

Non-Systems NPTE 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. Which modality uses high-frequency sound waves to evaluate heart function in real time and shows size and function of ventricles, thickness of septums, walls, valves and chambers?**
 - A. Echocardiography**
 - B. CT scan**
 - C. Fluoroscopy**
 - D. Bronchoscopy**

- 2. Which AFO feature is attached on the lateral side to restrain supination?**
 - A. AFO: Varus Correction strap**
 - B. AFO: Dorsiflexion spring assist**
 - C. AFO: Posterior leaf spring**
 - D. Molded AFOs**

- 3. Which setting is outpatient, preventive, diagnostic treatment services provided at medical offices, outpatient clinics and surgery centers, and is less costly than inpatient care and favored by managed care plans?**
 - A. Acute Care (Short Term Hospital)**
 - B. Transitional Care Unit**
 - C. Ambulatory Care (Out Patient)**
 - D. Chronic Care Facility (Long Term Care)**

- 4. Under IDEA, which is included in Individualized Education Plans (IEPs)?**
 - A. Annual standardized testing only**
 - B. PT, OT, SLT and other services**
 - C. School cafeteria responsibilities**
 - D. Transportation funding only**

- 5. The range of motion is incrementally increased by how many degrees during CPM adjustments?**
 - A. 1-4 degrees**
 - B. 5-10 degrees**
 - C. 10-15 degrees**
 - D. 15-20 degrees**

- 6. Direct visualization of the bronchial tree with a fiber optic instrument that transmits images to a video camera is called?**
- A. Bronchoscopy**
 - B. Endoscopy**
 - C. Laryngoscopy**
 - D. Colonoscopy**
- 7. What is face validity?**
- A. It refers to whether the test looks valid to those who take or administer it**
 - B. It evaluates the statistical robustness of the test**
 - C. It assesses the test's internal consistency**
 - D. It measures the test's correlation with a gold standard**
- 8. Which statement best describes non-proportional joystick control?**
- A. Moves at a pre-set speed regardless of joystick displacement**
 - B. Requires continuous joystick input to maintain direction**
 - C. 360 degree directionality**
 - D. It allows user to modulate speed of device based on displacement of joystick**
- 9. Which of the following is true about hand hygiene in clinical settings?**
- A. Hand washing should exclude the wrists to save time.**
 - B. Hand and wrist jewelry must be removed before washing.**
 - C. Hands should be washed for 10 seconds.**
 - D. Washing should include the wrist and portion of distal forearm and take at least 30 seconds with warm water.**
- 10. In quantitative research, data are typically what?**
- A. Narrative Themes From Interviews**
 - B. Qualitative Codes Categorized**
 - C. Data Are Measurements Of Outcomes That Can Be Subjected To Analysis By Traditional Inferential Statistics**
 - D. Descriptive Summaries Of Observations**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which modality uses high-frequency sound waves to evaluate heart function in real time and shows size and function of ventricles, thickness of septums, walls, valves and chambers?

A. Echocardiography

B. CT scan

C. Fluoroscopy

D. Bronchoscopy

Ultrasound-based imaging of the heart uses high-frequency sound waves to create real-time images of how the heart works. This modality lets you see the size and function of the ventricles, measure wall thickness including the septum, and watch how the walls and valves move during each beat. Because it provides live motion, you can assess systolic and diastolic function, estimate ejection fraction, and detect regional wall-motion abnormalities, valve regurgitation or stenosis, and even pericardial effusion. It's noninvasive, often done at the bedside, and involves no ionizing radiation. Other imaging options rely on X-rays or endoscopy and don't offer the same real-time, detailed view of heart motion and valvular function that echocardiography provides.

2. Which AFO feature is attached on the lateral side to restrain supination?

A. AFO: Varus Correction strap

B. AFO: Dorsiflexion spring assist

C. AFO: Posterior leaf spring

D. Molded AFOs

When you want to limit the foot turning inward (inversion) at the ankle, you use a feature that creates a valgus-directed force on the hindfoot. A strap attached on the lateral side of the AFO does exactly that: it pulls or resists inward roll, helping to restrain supination. This lateral-side adjustment applies a counter-moment that keeps the foot from rotating into inversion during stance. The other options serve different purposes. A dorsiflexion spring assist is aimed at increasing ankle dorsiflexion in the swing phase, not at controlling hindfoot inversion. A posterior leaf spring primarily aids dorsiflexion and toe clearance by being at the back of the device, with less direct effect on frontal-plane foot positioning. Molded AFOs describe the general custom shape and support but don't specify a mechanism to counteract inversion.

3. Which setting is outpatient, preventive, diagnostic treatment services provided at medical offices, outpatient clinics and surgery centers, and is less costly than inpatient care and favored by managed care plans?

A. Acute Care (Short Term Hospital)

B. Transitional Care Unit

C. Ambulatory Care (Out Patient)

D. Chronic Care Facility (Long Term Care)

Ambulatory care refers to outpatient, preventive, and diagnostic services provided outside the hospital setting, such as in medical offices, outpatient clinics, and surgery centers. Because care is delivered on a day basis without overnight hospital stays, it is typically less costly than inpatient care and is favored by managed care plans that aim to control costs while still providing timely, accessible services. The other settings involve hospitalization or longer-term care: acute care is the short-term hospital stay for more intensive treatment, transitional care units help patients move from hospital to another setting, and chronic care facilities provide long-term residential care.

4. Under IDEA, which is included in Individualized Education Plans (IEPs)?

A. Annual standardized testing only

B. PT, OT, SLT and other services

C. School cafeteria responsibilities

D. Transportation funding only

An IEP is a plan that specifies the individualized services and supports a student with a disability will receive to access the curriculum and make progress. Physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language therapy are classic examples of related services that can be included when they are needed for the student to benefit from special education. These services are tailored to the student's unique needs and documented in the IEP. Annual standardized testing is important for evaluating progress and eligibility, but the IEP itself focuses on the services, goals, and accommodations the student will receive, not just on testing. School cafeteria responsibilities are part of general school operations, not a student-specific plan. Transportation can be included as a related service if it is necessary for the student to access the IEP services, but it's not the only component of an IEP. So, PT, OT, SLT and other related services being included reflects the IEP's role in outlining the supports the student needs to participate in and benefit from education.

5. The range of motion is incrementally increased by how many degrees during CPM adjustments?

A. 1-4 degrees

B. 5-10 degrees

C. 10-15 degrees

D. 15-20 degrees

In continuous passive motion (CPM) after knee surgery, the range of motion is increased in small, controlled steps to protect healing tissues. The typical increment is five to ten degrees per adjustment. This gradual increase helps keep the joint moving without overstressing repair tissues, reduces pain and swelling, and supports circulation and healing of the joint surfaces. Smaller increases, like one to four degrees, would slow progress unnecessarily, while larger jumps—ten to fifteen or fifteen to twenty degrees—can be too aggressive early on and trigger pain, swelling, or strain on the tissues. Always follow the specific protocol set by the surgeon, but the standard practice is a five-to-ten-degree advancement with each adjustment.

6. Direct visualization of the bronchial tree with a fiber optic instrument that transmits images to a video camera is called?

A. Bronchoscopy

B. Endoscopy

C. Laryngoscopy

D. Colonoscopy

Direct visualization of the airways using a thin, lighted instrument that transmits images to a video monitor is bronchoscopy. A bronchoscope is introduced through the nose or mouth into the trachea and bronchi so the clinician can inspect the airways directly, obtain samples, suction secretions, or perform treatments. Endoscopy is a broad umbrella term for looking inside hollow organs, but the specific procedure focusing on the bronchial tree is bronchoscopy. Laryngoscopy targets the larynx, and colonoscopy visualizes the colon, so bronchoscopy is the correct, specific choice for viewing the bronchial passages.

7. What is face validity?

- A. It refers to whether the test looks valid to those who take or administer it**
- B. It evaluates the statistical robustness of the test**
- C. It assesses the test's internal consistency**
- D. It measures the test's correlation with a gold standard**

Face validity is about the appearance of validity from the perspective of those who take or administer the test. It asks whether, at first glance, the test seems to measure what it's supposed to measure. This is a subjective judgment based on how the test looks and feels, not on data or statistical analysis. That's why this option is the best fit: it captures the intuitive sense of validity—the test's surface impression to users—without claiming any real evidence that it truly measures the construct. It's important to note that face validity does not establish that the test actually measures what it intends to measure. It doesn't rely on statistical checks or analyses. Other aspects mentioned—evaluating statistical robustness, internal consistency, or correlation with a gold standard—reflect more rigorous forms of validity or reliability. Internal consistency looks at how well items hang together as a group, and correlation with a gold standard assesses criterion validity by comparing the test to an external benchmark.

8. Which statement best describes non-proportional joystick control?

- A. Moves at a pre-set speed regardless of joystick displacement**
- B. Requires continuous joystick input to maintain direction**
- C. 360 degree directionality**
- D. It allows user to modulate speed of device based on displacement of joystick**

Non-proportional joystick control means the device's speed isn't tied to a fixed, linear relationship with how far you move the joystick. The key idea is that the user can influence speed by displacement, but the mapping from joystick movement to speed isn't a strict one-to-one, constant scale. This is why the best description is that you can modulate speed of the device based on joystick displacement—the speed changes when you move the joystick, but not in a guaranteed linear proportion every time. The other statements don't capture that sense of adjustable speed based on input: a pre-set speed regardless of displacement describes a fixed response with no modulation by how far you push, which misses the user-controlled speed aspect; requiring continuous input to maintain direction relates to sustainment of movement rather than how speed scales with displacement; and 360-degree directionality talks about range of motion, not how speed relates to joystick movement.

9. Which of the following is true about hand hygiene in clinical settings?
- A. Hand washing should exclude the wrists to save time.
 - B. Hand and wrist jewelry must be removed before washing.
 - C. Hands should be washed for 10 seconds.
 - D. Washing should include the wrist and portion of distal forearm and take at least 30 seconds with warm water.**

Thorough hand hygiene means cleaning beyond just the palms to include the wrists and a portion of the distal forearm, with enough time to effectively remove transient organisms. Washing the wrists and part of the forearm ensures that areas most likely to contact patients or surfaces are cleaned, not just the central parts of the hands. Taking at least 30 seconds with warm water supports adequate friction and coverage across all skin surfaces, increasing the likelihood that microbes are displaced and washed away rather than left behind. Removing jewelry from the hands and wrists is recommended because rings and bracelets can harbor microbes in folds and under stone settings, making it harder to clean all skin surfaces. This combination—covering the wrists and forearms, spending sufficient time, and minimizing jewelry—embodies a thorough and effective hand hygiene practice.

10. In quantitative research, data are typically what?
- A. Narrative Themes From Interviews
 - B. Qualitative Codes Categorized
 - C. Data Are Measurements Of Outcomes That Can Be Subjected To Analysis By Traditional Inferential Statistics**
 - D. Descriptive Summaries Of Observations

In quantitative research, data are measurements of outcomes that can be subjected to analysis by traditional inferential statistics. Numeric values capture variables such as scores, counts, or magnitudes, allowing calculation of means, variability, and relationships. This numeric framework supports hypothesis testing, estimation of population parameters, and inferences beyond the sample, using tests like t-tests, ANOVA, regression, and correlations. Narrative themes from interviews and qualitative codes belong to qualitative research, while descriptive summaries describe what was observed but don't leverage the inferential tools that come with numerical measurements.

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://nonsystemsnppte.examzify.com>

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

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