

WESTERN MARICOPA EDUCATION CENTER (WEST-MEC) RMA-AMT MODULE 3 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. Lead #3 is placed at which anatomical location in the described placements?**
 - A. 2nd intercostal space below the middle of the right clavicle
 - B. Left lower rib cage nonmuscular spot
 - C. 2nd intercostal space below the middle of the left clavicle
 - D. 4th intercostal space right side
- 2. In a parallel circuit, which statement correctly describes how the total current is determined?**
 - A. The current is the same as the source current in each branch.
 - B. The voltage across each branch is the same.
 - C. The total current equals the sum of the branch currents.
 - D. The current in each branch is independent of the number of branches.
- 3. What is the primary purpose of a fuse or circuit breaker in an aircraft circuit?**
 - A. To rectify the current from AC to DC.
 - B. To protect wiring by interrupting current during overcurrent conditions.
 - C. To store energy for peak demand.
 - D. To monitor voltage across a load.
- 4. What does LMP stand for in a medical history?**
 - A. Last Menstrual Period
 - B. Labor Marketing Procedure
 - C. Left Median Point
 - D. Lateral Mucosal Process
- 5. What is the term for lying face down?**
 - A. Supine Position
 - B. Dorsal Recumbent Position
 - C. Prone Position
 - D. Sims Position

6. Which equation expresses Ohm's law relating voltage, current, and resistance in a DC circuit?
- A. $P = V \times I$
 - B. $V = I + R$
 - C. $V = I \times R$
 - D. $I = V \times R$
7. How would you locate a short circuit with a digital multimeter?
- A. Isolate sections, test for continuity to ground across suspected paths, measure resistance, and look for abnormally low resistance.
 - B. Apply full power and watch for smoke.
 - C. Randomly replace components until the problem disappears.
 - D. Rely only on visual inspection.
8. Which tool is primarily used for incising tissue?
- A. Scissors
 - B. Scalpel
 - C. Forceps
 - D. Retractor
9. Which category includes items such as medical/surgical instruments?
- A. Medical/Surgical Instruments
 - B. Disinfection Items
 - C. Sterilization Items
 - D. Consumables
10. Which vein is the first choice for venipuncture in the elbow area?
- A. Median Cubital Vein
 - B. Cephalic Vein
 - C. Basilic Vein
 - D. Median Vein

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Lead #3 is placed at which anatomical location in the described placements?

- A. 2nd intercostal space below the middle of the right clavicle
- B. Left lower rib cage nonmuscular spot
- C. 2nd intercostal space below the middle of the left clavicle**
- D. 4th intercostal space right side

The placement being tested is the left chest position for a lead, specifically in the second intercostal space just below the middle of the left clavicle. This spot places the electrode over the upper left portion of the heart, which is how Lead 3 is described in this set of placements. It provides a different viewing angle of the heart's electrical activity compared with leads placed on the right side or lower on the chest. The other options place an electrode on the right side, or lower on the chest, or in a position that corresponds to a different lead orientation, so they don't fit the described lead sequence.

2. In a parallel circuit, which statement correctly describes how the total current is determined?

- A. The current is the same as the source current in each branch.
- B. The voltage across each branch is the same.
- C. The total current equals the sum of the branch currents.**
- D. The current in each branch is independent of the number of branches.

In parallel circuits, current splits at the junctions and then recombines, so the total current drawn from the source is the sum of the currents through each branch. Each branch has the same voltage across it (equal to the source voltage in a parallel arrangement), and the current in a branch follows $I = V/R$. Therefore, $I_{\text{total}} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots$, meaning the total current is determined by adding the branch currents. More branches or different branch resistances change those individual currents and thus change the total. The other statements describe either a property of parallel circuits (same voltage across branches) or misconceptions about how current distributes, but they don't describe how the total current is formed.

3. What is the primary purpose of a fuse or circuit breaker in an aircraft circuit?

- A. To rectify the current from AC to DC.
- B. To protect wiring by interrupting current during overcurrent conditions.**
- C. To store energy for peak demand.
- D. To monitor voltage across a load.

Fuses and circuit breakers exist to protect wiring by interrupting current when it becomes too high. When everything is normal, they let current flow; if a fault causes an overcurrent, they open the circuit to stop the flow, preventing overheating, insulation damage, or fire in aircraft wiring. A fuse melts its metal link and sacrifices itself to break the circuit, while a circuit breaker trips and can be reset after the fault is cleared. This protective interruption is what keeps the wiring safe. The other functions—rectifying AC to DC, storing energy, or monitoring voltage—don't describe how fuses or breakers protect the circuit.

4. What does LMP stand for in a medical history?

- A. Last Menstrual Period
- B. Labor Marketing Procedure
- C. Left Median Point
- D. Lateral Mucosal Process

In a medical history, LMP stands for Last Menstrual Period. This date is used to estimate how far along a pregnancy is and to calculate an estimated due date, which guides prenatal testing and follow-up care. It's a quick reference point for pregnancy dating and is often compared with ultrasound measurements, especially if cycles are irregular. The other terms aren't standard in a patient's medical history and don't pertain to pregnancy timing—one is not a medical term related to pregnancy, and the others refer to anatomical or unrelated concepts.

5. What is the term for lying face down?

- A. Supine Position
- B. Dorsal Recumbent Position
- C. Prone Position
- D. Sims Position

Lying face down is described as the prone position. In this orientation the chest and abdomen face the bed while the back faces upward. It's the opposite of the supine position, which is lying on the back facing upward. Dorsal recumbent is a back-lying position with knees bent and feet flat, still face up, typically used for exams. Sims position is a side-lying posture with the person on their left side and the upper knee drawn up, used for specific procedures. So the term for lying face down is prone position.

6. Which equation expresses Ohm's law relating voltage, current, and resistance in a DC circuit?

- A. $P = V \times I$
- B. $V = I + R$
- C. $V = I \times R$
- D. $I = V \times R$

Ohm's law for a DC circuit shows that the voltage across a conductor equals the current through it times its resistance. This relationship is written as $V = IR$, and it means that if you know how much current is flowing and the resistance the current meets, you can determine the voltage required (or the voltage will determine the current for a given resistance). The units line up as volts = amperes $\times$ ohms, which helps confirm the connection. The other formulas point to different ideas: $P = VI$ describes electrical power, not the direct voltage-current-resistance link; $V = I + R$ mixes quantities that aren't added in this context; $I = V \times R$ would give incorrect results because current should scale with voltage divided by resistance ($I = V/R$). So the equation $V = IR$ is the appropriate expression relating voltage, current, and resistance in a DC circuit.

7. How would you locate a short circuit with a digital multimeter?

- A. Isolate sections, test for continuity to ground across suspected paths, measure resistance, and look for abnormally low resistance.**
- B. Apply full power and watch for smoke.
- C. Randomly replace components until the problem disappears.
- D. Rely only on visual inspection.

Locating a short with a digital multimeter hinges on proving where a connection to ground or across conductors shouldn't exist, and identifying a path with unexpectedly low resistance. Start with the circuit powered off and divide it into sections so you're not chasing a moving target. Use the continuity function or resistance mode to check suspected paths to ground. If you get a beep or see near-zero resistance, that indicates a direct connection to ground and flags the short. Then measure resistance across those sections with power removed; abnormally low resistance where it should be high points to the location of the short. By moving the probes along the circuit and comparing readings, you can zero in on the exact spot causing the problem. This method is precise and safe, unlike powering it up and watching for smoke, or randomly swapping components, or relying only on what you can see.

8. Which tool is primarily used for incising tissue?

- A. Scissors
- B. Scalpel**
- C. Forceps
- D. Retractor

Incising tissue requires a tool that provides a sharp, controlled edge to make clean, precise cuts with minimal tearing. A scalpel is designed for this purpose—a small surgical knife with a sharp blade that lets you control the depth and length of the cut and choose blade shapes and sizes to suit the tissue. Scissors can cut, but they're less precise for initiating clean incisions and may crush or tear delicate tissue. Forceps are for grasping and manipulating tissue, not cutting. Retractors are used to hold tissue apart and improve visibility, not cut. So for making the initial tissue incision, the scalpel is the best choice.

9. Which category includes items such as medical/surgical instruments?

- A. Medical/Surgical Instruments**
- B. Disinfection Items
- C. Sterilization Items
- D. Consumables

Medical/Surgical Instruments are the tools used to perform procedures. These durable, reusable items (like scalpels, forceps, scissors, and clamps) are grouped together because their purpose is to enable the actual surgical or medical work. Disinfection items refer to supplies and agents used to clean and decontaminate instruments and surfaces, not the instruments themselves. Sterilization items cover equipment and materials used to sterilize tools, not the tools in use. Consumables are expendable supplies used during procedures (gloves, syringes, drapes, etc.). Since the question is pointing to the actual tools used to perform procedures, the appropriate category is Medical/Surgical Instruments.

10. Which vein is the first choice for venipuncture in the elbow area?

A. Median Cubital Vein

B. Cephalic Vein

C. Basilic Vein

D. Median Vein

When choosing a vein for venipuncture in the elbow region, you want the one that is easiest to palpate, largest, and most stable so you can get a reliable blood draw with minimal risk. The median cubital vein sits in the antecubital fossa right beneath the skin, typically is one of the biggest veins in that area, and tends to be fairly stationary. That combination makes it the most accessible and predictable site for needle entry, reducing the chance of the vein rolling or collapsing and increasing the likelihood of a good blood return on the first try. It also often lies well away from deeper arteries and major nerves, which lowers the risk of complications. The other veins have downsides: the cephalic vein can be more lateral and mobile or smaller in some people, making puncture trickier. The basilic vein is deeper and more medially located, which can bring it closer to arteries and nerves and make access more challenging and risky. Also, the term median vein isn't a standard anatomical vein in this region, so it isn't a typical target.

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://westmecrmaamtmodule3.examzify.com>

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

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