activity levels. As they age within this bracket, there can be some variability, which is why the 70 to 120 beats per minute range is considered an appropriate standard. Therefore, this option accurately reflects the expected physiological response of children within this age group. Understanding these numbers is crucial for healthcare providers when assessing a child's vital signs during examinations or emergencies.

**9. If you feel you have been harassed at work, what should you do first?**

- A. Consult an attorney**
- B. Report it to a supervisor**
- C. Contact the media**
- D. Wait to see if it happens again**

If you feel you have been harassed at work, the first step should be to report the incident to a supervisor. This action is crucial because it allows your employer to address the issue within the organizational framework. Reporting to a supervisor can initiate a formal investigation and help create a record of the harassment, which is important for both your protection and the company's response. By involving management early on, you also give the organization the opportunity to handle the matter appropriately, which could lead to resolving the issue and preventing further harassment. It's important to address workplace harassment promptly to ensure a safe and respectful work environment for yourself and your colleagues. Taking immediate action reflects a proactive approach to protecting your rights and well-being. While seeking legal advice or consulting media outlets may be appropriate at a later stage, they do not represent the initial and direct steps recommended for addressing workplace harassment within the organization. Similarly, waiting to see if the harassment happens again may put you in a vulnerable position and delay essential action that should be taken immediately.

**10. In the word "encephalitis," what does "encephalo-" mean?**

- A. brain**
- B. head**
- C. spine**
- D. tooth**

The prefix "encephalo-" in the word "encephalitis" refers specifically to the brain. This term originates from the Greek word "encephalon," which means brain. In medical terminology, recognizing prefixes can provide essential insights into the conditions being described. In this case, "encephalitis" itself means inflammation of the brain, which is consistent with the presence of "encephalo-" indicating that the condition relates to the brain. Understanding the significance of medical prefixes can greatly aid in interpreting various medical terms and conditions accurately. The other options do not relate specifically to the brain, which is why they do not apply in this context.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://emtmodule1.examzify.com>**

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

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