

NBE SCIENCE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Why is surface tension significant in disinfection?**
 - A. It increases solution viscosity
 - B. It allows for more effective coloring
 - C. Low tension liquids spread over a greater area
 - D. It enhances the boiling point of liquids
- 2. What is the term for inflammation of the testes caused by trauma or infection?**
 - A. Orchitis
 - B. Epididymitis
 - C. Testitis
 - D. Nephritis
- 3. A malignant tumor derived principally from connective tissue is known as?**
 - A. Melanoma
 - B. Carcinoma
 - C. Sarcoma
 - D. Adenoma
- 4. Why might fluid leak from areas of the body during skin procurement?**
 - A. Infection during the procedure
 - B. The dermis was exposed during the procurement of skin
 - C. Over-embalming the body
 - D. Insufficient suction post-procedure
- 5. What term describes bacteria in the blood that is not growing and multiplying?**
 - A. Bacteremia
 - B. Bactericidal
 - C. Infection
 - D. Sepsis

- 6. What is the medical term for inflammation of the heart's membrane lining?**
- A. Carditis
 - B. Pericarditis
 - C. Myocarditis
 - D. Endocarditis
- 7. What do we call a sudden increase in the severity of a disease?**
- A. Remission
 - B. Exacerbation
 - C. Acute phase
 - D. Complication
- 8. When using photographs, which view best demonstrates length and width?**
- A. Frontal view
 - B. Profile view
 - C. Overhead view
 - D. Angled view
- 9. Which organism is characterized as an obligate parasite requiring living cells for growth?**
- A. Rickettsia
 - B. Bacillus
 - C. Staphylococcus
 - D. Escherichia
- 10. In cases of facial trauma with multiple lacerations, what is the first step an embalmer should take?**
- A. Apply permanent sutures
 - B. Disinfect the area
 - C. Apply makeup
 - D. Make an incision

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is surface tension significant in disinfection?

- A. It increases solution viscosity
- B. It allows for more effective coloring
- C. Low tension liquids spread over a greater area**
- D. It enhances the boiling point of liquids

Surface tension is significant in disinfection primarily because it influences how disinfectant solutions behave when they come into contact with surfaces. When liquids have low surface tension, they can spread more easily across surfaces, allowing them to cover areas effectively, and reach all crevices and nooks that may harbor pathogens. This increased spreading capability enhances the contact time and efficacy of the disinfectant against microorganisms, which is vital for effective disinfection. The ability of a liquid with low surface tension to spread improves the overall effectiveness of the disinfection process, as it increases the surface area that the disinfectant can contact. This is crucial for ensuring that all surfaces are adequately treated, thereby reducing the risk of pathogen survival and transmission. In contrast, the other options, while they may reference properties of liquids, do not directly relate to the mechanics of disinfection in the same relevant way. For example, increasing solution viscosity would actually hinder the spread of the disinfectant, coloring does not contribute to disinfection efficacy, and enhancing the boiling point of liquids does not impact their ability to disinfect surfaces.

2. What is the term for inflammation of the testes caused by trauma or infection?

- A. Orchitis**
- B. Epididymitis
- C. Testitis
- D. Nephritis

The correct term for inflammation of the testes caused by trauma or infection is orchitis. This condition specifically refers to the swelling and irritation of the testicles, which can result from a variety of factors, including viral or bacterial infections, as well as physical trauma. Orchitis can lead to pain, swelling, and potential complications if not treated, emphasizing the importance of recognizing and diagnosing this condition promptly. In contrast, epididymitis refers to inflammation of the epididymis, a structure located at the back of each testis responsible for storing and maturing sperm. While related, it is a distinct condition. Testitis is less widely used and can refer to inflammatory conditions of the testis, but it is not the standard term recognized in medical literature. Nephritis pertains to inflammation of the kidneys, which is unrelated to the testes. Therefore, orchitis is clearly the most accurate term for the specific inflammation of the testes in this context.

3. A malignant tumor derived principally from connective tissue is known as?

- A. Melanoma
- B. Carcinoma
- C. Sarcoma
- D. Adenoma

A malignant tumor that originates predominantly from connective tissue is known as a sarcoma. Connective tissue includes various tissues such as bone, cartilage, fat, and muscle, and when cancer arises from these tissues, it is classified as a sarcoma. These tumors are characterized by rapid growth and the potential to metastasize, posing a serious health risk. In contrast, melanoma refers to a type of cancer that primarily develops from melanocytes, the cells responsible for producing pigment in the skin. Carcinomas are malignant tumors that originate from epithelial cells, which line the surfaces of organs and structures in the body. Adenomas, on the other hand, are benign tumors formed from glandular tissue and do not fall under the classification of malignant tumors. Understanding the classification of tumors is crucial for diagnosis and treatment, as it helps determine the nature and behavior of the tumor.

4. Why might fluid leak from areas of the body during skin procurement?

- A. Infection during the procedure
- B. The dermis was exposed during the procurement of skin
- C. Over-embalming the body
- D. Insufficient suction post-procedure

Fluid may leak from areas of the body during skin procurement primarily because exposing the dermis can disrupt its natural barrier. The dermis contains blood vessels and interstitial fluid that can escape when the skin is removed or compromised. This exposure allows for fluids that would normally be contained within the skin layers to seep out, leading to leakage. When skin is procured, if the underlying structures, particularly the dermis, are not carefully handled, it can result in a loss of these fluids, which is a common occurrence in such procedures. While other reasons like infection, over-embalming, or insufficient suction could potentially lead to fluid leakage, the direct action of exposing the dermis during skin procurement is a more immediate and clear cause for fluid loss.

5. What term describes bacteria in the blood that is not growing and multiplying?

- A. Bacteremia
- B. Bactericidal
- C. Infection
- D. Sepsis

Bacteremia is the term that specifically describes the presence of bacteria in the bloodstream without the active growth or multiplication of these bacteria. This condition can happen when bacteria enter the bloodstream from localized infections or procedures. In contrast, other terms in the options have distinct definitions. Bactericidal refers to substances that kill bacteria rather than merely inhibit their growth. Infection denotes a state where pathogens, including bacteria, are actively multiplying and causing disease, which contrasts with the idea of non-growing bacteria in the bloodstream. Sepsis is a systemic inflammatory response to infection, typically involving the presence of actively multiplying bacteria and their toxins in the blood, leading to severe symptoms. Thus, bacteremia accurately captures the presence of non-growing bacteria in the blood.

6. What is the medical term for inflammation of the heart's membrane lining?

- A. Carditis
- B. Pericarditis**
- C. Myocarditis
- D. Endocarditis

The medical term for inflammation of the heart's membrane lining is pericarditis. This condition specifically refers to the inflammation of the pericardium, which is the fibrous sac surrounding the heart. The pericardium serves to protect the heart and anchor it within the chest. When this membrane becomes inflamed, it can lead to chest pain and other symptoms due to irritation and friction between the heart and the surrounding sac. Understanding the distinction between pericarditis and other related terms is important. For example, carditis refers to any inflammation of the heart muscle itself, which can encompass various types of inflammation, including those affecting the myocardium (the heart muscle). Myocarditis specifically pertains to inflammation of the heart muscle, while endocarditis refers to inflammation of the heart's inner lining, known as the endocardium. Each of these terms describes inflammation in a different part of the heart, making pericarditis the specific correct answer when referring to the inflammation of the heart's outer membrane.

7. What do we call a sudden increase in the severity of a disease?

- A. Remission
- B. Exacerbation**
- C. Acute phase
- D. Complication

The term used to describe a sudden increase in the severity of a disease is "exacerbation." This refers specifically to the worsening of a disease or the re-emergence of symptoms after a period of improvement or stability. Understanding this term is crucial in the context of chronic illnesses, where patients may experience fluctuations in their health status. In cases of exacerbation, symptoms can become more pronounced, requiring medical intervention or adjustments in treatment. Recognizing this change not only helps in managing the condition effectively but also aids in communication between healthcare providers and patients regarding the status of the disease. Other terms provided in the options have different meanings. "Remission" refers to a period during which the disease is not active or shows significant improvement. The "acute phase" typically describes the initial onset or serious stage of a disease rather than a sudden worsening after a stable phase. "Complication" refers to an additional medical problem that arises from an existing condition, rather than an increase in severity of the disease itself. Therefore, "exacerbation" is the most accurate term for this phenomenon.

8. When using photographs, which view best demonstrates length and width?

- A. Frontal view**
- B. Profile view
- C. Overhead view
- D. Angled view

The frontal view is the most effective perspective for demonstrating length and width in photographs. This view captures the subject head-on, allowing for a clear and direct representation of its dimensions. When presented from the frontal view, the proportions of the subject can be easily assessed, making it apparent how long and wide the object is without any distortion that might occur from other angles. In contrast, the profile view primarily showcases depth rather than length and width, which can make it challenging to evaluate the full extent of these dimensions. The overhead view can provide a unique perspective but often lacks the context needed to determine length and width thoroughly, focusing instead on an object's layout from above. The angled view can introduce complexity and depth perception issues, which can obscure the direct comparison of length and width when assessing the subject. Thus, the frontal view stands out as the best choice for this purpose.

9. Which organism is characterized as an obligate parasite requiring living cells for growth?

- A. Rickettsia**
- B. Bacillus
- C. Staphylococcus
- D. Escherichia

Rickettsia is characterized as an obligate parasite because it specifically requires living host cells to grow and reproduce. Unlike many other bacteria that can thrive in a variety of environments, including inanimate surfaces, Rickettsia cannot survive or multiply outside of a host. This dependence on living cells is a defining feature of obligate parasites, which often undergo intricate life cycles within their hosts, utilizing the host's cellular mechanisms for their own reproduction and survival. Consequently, Rickettsia is known to cause various diseases, often transmitted through vectors like ticks or lice, whereby it invades host cells to reproduce and spread. This unique relationship underscores its classification as an obligate parasite compared to the other organisms listed, which can survive and replicate in more varied environments.

10. In cases of facial trauma with multiple lacerations, what is the first step an embalmer should take?

- A. Apply permanent sutures
- B. Disinfect the area**
- C. Apply makeup
- D. Make an incision

In cases of facial trauma involving multiple lacerations, the first step an embalmer should take is to disinfect the area. This is crucial because disinfecting the wounds helps to eliminate any bacteria or pathogens present, reducing the risk of infection and preserving the integrity of the tissue. Before any further procedures, such as suturing or applying makeup, the embalmer must ensure that the area is clean and sanitary. Disinfection also prepares the surface for subsequent treatments, ensuring better outcomes for the embalming process. It is important to prioritize cleanliness and safety when dealing with open wounds, especially in visible areas like the face.

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://nbescience.examzify.com>

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

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