

RADIOLOGICAL WORKER II TRAINING CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://radworker2training.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 action should be taken if a worker's instrument is not functioning properly?**
 - A. Continue working and report after the shift
 - B. Replace the instrument without checking the status
 - C. Check the instrument's calibration and service history
 - D. Use another worker's instrument without approval
- 2. Which of the following situations requires a controlled area designation?**
 - A. Standard office environments
 - B. Workspaces with radiation activities
 - C. A storage room for office supplies
 - D. Public waiting areas
- 3. A practice used to prevent personnel contamination while working in contamination areas is to:**
 - A. Use blotter to cover a contaminated surface, such as the floor, when kneeling
 - B. Apply duct tape to facial areas
 - C. Ensure hoses, lines and cables are not taped down when crossing in and out of contaminated areas
 - D. Make multiple entries to complete a single task
- 4. Why is regular monitoring of radiation levels important?**
 - A. To increase the speed of operations
 - B. To ensure safety and compliance
 - C. To reduce costs associated with radiation
 - D. To improve the efficiency of equipment
- 5. What is the function of a Geiger-Müller counter?**
 - A. To generate radiation
 - B. To detect and measure ionizing radiation
 - C. To protect against radiation exposure
 - D. To provide first aid during radiation incidents

- 6. What is a primary responsibility of a Radiation Safety Officer?**
- A. Monitoring employee attendance
 - B. Overseeing radiation protection programs and ensuring compliance
 - C. Performing routine equipment maintenance
 - D. Designing marketing strategies
- 7. Two thousand (2000) millirem is equivalent to how many rem?**
- A. 2,000,000
 - B. 20
 - C. 200
 - D. 2
- 8. Which of the following parameters is NOT typically monitored in a radiological work environment?**
- A. Radiation levels
 - B. Contamination levels
 - C. Temperature levels
 - D. Airborne radioactivity levels
- 9. What is the purpose of conducting routine surveys in a radiation environment?**
- A. To measure temperature levels
 - B. To assess radiation levels and ensure safety protocols are being followed
 - C. To evaluate employee productivity
 - D. To monitor air quality
- 10. What is the maximum acceptable background for personnel survey with a Beta-Gamma Pancake Detector?**
- A. 100 CPM above background
 - B. 12 CPM
 - C. 300 CPM
 - D. None of the above

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What action should be taken if a worker's instrument is not functioning properly?

- A. Continue working and report after the shift
- B. Replace the instrument without checking the status
- C. Check the instrument's calibration and service history**
- D. Use another worker's instrument without approval

If a worker's instrument is not functioning properly, checking the instrument's calibration and service history is essential. This process ensures that the tool providing radiation measurements is accurate and reliable, which is crucial in a radiological environment where safety depends heavily on precise data. Ensuring the instrument is properly calibrated can help identify if the issue lies in the measurement itself or if the instrument requires servicing or repair. By checking the calibration and service history, the worker can determine whether the instrument needs adjustment, has been recently maintained, or if there are any documented issues that could have caused the malfunction. This proactive approach minimizes risks and enhances safety protocols within the workplace, as using a faulty instrument could lead to improper assessments of radiation levels, risking both individual and collective safety. Other options, such as continuing to work or replacing an instrument without proper checks, could potentially overlook critical safety issues. Utilizing another worker's instrument without approval also presents risks, as the borrowed instrument may also have unverified accuracy or reliability.

2. Which of the following situations requires a controlled area designation?

- A. Standard office environments
- B. Workspaces with radiation activities**
- C. A storage room for office supplies
- D. Public waiting areas

A controlled area designation is essential in environments where radiation activities occur, as these areas must be carefully monitored to ensure the safety and protection of personnel and the public. Controlled areas are specifically defined and regulated to limit access to trained personnel who can take appropriate safety measures when working with or near radioactive materials or equipment. In workspaces with radiation activities, it's crucial to have established procedures, signage, and barriers to manage radiation exposure. This ensures not only compliance with safety regulations but also helps to maintain a safe working environment by restricting entry to authorized personnel who have undergone the necessary training to handle potential hazards effectively. In contrast, standard office environments, storage rooms for office supplies, and public waiting areas do not involve any radiation-related activities or hazards, which is why they do not require controlled area designations. These areas typically do not have the same safety risks associated with radiation as those involved in radiation handling or exposure.

3. A practice used to prevent personnel contamination while working in contamination areas is to:

- A. Use blotter to cover a contaminated surface, such as the floor, when kneeling**
- B. Apply duct tape to facial areas
- C. Ensure hoses, lines and cables are not taped down when crossing in and out of contaminated areas
- D. Make multiple entries to complete a single task

Using a blotter to cover a contaminated surface, such as the floor, when kneeling is an effective practice to prevent personnel contamination in areas where there is a risk of radioactive material. By providing a barrier between the contaminated surface and the individual's clothing or skin, this method significantly reduces the possibility of contamination being transferred to the worker. This is especially important, as contamination can lead to internal exposure if radionuclides adhere to clothing and are later ingested or inhaled. This practice emphasizes the importance of maintaining good contamination control measures, which are crucial in radiological work environments. It helps to ensure that personnel can perform their tasks safely while minimizing the risk of spreading contamination, hence protecting both the worker and the integrity of the work area. Other practices mentioned could potentially expose personnel to contamination or are less effective in managing contamination risks. For example, applying duct tape to facial areas does not effectively address contamination exposure and might create additional safety hazards. Additionally, ensuring hoses, lines, and cables are not taped down prevents trip hazards but does not inherently prevent contamination. Lastly, making multiple entries to complete a single task can unnecessarily increase the risk of contamination by exposing personnel to high-risk areas repeatedly.

4. Why is regular monitoring of radiation levels important?

- A. To increase the speed of operations
- B. To ensure safety and compliance**
- C. To reduce costs associated with radiation
- D. To improve the efficiency of equipment

Regular monitoring of radiation levels is crucial primarily to ensure safety and compliance. This practice allows workers and the surrounding environment to be protected from harmful effects associated with exposure to radiation. By consistently measuring radiation levels, facilities can identify potential hazards and take appropriate action to mitigate risks, ensuring that they remain within established regulatory limits. This is essential for safeguarding health and preventing incidents that could lead to serious health issues for workers and the public. Moreover, monitoring supports compliance with national and international safety standards, thereby enabling organizations to demonstrate that they are following applicable regulations and protocols designed to protect personnel from radiation. In scenarios where radiation levels exceed acceptable limits, appropriate corrective measures can be promptly implemented, reinforcing the importance of a proactive approach to safety. The other options, while related to operational aspects, do not encapsulate the primary reason for monitoring radiation levels. Speed of operations, cost reduction, and equipment efficiency are important considerations but are secondary to the fundamental goal of maintaining safety and regulatory compliance in radiological work environments.

5. What is the function of a Geiger-Müller counter?

- A. To generate radiation
- B. To detect and measure ionizing radiation**
- C. To protect against radiation exposure
- D. To provide first aid during radiation incidents

A Geiger-Müller counter is specifically designed to detect and measure ionizing radiation, which includes alpha particles, beta particles, and gamma rays. This instrument operates using a Geiger-Müller tube filled with a low-pressure gas that becomes ionized when radiation passes through it. The ionization creates a cascade of electrons that produces a measurable electrical pulse, which is then counted and displayed on the device. Using this counter is crucial in various environments where radiation is present, such as in medical facilities, nuclear power plants, and research laboratories, as it enables workers to assess radiation levels and ensure safety protocols are being followed. Its ability to provide immediate feedback on radiation levels makes it a vital tool for monitoring exposure and securing safe operating conditions in radiological settings. Other functions mentioned, such as generating radiation or providing protection and first aid, do not align with the fundamental purpose of a Geiger-Müller counter, reinforcing the importance of understanding the intended application of this instrument in radiological contexts.

6. What is a primary responsibility of a Radiation Safety Officer?

- A. Monitoring employee attendance
- B. Overseeing radiation protection programs and ensuring compliance**
- C. Performing routine equipment maintenance
- D. Designing marketing strategies

The primary responsibility of a Radiation Safety Officer revolves around overseeing radiation protection programs and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements. This role involves developing, implementing, and maintaining safety procedures that protect personnel, the public, and the environment from harmful effects of radiation exposure. The Radiation Safety Officer is essential in monitoring the use of radioactive materials and ensuring that safety protocols are followed. By conducting routine inspections, training staff, and maintaining accurate records, the officer ensures that the organization meets all legal and safety standards set by regulatory bodies. This highlights the importance of their role in maintaining a safe working environment in facilities that utilize radioactive materials or radiological processes. The other options, while important in their own contexts, do not align with the core functions of a Radiation Safety Officer. Monitoring employee attendance and performing routine equipment maintenance are tasks typically associated with human resources or maintenance personnel. Designing marketing strategies falls outside the scope of responsibilities of a Radiation Safety Officer and is more relevant to marketing or business development professionals. Thus, the duties of the Radiation Safety Officer are specifically tailored towards radiation safety, making the correct answer the one related to overseeing radiation protection programs and compliance.

7. Two thousand (2000) millirem is equivalent to how many rem?

- A. 2,000,000
- B. 20
- C. 200
- D. 2**

In the context of radiation measurement, the rem (Roentgen equivalent man) is a unit used to measure the biological effect of ionizing radiation on human tissue. The millirem is a subunit of the rem, where 1 rem is equal to 1,000 millirem. Therefore, to convert millirems to rem, you divide the number of millirems by 1,000. In this case, when converting 2,000 millirem to rem, you take 2,000 and divide it by 1,000, which results in 2 rem. This conversion is a fundamental concept in radiation safety and helps professionals communicate and manage exposure levels effectively. The other options represent incorrect conversions based on the basic relationship between rem and millirem. A misunderstanding of this relationship or making arithmetic errors could lead to significantly inflated or deflated values, underscoring the importance of accurately converting between these units in radiation safety practices.

8. Which of the following parameters is NOT typically monitored in a radiological work environment?

- A. Radiation levels
- B. Contamination levels
- C. Temperature levels**
- D. Airborne radioactivity levels

In a radiological work environment, monitoring is critical to ensure the safety of workers and compliance with regulatory standards. Radiation levels, contamination levels, and airborne radioactivity levels are all directly related to the presence and potential exposure to ionizing radiation and are therefore routinely monitored. Radiation levels indicate the amount of radiation present in an area, which helps assess the risk associated with that environment. Contamination levels refer to the presence of radioactive materials on surfaces, equipment, or personnel, which is crucial for preventing the spread of radioactive substances. Airborne radioactivity levels are monitored to track the presence of radioactive particles in the air, which can pose inhalation hazards to workers. In contrast, temperature levels are not directly related to radiological safety in the same way as the other parameters. While temperature monitoring might be important in other contexts, such as managing equipment or ensuring comfort in the workplace, it is not a central concern for radiation exposure and safety. As such, monitoring temperature levels does not help address the specific hazards presented by radioactive materials and is therefore not typically a focus in radiological work environments. This distinction helps clarify why temperature levels are considered the parameter that is not regularly monitored in these settings.

9. What is the purpose of conducting routine surveys in a radiation environment?

- A. To measure temperature levels
- B. To assess radiation levels and ensure safety protocols are being followed**
- C. To evaluate employee productivity
- D. To monitor air quality

The purpose of conducting routine surveys in a radiation environment is to assess radiation levels and ensure safety protocols are being followed. Regular surveys are crucial in identifying areas where radiation exposure may be higher than acceptable limits, thereby protecting workers and the general public. These surveys help to verify that radiation levels remain within regulatory and safety guidelines, allowing for timely interventions if concerning levels are detected. In a radiological setting, maintaining control over radiation exposure is vital for occupational health; surveys also serve to reinforce compliance with safety measures and best practices. Therefore, the routine assessment of radiation levels is foundational in promoting a safe working environment where potential risks are continuously monitored.

10. What is the maximum acceptable background for personnel survey with a Beta-Gamma Pancake Detector?

- A. 100 CPM above background
- B. 12 CPM
- C. 300 CPM**
- D. None of the above

The maximum acceptable background for personnel surveys with a Beta-Gamma Pancake Detector is set to ensure that any detected radiation is distinguishable from normal environmental levels. In this context, 300 counts per minute (CPM) is considered the maximum acceptable level because it allows for effective monitoring while still accounting for variations in background radiation. The Pancake Detector is designed to measure beta and gamma radiation, and a threshold like 300 CPM is established as a typical cutoff for when further investigation might be warranted or when a detected reading is deemed significant in relation to normal background levels. Choosing this value helps ensure that personnel are not alarmed unnecessarily by fluctuations in background radiation that can occur in various environments. Other suggested options, being lower than 300 CPM, do not accurately reflect the established threshold used by facilities for monitoring personnel radiation exposure effectively.

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://radworker2training.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE