

VETSKILL LEVEL 3 DIPLOMA VN02 – DIAGNOSTIC PRINCIPLES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What is the other name for fly strike?**
 - A. Maggot infestation
 - B. Fly-blown
 - C. Myiasis
 - D. Blowfly attack
- 2. The fixing chemical commonly used in radiography is**
 - A. Sodium thiosulphate
 - B. Sodium sulfite
 - C. Sodium bicarbonate
 - D. Hydrochloric acid
- 3. Where should biopsies and body parts be disposed of?**
 - A. Blue general waste
 - B. Yellow bag with stripe
 - C. Green recyclable waste
 - D. Red anatomical waste
- 4. Which term describes a high white blood cell count?**
 - A. Leucopenia
 - B. Anemia
 - C. Leucocytosis
 - D. Thrombocytopenia
- 5. What is the process called that converts exposed crystals into grains of black?**
 - A. Oxidation
 - B. Precipitation
 - C. Ionization
 - D. Reduction
- 6. What is the function of biceps brachii?**
 - A. Elbow extension
 - B. Elbow flexion
 - C. Shoulder rotation
 - D. Wrist extension

7. Which device uses electricity to count different blood cell types?

- A. Flow Cytometry
- B. Hematology Analyzer
- C. Coulter Counter
- D. Spectrophotometer

8. What is hyaline cartilage?

- A. Cartilage found in synovial joints
- B. Cartilage found in pinna and larynx
- C. Cartilage found in intervertebral discs
- D. Cartilage found in the knee meniscus

9. Hyperglycemia refers to which condition?

- A. Low blood sugar
- B. Normal blood sugar
- C. High blood sugar
- D. Fluctuating blood sugar

10. In what year was the Health and Safety at Work Act enacted?

- A. 1972
- B. 1980
- C. 1974
- D. 1984

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the other name for fly strike?

- A. Maggot infestation
- B. Fly-blown
- C. Myiasis
- D. Blowfly attack

Myiasis is the medical term for infestation of living tissue by fly larvae. Fly strike describes that same situation in practical terms, with flies laying eggs on a wound or soiled area and maggots developing there. Using myiasis as the term provides the standard, clinical name used for diagnosis and treatment across different types of tissue involvement, whether in wounds, skin, or other sites. Descriptive phrases like maggot infestation or fly-blown describe the condition but aren't the formal diagnosis, and blowfly attack isn't a recognized clinical term.

2. The fixing chemical commonly used in radiography is

- A. Sodium thiosulphate
- B. Sodium sulfite
- C. Sodium bicarbonate
- D. Hydrochloric acid

In radiography, fixing removes unexposed silver halide from the film emulsion to lock in the image. The chemical that does this best is sodium thiosulfate, which dissolves the unexposed silver halide as a soluble thiosulfate complex, leaving the developed image intact and stable when washed and dried. Sodium sulfite is typically included in fixers as a preservative to prevent thiosulfate oxidation and reduce fog, but it is not the primary fixing agent. Sodium bicarbonate is mainly a buffering or pH-adjusting agent in other solutions, not a fixer, and hydrochloric acid would damage the emulsion rather than fix it.

3. Where should biopsies and body parts be disposed of?

- A. Blue general waste
- B. Yellow bag with stripe
- C. Green recyclable waste
- D. Red anatomical waste

Waste segregation and disposal for anatomical material is the main concept here. Biopsies and body parts are considered anatomical waste and must be handled as regulated medical waste, going into red anatomical waste containers so they're treated separately from general waste and disposed of by controlled methods, typically incineration. Blue general waste is for nonhazardous everyday waste, yellow bag with stripe is used for infectious or cytotoxic waste in many settings, and green recyclable waste is for recyclables. Therefore, red anatomical waste is the correct choice.

4. Which term describes a high white blood cell count?

- A. Leucopenia
- B. Anemia
- C. Leucocytosis**
- D. Thrombocytopenia

Leucocytosis is the term for a high white blood cell count. White blood cells rise in response to infection, inflammation, tissue damage, or stress, as the body ramps up its defense. Normal ranges vary by lab, but a higher-than-normal WBC count is labeled leucocytosis and can be seen with infections or hematologic conditions like leukemia, among other causes. Leucopenia means a low white blood cell count, anemia refers to low red blood cells or hemoglobin, and thrombocytopenia refers to a low platelet count. So, the term that describes a high white blood cell count is leucocytosis.

5. What is the process called that converts exposed crystals into grains of black?

- A. Oxidation
- B. Precipitation
- C. Ionization
- D. Reduction**

This question centers on redox changes and how shifting oxidation state can change both the appearance and form of a solid. Turning exposed crystals into grains of black is describing a reduction process—gaining electrons or removing oxygen from a compound to reach a more reduced state. When oxide materials are reduced, they often become metallic and break down into fine, dark grains; the fine dispersion of metal can look black because of how light interacts with many tiny particles. Oxidation, by contrast, would add oxygen to the material, forming oxides that are often colored differently (red, brown, or other hues) rather than producing black grains. Precipitation is about forming a solid from solution without necessarily altering oxidation state, and ionization involves removing electrons to create ions rather than forming solid black grains.

6. What is the function of biceps brachii?

- A. Elbow extension
- B. Elbow flexion**
- C. Shoulder rotation
- D. Wrist extension

Bending the elbow is the main action of the biceps brachii. This two-headed muscle sits on the front of the upper arm and crosses the elbow, so when it contracts it pulls the forearm up toward the upper arm, producing elbow flexion. It also helps rotate the forearm (supination), especially when the elbow is bent. It does not extend the elbow (that's the job of the triceps), it doesn't primarily rotate the shoulder, and it doesn't extend the wrist (those are controlled by other shoulder and forearm muscles). A practical way to feel it is when you perform a biceps curl—the bending of the elbow is driven by this muscle.

7. Which device uses electricity to count different blood cell types?

- A. Flow Cytometry
- B. Hematology Analyzer
- C. Coulter Counter
- D. Spectrophotometer

The key idea is counting cells using electrical impedance. A Coulter counter works by suspending blood in a conductive liquid and pushing it through a tiny aperture between two electrodes. As each cell passes through, it briefly changes the electrical resistance, producing a pulse. Each pulse corresponds to one cell, so counting pulses gives cell counts, and the height of each pulse relates to the cell's size, which helps distinguish larger white blood cells from smaller red blood cells and platelets. Because it relies on electrical changes rather than light or fluorescence, it fits the description of using electricity to count different blood cell types. Flow cytometry, hematology analyzers, and spectrophotometers use other principles—laser/fluorescence for identification, or light absorption—which aren't purely electrical counting like the Coulter method.

8. What is hyaline cartilage?

- A. Cartilage found in synovial joints
- B. Cartilage found in pinna and larynx
- C. Cartilage found in intervertebral discs
- D. Cartilage found in the knee meniscus

Hyaline cartilage is the smooth, glassy cartilage that covers the ends of bones in movable joints, forming the articular surfaces. This type provides a low-friction, wear-resistant surface and helps distribute loads across the joint. That's why the best choice places hyaline cartilage in synovial joints. The cartilage in the pinna and much of the larynx is elastic cartilage, which is more flexible due to its elastic fibers. Intervertebral discs and the knee meniscus are made of fibrocartilage, which has a dense collagen content that resists tension and shear.

9. Hyperglycemia refers to which condition?

- A. Low blood sugar
- B. Normal blood sugar
- C. High blood sugar
- D. Fluctuating blood sugar

Hyperglycemia describes high blood sugar. The prefix hyper- means "above" or "high," and glycemia refers to glucose in the blood, so the term identifies blood glucose levels that are higher than normal. This condition is commonly seen when insulin isn't doing its job properly, such as in diabetes mellitus, leading to elevated glucose circulating in the bloodstream. In contrast, low blood sugar is hypoglycemia, normal blood sugar is euglycemia, and fluctuating blood sugar suggests variable levels rather than a defined state.

10. In what year was the Health and Safety at Work Act enacted?

- A. 1972
- B. 1980
- C. 1974**
- D. 1984

The key fact here is the year the Health and Safety at Work Act became law in the UK, establishing the broad duties on employers and employees and creating the body to enforce them. It was enacted in 1974, receiving Royal Assent in July of that year, which is why 1974 is the correct date for enactment. The other years don't fit because they fall outside the year the Act was first passed into law—1972 is earlier, while 1980 and 1984 are after 1974 and relate to later developments or amendments rather than the original enactment.

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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://vetskillvl3diplomavn02.examzify.com>

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

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