

EMT MODULE 2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://emtmodule2.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the first step in managing a patient with a suspected fracture?**
 - A. Apply a splint immediately
 - B. Assess and immobilize the injury
 - C. Check for circulation
 - D. Notify EMS before taking any action
- 2. Which sign indicates inadequate breathing?**
 - A. Cyanotic skin
 - B. Increased chest movements
 - C. Uniform breathing pattern
 - D. Loud breath sounds
- 3. What is the purpose of using a Tourniquet during trauma care?**
 - A. To stabilize broken bones
 - B. To control severe bleeding
 - C. To manage airway obstruction
 - D. To transport the patient safely
- 4. Which of the following is a sign of respiratory distress?**
 - A. Rapid heart rate
 - B. Confusion
 - C. Shortness of breath
 - D. Chest pain
- 5. What is indicated by respiratory failure?**
 - A. Breathing is normal
 - B. Reduction of breathing insufficient to support life
 - C. Increased respiratory rate and depth
 - D. Acute hypoxia
- 6. Internal respiration involves:**
 - A. Diffusion of oxygen into the alveoli
 - B. Exchange of gases between blood and body cells
 - C. Transfer of carbon dioxide to the lungs
 - D. Balancing oxygen and carbon dioxide in the air

- 7. What is the primary function of a bag-valve mask (BVM)?**
- A. To administer medication
 - B. To provide nutritional support
 - C. To assist in providing artificial ventilations
 - D. To perform CPR
- 8. What condition is indicated by a blood pressure reading of 180/120?**
- A. Hypotensive emergency
 - B. Hypertensive crisis
 - C. Normal blood pressure
 - D. Stage 1 hypertension
- 9. Upon finding a patient's husband displaying signs of distress at the scene, what is your initial action?**
- A. Check the husband for injuries
 - B. Have the husband sit down
 - C. Radio for another unit and assess the husband
 - D. Ignore the husband and focus on the wife
- 10. What assessment should be made first in a patient exhibiting multiple complaints?**
- A. Secondary assessment
 - B. Primary assessment to check for life-threatening conditions
 - C. Detailed physical examination
 - D. Vital sign monitoring

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the first step in managing a patient with a suspected fracture?

- A. Apply a splint immediately
- B. Assess and immobilize the injury**
- C. Check for circulation
- D. Notify EMS before taking any action

The first step in managing a patient with a suspected fracture is to assess and immobilize the injury. This step is crucial as it helps to evaluate the extent of the injury, including how severe it may be, and to determine the best course of action for stabilization. Assessing the injury involves checking for deformities, swelling, and the patient's range of motion. It is also important to assess the patient for any signs of shock or systemic issues that may have resulted from the injury. Immobilizing the injury is vital to prevent further damage or movement that could exacerbate the fracture. While applying a splint is a part of immobilization, it follows the initial assessment. Similarly, checking for circulation, which is important to ensure that blood flow is not compromised, usually occurs after initial assessment and while immobilizing the limb. Notifying EMS is essential, but it is typically done after the immediate assessment and early management steps are in place. Therefore, assessing and immobilizing the injury effectively lays the groundwork for any further actions, whether that includes splinting, checking circulation, or calling for advanced medical assistance.

2. Which sign indicates inadequate breathing?

- A. Cyanotic skin**
- B. Increased chest movements
- C. Uniform breathing pattern
- D. Loud breath sounds

Cyanotic skin is a critical indicator of inadequate breathing. This condition occurs when there is insufficient oxygen in the blood, leading to a bluish discoloration of the skin, especially around the lips, face, and extremities. It signifies that the body is not receiving enough oxygen or that the blood oxygen levels are dangerously low. Inadequate breathing can result from various causes such as respiratory distress, obstruction of the airway, or conditions affecting the lungs' ability to oxygenate blood effectively. When cyanosis is present, it is an urgent sign that immediate medical intervention is necessary to restore proper oxygenation. The other options do not reflect inadequate breathing effectively. Increased chest movements may indicate an attempt to increase air intake or compensate for distress but is not inherently a sign of inadequate breathing. A uniform breathing pattern suggests a stable and regular respiratory process, which is typically a sign of adequate breathing. Loud breath sounds can indicate the presence of conditions like wheezing or stridor but do not alone signify inadequate breathing; they may occur in both adequate and inadequate scenarios depending on the context.

3. What is the purpose of using a Tourniquet during trauma care?

- A. To stabilize broken bones
- B. To control severe bleeding**
- C. To manage airway obstruction
- D. To transport the patient safely

The purpose of using a tourniquet during trauma care is primarily to control severe bleeding. When a person suffers from a traumatic injury that causes significant blood loss—especially from a limb—applying a tourniquet can help prevent life-threatening hemorrhage by occluding blood flow to the area. This is done by wrapping the tourniquet tightly around the limb and applying pressure to stop the circulation of blood, effectively minimizing blood loss until further medical treatment can be administered. Using a tourniquet is a critical intervention in emergency situations where direct pressure on the wound is insufficient to control bleeding. The application of a tourniquet must be done carefully, taking into consideration the risk of tissue damage, but it can be life-saving in cases of traumatic amputations or major vascular injuries. In contrast, stabilizing broken bones involves methods such as splinting, airway obstruction management focuses on ensuring an open airway for patient breathing, and safe transportation involves securing the patient for transfer to higher medical facilities. While all these aspects are essential in trauma care, controlling severe bleeding is the primary function of a tourniquet.

4. Which of the following is a sign of respiratory distress?

- A. Rapid heart rate
- B. Confusion
- C. Shortness of breath**
- D. Chest pain

Shortness of breath is a definitive sign of respiratory distress, as it directly indicates that the individual is experiencing difficulty in breathing. This condition can arise from various causes, such as asthma, pneumonia, or an allergic reaction, and is characterized by an increased effort to breathe or an inability to take a full breath. When someone is in respiratory distress, they may exhibit noticeable changes in their normal breathing patterns, including rapid breathing or gasping. While rapid heart rate, confusion, and chest pain can also be associated with respiratory issues, they are not specific indicators of respiratory distress on their own. Rapid heart rate could suggest various conditions, including anxiety or cardiovascular problems. Confusion may arise due to inadequate oxygenation of the brain but is a more generalized symptom that can occur in many medical situations. Chest pain could indicate various issues, including cardiac problems or musculoskeletal pain, but does not necessarily indicate respiratory distress without accompanying symptoms that affect breathing.

5. What is indicated by respiratory failure?

- A. Breathing is normal
- B. Reduction of breathing insufficient to support life**
- C. Increased respiratory rate and depth
- D. Acute hypoxia

Respiratory failure indicates a situation where the respiratory system is unable to maintain adequate gas exchange, leading to insufficient oxygenation of the blood or inadequate removal of carbon dioxide. This condition manifests as a reduction in the effectiveness of breathing, meaning that the individual is not ventilating adequately enough to support life. When considering the options, the correct choice highlights the critical nature of respiratory failure—it's characterized by a notable reduction in breathing that cannot meet the body's metabolic demands. This can result in hypoxemia (low oxygen levels) and hypercapnia (elevated carbon dioxide levels), both of which can lead to serious health consequences, including organ dysfunction and potential death if not addressed promptly. The other options describe scenarios that do not indicate respiratory failure. Normal breathing suggests there is no issue; increased respiratory rate and depth typically imply a response to some form of stress or pathology rather than failure; and while acute hypoxia is a consequence of respiratory failure, it does not encapsulate the broader definition of the failure itself.

6. Internal respiration involves:

- A. Diffusion of oxygen into the alveoli
- B. Exchange of gases between blood and body cells**
- C. Transfer of carbon dioxide to the lungs
- D. Balancing oxygen and carbon dioxide in the air

Internal respiration is fundamentally the process of gas exchange that occurs at the cellular level within the body's tissues. It specifically refers to the exchange of oxygen from the blood into the body's cells and the simultaneous transfer of carbon dioxide from the cells into the blood. This process is critical for cellular metabolism, as cells require oxygen for energy production and need to eliminate carbon dioxide, a waste product of that process. In contrast, external respiration relates to the exchange of gases in the lungs, particularly the movement of oxygen into and carbon dioxide out of the alveoli and blood. Therefore, while the other options mention processes related to respiration, they do not accurately define internal respiration as it pertains to the exchange of gases specifically between the blood and body cells. Thus, recognizing that internal respiration is centered on cellular gas exchange clarifies why this answer is the most appropriate choice.

7. What is the primary function of a bag-valve mask (BVM)?

- A. To administer medication
- B. To provide nutritional support
- C. To assist in providing artificial ventilations**
- D. To perform CPR

The primary function of a bag-valve mask (BVM) is to assist in providing artificial ventilations. This device is utilized in emergency situations when a patient is unable to breathe adequately on their own. The BVM allows the rescuer to deliver positive pressure ventilation, ensuring that oxygen is effectively delivered to the lungs. This is crucial in cases of respiratory failure or arrest, where maintaining adequate ventilation is vital for the patient's survival. During the use of a BVM, the mask creates a tight seal over the patient's face, allowing for manual inflation of the lungs through the bag attached to the valve. This method is especially important in providing lifesaving oxygen to patients until more advanced medical assistance becomes available. Proper technique and positioning are essential for successful usage, which often makes it a standard part of an EMT's equipment when responding to critical emergencies. Other options such as administering medication, providing nutritional support, or performing CPR, while important in their own right, do not align with the primary purpose of a BVM, which focuses specifically on ventilation.

8. What condition is indicated by a blood pressure reading of 180/120?

- A. Hypotensive emergency
- B. Hypertensive crisis**
- C. Normal blood pressure
- D. Stage 1 hypertension

A blood pressure reading of 180/120 mmHg is indicative of a hypertensive crisis, which is a severe increase in blood pressure that can lead to serious health complications. This situation is characterized by systolic readings of 180 mmHg or higher and/or diastolic readings of 120 mmHg or higher. In this state, the body may experience damage to organs, including the heart, kidneys, and brain, which is why it is categorized as a medical emergency requiring immediate intervention. Hypertensive crises can be further divided into two types: hypertensive urgency and hypertensive emergency. The latter is accompanied by signs of end-organ damage, while urgency may not present such symptoms. Normal blood pressure falls well below this range, typically around 120/80 mmHg. Stage 1 hypertension is usually defined as having a systolic pressure between 130-139 mmHg or a diastolic pressure between 80-89 mmHg, which is significantly lower than the reading presented. Hypotensive emergencies, on the other hand, refer to dangerously low blood pressure levels and are unrelated to the high reading observed in this scenario.

9. Upon finding a patient's husband displaying signs of distress at the scene, what is your initial action?

- A. Check the husband for injuries
- B. Have the husband sit down
- C. Radio for another unit and assess the husband**
- D. Ignore the husband and focus on the wife

In a situation where a patient's husband is displaying signs of distress, the immediate priority is to ensure everyone's safety and assess any potential needs. Radioing for another unit and assessing the husband allows for a prompt evaluation of his condition, ensuring that he receives attention if necessary. This option emphasizes a systematic approach to patient care by recognizing that the husband may also be in need of medical assistance or support. The assessment can help identify if he requires urgent care, while simultaneously ensuring that the primary patient continues to receive attention from the EMTs. Additionally, this approach maintains situational awareness of everyone involved, which is essential in emergency medical situations. It's critical for responders to manage the emotional and physical state of all parties, recognizing that distress can manifest not only as emotional turmoil but potentially through physical symptoms as well. Thus, prioritizing the assessment and securing additional help aligns with the best practices for comprehensive patient care in emergency settings.

10. What assessment should be made first in a patient exhibiting multiple complaints?

- A. Secondary assessment
- B. Primary assessment to check for life-threatening conditions**
- C. Detailed physical examination
- D. Vital sign monitoring

In emergency medical situations, addressing life-threatening conditions is the top priority. Conducting a primary assessment is essential because it focuses on identifying any immediate threats to a patient's airway, breathing, circulation, and overall neurological status. By systematically checking these critical components, the responder can quickly determine if the patient requires urgent intervention. The primary assessment involves checking for responsiveness, ensuring the airway is clear, confirming adequate breathing, and monitoring circulation through pulse assessment. If any life-threatening issues are detected, they can be addressed right away, potentially saving the patient's life. While other assessments, such as the secondary assessment and detailed physical examinations, provide valuable information about less urgent complaints, their completion is only appropriate once life-threatening conditions have been ruled out or stabilized. Vital sign monitoring is also important, but it typically occurs concurrently with the primary assessment rather than as a standalone initial action. Thus, starting with a primary assessment aligns with the principles of patient stabilization in emergency care.

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://emtmodule2.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE