

2026 EMT TEST

(MODULE 2)

1. Which of the following most accurately describes an emergency medical responder (EMR)?

- A) An individual who responds to the scene in an ambulance
- B) The first medically trained person to arrive at the scene
- C) An individual who provides initial advanced life support
- D) A firefighter or police officer who assists the paramedics Ans: _____

2. A cardiac arrest patient's most crucial contact with the EMS system occurs when:

- A) trained EMRs arrive at the patient's side.
- B) medical control is made aware of the situation.
- C) paramedics arrive and administer advanced care.
- D) the receiving hospital is made aware of the situation. Ans: _____

3. Which of the following interventions would the EMR most likely perform at the scene of a cardiac arrest? A) CPR and defibrillation

- B) Insertion of an endotracheal tube
- C) Administration of certain medications
- D) Initiation of an intravenous line Ans: _____

4. A patient requires rapid transport to the hospital when:

- A) he or she requires care that can be provided only by a physician at the hospital.
- B) the patient's condition may deteriorate if he or she is *not* transported fairly quickly.
- C) EMS personnel are unable to give the patient adequate life-saving care in the field.
- D) traffic is extremely heavy and the patient's condition requires treatment by a physician.

Ans: _____

5. Skills commonly performed by the EMR include all of the following, *except*: A) treating shock.

- B) splinting fractures.
- C) hemorrhage control.
- D) intravenous therapy.

Ans: _____

6. Which of the following pieces of equipment should be included in the EMR's life support kit?

- A) Manual defibrillator
- B) Endotracheal tubes
- C) Mechanical suction device

D) Mouth-to-mask ventilation device Ans: _____

7. In addition to ensuring your own safety, the *most* important guideline to follow when moving a patient is to:

- A) move the patient's body as a unit.
- B) do no further harm to the patient.
- C) move the patient as little as possible.
- D) move the patient only when necessary. Ans: _____

8. When moving a patient, who typically gives the command to begin the move?

- A) The rescuer at the patient's head
- B) The strongest rescuer at the scene
- C) The most senior responder at the scene
- D) The paramedic in charge of patient care Ans: _____

9. You and your partner are the first to arrive at the scene of a man who fell approximately 20' (6 m) from a second-story balcony. The patient is found lying on his side. He is conscious and alert with adequate breathing. A paramedic unit is approximately 5 minutes away. You should:

- A) apply a cervical collar and carefully secure the patient to a short backboard or veststyle immobilization device.
- B) carefully place the patient on his back and stabilize his head and neck until the paramedic unit arrives at the scene.
- C) carefully immobilize the patient to a long backboard and monitor his condition until the paramedic unit arrives.
- D) keep the patient's head and neck stabilized, tell the patient not to move, and wait for the paramedic unit to arrive at the scene. Ans: _____

10. The recovery position is used for patients who are: A) unconscious and not injured.

- B) experiencing respiratory distress.
- C) severely obese and not breathing.
- D) semiconscious with a neck injury.

Ans: _____

11. With regard to lifting and moving, good body mechanics includes: A) twisting your body slightly when lifting.

- B) keeping your feet no less than 3' (1 m) apart.
- C) using your legs and not your back when lifting.
- D) lifting with the strong musculature of your back. Ans: _____

12. The arm-to-arm drag allows you to move a patient:

- A) regardless of the patient's weight.
- B) while immobilizing the head and spine at the same time to prevent further injury.
- C) by carrying the weight of his or her upper body as the lower trunk and legs drag on the floor.
- D) while simultaneously maintaining spinal immobilization with a minimum of two rescuers.

Ans: _____

13. The two-person extremity carry is particularly advantageous when moving a patient who:

- A) is in a narrow space.
- B) has an injury to the spine.
- C) has an altered mental state.
- D) weighs more than 250 pounds (113 kg). Ans: _____

14. Long backboards are most appropriate to use for patients who: A) do not require neck or back protection.

- B) only need to be moved a short distance.
- C) must be moved from a dangerous scene.
- D) require stabilization of the head and neck. Ans: _____

15. When using a long backboard to move a patient, you should: A) secure him or her to the board with straps.

- B) always immobilize the head to the board.
- C) use no more than two rescuers to lift the board.
- D) use a board made of varnished plywood if possible.

Ans: _____

16. Any time a patient has suffered a traumatic injury, you should: A) suspect injury to the head, neck, or spine.

- B) move the patient with a folding stretcher.
- C) routinely apply a short backboard device.
- D) immobilize him or her with a scoop stretcher. Ans: _____

17. An appropriately sized cervical collar is designed to:

- A) completely immobilize the patient's head and neck.
- B) replace manual stabilization of a patient's head and neck.
- C) be applied after the patient has been placed onto a backboard.
- D) minimize head and neck movement and prevent further injury. Ans: _____

18. All of the following are important principles of patient movement when a spinal injury is suspected, *except*:

- A) ensuring that you move the patient as a unit.
- B) ensuring that one rescuer gives all commands to move.
- C) transporting the patient on the left side in case of vomiting.
- D) keeping the patient's head and neck in a neutral position. Ans: _____

19. The primary technique used to move a patient onto a long backboard is the: A) sheet drag.

- B) log roll technique.
- C) firefighter's drag.
- D) direct carry method. Ans: _____

20. When placing a patient onto a long backboard in a confined space, you should do so using the: A) log roll.

- B) straddle lift.
- C) direct carry.
- D) blanket drag. Ans: _____

21. The most effective way to prevent accidental movement of a patient's head when strapping him or her to a long backboard is to:

- A) secure the head to the backboard after securing the wrist and hip area.
- B) routinely secure the patient's head to the backboard first.
- C) secure the torso before centering the patient on the board.
- D) pad any voids in between the patient and the long backboard. Ans: _____

22. When immobilizing the patient's head to the long backboard, you should: A) place rolled blankets on both sides of the patient's head.

- B) tightly secure the patient's head to the board with cravats.
- C) secure the head to the board before securing the torso and legs.
- D) stabilize both sides of the head prior to applying a cervical collar. Ans: _____

23. Which of the following concepts is the first and most important when providing patient care?

- A) Render proper treatment
- B) Maintain your composure
- C) Above all else, do no harm
- D) Provide your care in good faith Ans: _____

24. An EMR has a legal duty to act:

- A) even when outside of his or her response jurisdiction.
- B) if he or she encounters an emergency scene while not on duty.
- C) only if he or she is not paid by a fire department or rescue squad.
- D) while employed by an agency that designates you as an EMR. Ans: _____

25. A snoring sound heard when an unconscious patient is breathing is most often the result of:

- A) blood or other fluids in the upper airway.
- B) narrowing of the upper airway structures.
- C) partial blockage of the airway by the tongue.
- D) a respiratory rate that is too slow or too fast. Ans: _____

26. While functioning at the scene of a patient in cardiac arrest, you do not initiate CPR because the patient is elderly, and you think that he is probably dead. Paramedics arrive and determine that the patient has only been in cardiac arrest for 6 minutes.

Which of the following statements regarding this scenario is correct? A)

- As an EMR, you did not have a legal duty to begin CPR.
- B) The patient would most likely not be able to be resuscitated.
- C) Your actions are consistent with the responsibilities of an EMR.
- D) You may be held liable for failure to follow the standard of care. Ans: _____

27. In most cases, medical treatment of a minor must wait until:

- A) the patient's condition becomes life-threatening.
- B) a parent or legal guardian gives consent for treatment.
- C) a paramedic unit arrives at the scene and assumes care.
- D) medical control orders you to initiate emergency treatment. Ans: _____

28. If a mentally competent adult refuses medical care, it is important to: A) advise the patient to call EMS if he or she changes his or her mind.

- B) recommend that the patient drive him- or herself to the hospital.
- C) ask a family member to witness the patient's refusal of care.
- D) tell the patient that his or her condition will ultimately cause death. Ans: _____

29. Proximate cause is most accurately defined as:

- A) failure of the EMS provider to respond to an emergency scene in an expedient manner.
- B) a correlation between the patient's injury or injuries and the EMS responder's negligence.
- C) an injury sustained by the EMS provider as a result of inappropriate scene safety precautions.
- D) death of a patient as a result of failure of the EMS provider to render the accepted standard of care. Ans: _____

30. The lungs are protected by the _____ at the front and by the _____ at the sides and back. A) sternum, rib cage
B) diaphragm, sternum
C) rib cage, diaphragm
D) sternum, diaphragm Ans: _____

31. Which of the following occurs during alveolar ventilation?
A) Incoming carbon dioxide passes from the alveoli into the blood, and outgoing oxygen passes from the blood into the alveoli.
B) Incoming oxygen passes from the blood into the alveoli, and outgoing carbon dioxide passes from the alveoli into the blood.
C) Outgoing carbon dioxide passes from the alveoli into the blood, and incoming oxygen passes from the blood into the alveoli.
D) Incoming oxygen passes from the alveoli into the blood, and outgoing carbon dioxide passes from the blood into the alveoli. Ans: _____

32. You are working in your yard when you see your neighbor, a middle-aged woman, collapse in her front yard. You should:
A) place the patient in the recovery position and then EMS.
B) immediately call 9-1-1 and then return to the patient to assess her.
C) perform about 2 minutes of CPR if needed and then activate EMS.
D) activate EMS after assessing the patient's level of responsiveness. Ans: _____

33. Suctioning of an adult patient's mouth is limited to 15 seconds at a time because: A) prolonged suctioning often causes soft-tissue damage.
B) oxygen is being removed from the patient as well as secretions.
C) most suction devices automatically turn off after 15 seconds.
D) any patient who needs suctioning also needs rescue breathing. Ans: _____

34. During your assessment of a semiconscious, uninjured, 19-year-old man, you note that his airway is open and his respirations are 14 breaths/min with adequate depth. You should:
A) insert an oral airway and provide rescue breathing at a rate of 10 to 12 breaths/min.
B) place the patient in the recovery position and closely monitor his breathing rate and depth.
C) suction his mouth for 15 seconds and then insert a nasal airway to keep his airway open.
D) place the patient in a supine position and maintain an open airway by using the jawthrust maneuver. Ans: _____

35. When determining the correct size oral airway, you should measure from the: A) earlobe to the corner of the mouth.

- B) corner of the mouth to the back of the ear.
- C) center of the mouth to the curve of the jaw.
- D) curve of the jaw to the middle of the mouth.

Ans: _____

36. When inserting a nasal airway, you should: A) insert the airway into the larger nostril first.

- B) follow the curvature of the roof of the nose.
- C) insert the airway with the bevel facing outward.

D) coat the airway with a petroleum-based lubricant. Ans: _____

37. A normal adult's resting respiratory rate typically ranges between: A) 8 and 10 breaths/min.

- B) 10 and 12 breaths/min.
- C) 12 and 15 breaths/min. D) 12 and 20 breaths/min. Ans:

38. Common causes of respiratory arrest include all of the following, *except*: A) heart disease.

- B) drug overdose.
- C) electrocution.

D) mild dehydration. Ans: _____

39. Which of the following is an appropriate ventilation rate for an infant or child?

- A) 8 breaths/min
- B) 10 breaths/min
- C) 15 breaths/min D) 24 breaths/min Ans: _____

40. Adequate ventilation of an adult patient with a bag-mask device is best accomplished:

- A) by consistently providing one breath every 3 to 5 seconds.
- B) by delivering each ventilation over a period of 2 to 3 seconds.
- C) as a two-person operation, if additional rescuers are available.

D) by attaching supplemental oxygen and a reservoir to the device. Ans: _____

41. All of the following are common functions that the EMR performs when transferring patient care to other EMS personnel, *except*:

- A) accompanying the patient in the ambulance.
- B) reporting primary patient assessment findings.
- C) apprising the personnel of the care provided.
- D) asking if the EMS personnel have any questions. Ans: _____

42. An advance directive is most accurately defined as a:

- A) legal document that allows EMS providers to provide all necessary treatment.
- B) notarized document that specifies who may and may not provide emergency care.
- C) legal document that indicates the care to be provided if the patient is incapacitated.
- D) document in which the patient's family determines what care the patient is to receive.
Ans: _____

43. Which of the following statements regarding a patient's consent to treatment is correct?

- A) Once a patient gives you consent, he or she cannot revoke it.
- B) A patient must be transported if he or she consents to treatment.
- C) Patients can give consent to treat only to an EMT or paramedic.
- D) Patients may refuse treatment at any time, even if treatment has begun. Ans: _____

44. Which of the following statements regarding the brain's oxygen needs is correct? A)

- Brain cells are less sensitive to oxygen than are liver cells.
- B) The brain can survive up to 15 minutes without oxygen.
- C) A brief lack of oxygen to the brain always results in death.
- D) Brain cells cannot be replaced once they have been destroyed. Ans: _____

45. Which of the following would be the EMR's most important initial responsibility when arriving at the scene of a multiple-patient incident?

- A) Advising the dispatcher that additional resources will be needed
- B) Protecting bystanders from any hazards that may exist at the scene
- C) Quickly gaining access to all patients and begin immediate treatment
- D) Assessing the environment to detect possible threats to his or her safety Ans: _____

46. In order to keep his or her certification current, the EMR must: A) meet with the medical director.
B) attend continuing education classes.
C) be evaluated by a senior paramedic.
D) respond to at least five calls per month. Ans: _____

47. To comply with the standard of care, the EMR must:
A) treat the patient to the best of his or her ability and provide care that a reasonable, prudent person with similar training would provide under similar circumstances. B) provide prompt and competent care that is consistent with what is deemed appropriate by the paramedic in charge and that is clearly defined in the EMS system protocols.
C) provide the same prompt and competent care that an individual with a higher level of training would have provided under the same or similar circumstances.
D) treat the patient in a manner that is consistent with what is expected of the general public and that meets or exceeds the EMR's established scope of practice.
Ans: _____

48. Compared to veins, arteries:
A) carry blood back to the heart under low pressure.
B) are thin-walled and carry blood back to the heart.
C) carry blood away from the heart at high pressure.
D) return blood back to the heart and are thick-walled. Ans: _____

49. A pulse is generated when the:
A) heart contracts and sends a wave of pressure through the arteries.
B) veins of the body contract in response to contraction of the heart.
C) heart relaxes and pressure on the walls of the arteries is relieved.
D) arteries contract in response to the strong pumping force of the heart. Ans: _____

50. After a patient experiences cardiac arrest, brain damage begins within: A) 1 to 2 minutes.
B) 2 to 4 minutes.
C) 4 to 6 minutes. D) 6 to 8 minutes. Ans: _____

Answer Key

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|--------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>B</u> | 26. <u>D</u> |
| 2. <u>A</u> | 27. <u>B</u> |
| 3. <u>A</u> | 28. <u>A</u> |
| 4. <u>C</u> | 29. <u>B</u> |
| 5. <u>D</u> | 30. <u>A</u> |
| 6. <u>D</u> | 31. <u>D</u> |
| 7. <u>B</u> | 32. <u>D</u> |
| 8. <u>A</u> | 33. <u>B</u> |
| 9. <u>D</u> | 34. <u>B</u> |
| 10. <u>A</u> | 35. <u>A</u> |
| 11. <u>C</u> | 36. <u>A</u> |
| 12. <u>C</u> | 37. <u>D</u> |
| 13. <u>A</u> | 38. <u>D</u> |
| 14. <u>D</u> | 39. <u>C</u> |
| 15. <u>A</u> | 40. <u>C</u> |
| 16. <u>A</u> | 41. <u>A</u> |
| 17. <u>D</u> | 42. <u>C</u> |
| 18. <u>C</u> | 43. <u>D</u> |
| 19. <u>B</u> | 44. <u>D</u> |
| 20. <u>B</u> | 45. <u>D</u> |
| 21. <u>A</u> | 46. <u>B</u> |
| 22. <u>A</u> | 47. <u>A</u> |
| 23. <u>C</u> | 48. <u>C</u> |
| 24. <u>D</u> | 49. <u>A</u> |
| 25. <u>C</u> | 50. <u>C</u> |