

JONES AND BARTLETT EMT COURSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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 part of the anatomy is primarily responsible for separating the chest from the abdominal cavity?**
 - A. Diaphragm
 - B. Ribs
 - C. Sternum
 - D. Lungs

- 2. What is the name of the muscular tube that connects the uterus with the vulva?**
 - A. Ovary
 - B. Cervix
 - C. Vagina
 - D. Fallopian tube

- 3. Which structure helps facilitate the passage of air and food from the mouth?**
 - A. Trachea
 - B. Esophagus
 - C. Oropharynx
 - D. Pharynx

- 4. What is the prominence found at the midline in the lowermost portion of the abdomen where the pelvic ring is joined by cartilage?**
 - A. Pubic symphysis
 - B. Ischium
 - C. Ileum
 - D. Pelvic brim

- 5. What do we call any portion of the airway that does not contain air and cannot participate in gas exchange?**
 - A. Dead space
 - B. Alveoli
 - C. Ventilation
 - D. Bronchioles

- 6. What term refers to the area located behind the abdominal cavity?**
- A. Intraperitoneal
 - B. Retroperitoneal
 - C. Supraperitoneal
 - D. Peritonitis
- 7. Which of the following bones is one of three that fuse to form the pelvic ring?**
- A. Ilium
 - B. Pubis
 - C. Ischium
 - D. Coccyx
- 8. Which anatomical term indicates a position that is further from the trunk of the body?**
- A. Proximal
 - B. Superficial
 - C. Distal
 - D. Medial
- 9. What are the female glands that produce sex hormones and ova called?**
- A. Ovaries
 - B. Testes
 - C. Adrenals
 - D. Endocrine glands
- 10. What are the chemical substances called that are produced in glands and regulate various body functions?**
- A. Enzymes
 - B. Vitamins
 - C. Hormones
 - D. Neurotransmitters

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which part of the anatomy is primarily responsible for separating the chest from the abdominal cavity?

- A. Diaphragm**
- B. Ribs
- C. Sternum
- D. Lungs

The diaphragm is a dome-shaped muscle located at the base of the thoracic cavity and is primarily responsible for separating the chest from the abdominal cavity. This muscular partition plays a crucial role in respiration, as it contracts and relaxes to help draw air in and push it out of the lungs. When the diaphragm contracts, it moves downward, increasing the volume of the thoracic cavity and allowing air to flow into the lungs. Conversely, when it relaxes, it moves upward, which helps expel air from the lungs. While other structures like the ribs and sternum are important for protecting the thoracic cavity and providing support for breathing, they do not function as a separator between the chest and abdomen. The lungs are organs of respiration and do not serve this anatomical purpose. The diaphragm's unique location and function make it the primary anatomical feature that defines the boundary between these two vital body cavities.

2. What is the name of the muscular tube that connects the uterus with the vulva?

- A. Ovary
- B. Cervix
- C. Vagina**
- D. Fallopian tube

The muscular tube that connects the uterus to the vulva is known as the vagina. It plays a crucial role in the female reproductive system, serving as the passageway for menstrual fluid to exit the body, for sexual intercourse, and for childbirth. The vagina is a flexible structure that can expand and contract, providing the necessary space during these functions. The vagina extends from the external genitalia, known as the vulva, to the cervix, which is the lower part of the uterus. While the cervix is involved in connecting the vagina to the uterus, it is not the same as the vagina itself; instead, it serves as a barrier between the uterus and the vagina. The ovaries are responsible for producing eggs and hormones, while the fallopian tubes transport eggs from the ovaries to the uterus. Each of these structures has a distinct function, but it is the vagina that directly provides the connection between the uterus and the external environment.

3. Which structure helps facilitate the passage of air and food from the mouth?

- A. Trachea
- B. Esophagus
- C. Oropharynx**
- D. Pharynx

The pharynx plays a crucial role in facilitating the passage of both air and food from the mouth. This anatomical structure is a muscular tube that serves as a pathway for air to enter the larynx and lungs, as well as for food to move from the mouth to the esophagus. The pharynx is divided into three sections: the nasopharynx, oropharynx, and laryngopharynx, with the oropharynx specifically being involved in the passage of both air and food. The oropharynx, located behind the oral cavity, is directly involved in the swallowing process. It operates as a chamber where air and food can pass through; during swallowing, a series of actions prevent food from entering the airway while allowing air to flow. Therefore, understanding the pharynx's role is essential, as it ensures the separation and safe passage of food and air, vital for both respiratory and digestive systems.

4. What is the prominence found at the midline in the lowermost portion of the abdomen where the pelvic ring is joined by cartilage?

A. Pubic symphysis

B. Ischium

C. Ilium

D. Pelvic brim

The pubic symphysis is the structure located at the midline of the lower abdomen, where the two halves of the pelvis come together. It is a cartilaginous joint that allows for slight movement, which is particularly important during childbirth as it can accommodate the passage of the fetus through the birth canal. This prominence is palpable on physical examination and serves as an important anatomical landmark. The ischium is one of the three bones that make up the pelvis, but it does not represent the midline joint. The ilium, another pelvic bone, is the uppermost part of the pelvis and more lateral in position rather than midline. The pelvic brim is an anatomical boundary that separates the false pelvis from the true pelvis, but it is not a prominence; rather, it is a term used to describe the edge of the pelvic inlet. Thus, the pubic symphysis is correctly identified as the prominence found at the midline in the lowermost portion of the abdomen where the pelvic ring is joined by cartilage.

5. What do we call any portion of the airway that does not contain air and cannot participate in gas exchange?

A. Dead space

B. Alveoli

C. Ventilation

D. Bronchioles

The term used to describe any portion of the airway that does not contain air and cannot participate in gas exchange is "dead space." In the human respiratory system, dead space refers to areas where air is present but is not involved in the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide. This includes parts of the respiratory tract where air does not reach the alveoli, such as the trachea and bronchi, or portions of the lung that are ventilated but not perfused with blood. Understanding dead space is crucial in emergency medical situations, as it impacts the efficiency of breathing and gas exchange. When assessing a patient's respiratory status, recognizing the significance of dead space can help EMTs determine the adequacy of ventilation and guide their interventions. The other options do not convey the same meaning. Alveoli are the tiny air sacs where gas exchange occurs, ventilation refers to the process of moving air in and out of the lungs, and bronchioles are smaller branches of the respiratory tract that lead to alveoli. None of these terms encompass the concept of non-functional or non-gas exchanging portions of the airway like dead space does.

6. What term refers to the area located behind the abdominal cavity?

- A. Intraperitoneal
- B. Retroperitoneal**
- C. Supraperitoneal
- D. Peritonitis

The term that refers to the area located behind the abdominal cavity is "retroperitoneal." This area contains essential structures such as the kidneys, adrenal glands, aorta, inferior vena cava, and parts of the digestive tract, including the duodenum and pancreas. Understanding the retroperitoneal space is crucial for EMTs, as trauma or conditions affecting this area can lead to significant internal bleeding or organ damage that may require urgent medical attention. Intraperitoneal refers to structures that lie within the peritoneal cavity, which is not applicable here. Supraperitoneal relates to structures that are situated above the peritoneal cavity. Peritonitis refers to inflammation of the peritoneum, not a location or space. Hence, retroperitoneal is the precise term for the area behind the abdominal cavity.

7. Which of the following bones is one of three that fuse to form the pelvic ring?

- A. Ilium
- B. Pubis**
- C. Ischium
- D. Coccyx

The pelvic ring is composed of three bones: the ilium, the pubis, and the ischium, which together form the structure known as the pelvis. Among the options presented, the pubis is indeed one of these three bones. The ilium, another one of the pelvic bones, forms the upper part of the pelvis and contributes to the overall shape and support. The ischium contributes to the lower and back part of the pelvis, providing structure and support when sitting. The coccyx, on the other hand, is not part of the pelvic ring but rather is the terminal bone of the vertebral column. Therefore, it does not fuse with the ilium or ischium to form the pelvic ring. Understanding the role of the pubis within the pelvic ring is crucial in anatomy, as it plays a key role in weight-bearing and movement, along with its involvement in the structure that protects internal organs within the pelvic cavity.

8. Which anatomical term indicates a position that is further from the trunk of the body?

- A. Proximal
- B. Superficial
- C. Distal**
- D. Medial

The term that indicates a position further from the trunk of the body is "distal." In anatomy, "distal" is used to describe a point that is located away from the center or point of attachment of a limb or the trunk. For example, when referring to the arm, the hand is distal to the elbow, meaning the hand is farther from the core of the body compared to the elbow, which is closer to the trunk. Understanding this term is essential for accurately describing body locations and relationships between different anatomical structures. The use of "distal" helps healthcare professionals effectively communicate about patient conditions and anatomical references during assessments, treatments, and documentation.

9. What are the female glands that produce sex hormones and ova called?

- A. Ovaries**
- B. Testes
- C. Adrenals
- D. Endocrine glands

The correct answer identifies the ovaries as the female glands responsible for producing sex hormones and ova. Ovaries play a crucial role in the female reproductive system, as they are the primary source of hormones such as estrogen and progesterone, which regulate various aspects of the menstrual cycle, fertility, and secondary sexual characteristics. Additionally, the ovaries are responsible for the production of ova (eggs), which are essential for reproduction. In the context of the question, the other options do not fulfill the same role. Testes refer specifically to male reproductive glands that produce sperm and male sex hormones. Adrenal glands are located on top of the kidneys and produce hormones that help regulate metabolism, immune response, and stress responses, but they do not produce ova or female sex hormones. Endocrine glands is a broader term that encompasses all glands that secrete hormones, but it does not specifically refer to the glands responsible for female sex hormones and ova production. Therefore, the ovaries are the correct and specific answer to this question.

10. What are the chemical substances called that are produced in glands and regulate various body functions?

- A. Enzymes
- B. Vitamins
- C. Hormones**
- D. Neurotransmitters

The correct answer is hormones because these are the chemical substances produced by various glands in the body that play a crucial role in regulating numerous physiological processes. Hormones are secreted directly into the bloodstream and can influence a wide range of functions, including metabolism, growth and development, tissue function, and mood regulation. Unlike enzymes, which are biological catalysts that facilitate chemical reactions but do not regulate bodily functions directly, hormones have a more systemic influence throughout the body. Vitamins are organic compounds that are essential in small amounts for various metabolic processes but are not produced by glands for regulatory functions. Neurotransmitters, while crucial for communication between nerve cells, operate primarily in the nervous system rather than serving as broad regulatory agents within the body like hormones do.

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://jonesbartlettemt.examzify.com>

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

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