

FREE PRACTICE / SAVE IT. PRINT IT. WORK THROUGH IT.

Your free NREMT EMT practice test.

20 questions. Space for your answers. Clear explanations when you are ready to check.

20 questions

No account needed

Answers at the end

Make a first attempt before you check.

Use the same question order as the online test. Choose one answer unless instructed otherwise. For select-all-that-apply items, select every correct option; for numeric items, write the number requested. The answer section starts after all 20 questions.

Your answer sheet

01 _____	02 _____	03 _____	04 _____
05 _____	06 _____	07 _____	08 _____
09 _____	10 _____	11 _____	12 _____
13 _____	14 _____	15 _____	16 _____
17 _____	18 _____	19 _____	20 _____

One point per question. Select-all-that-apply questions require the complete correct set; there is no partial credit. A 20-question score is sample accuracy, not an official result or a prediction of passing.

Prefer to answer online? <https://aipreptest.com/free-nremt-emt-practice-test/>

This booklet contains the same free sample as the website. It is independent AceltPrep educational material, not an official exam or a substitute for required course materials. Clinical content is for study, not patient-specific instructions.

PART 1 / MAKE YOUR OWN ATTEMPT

Questions

Record your choices on the answer sheet. Check the key only after Question 20.

QUESTION 01 / Scene Size-Up & Safety

A car has struck the front of a small store. A patient is visible near the entrance, and a cracked support column is shedding pieces of concrete. What should the EMT do?

- A. Enter through a side window because the damaged column is near the front.
 - B. Keep personnel outside the collapse area until the structure is assessed and stabilized.
 - C. Have one EMT watch the column while the partner reaches the patient.
 - D. Move beneath the doorway quickly because the patient is already visible.
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QUESTION 02 / Primary Assessment

Which finding most directly supports that an alert adult's airway is currently open?

- A. The patient speaks full sentences in a voice that is normal for them.
 - B. The patient's radial pulse is regular and easily felt.
 - C. The patient's skin is warm and normal in color.
 - D. The patient's breathing rate is within the expected adult range.
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QUESTION 03 / Patient Treatment & Transport

An unresponsive adult has a pulse but is breathing 6 times per minute with shallow chest rise. What is the most appropriate immediate respiratory treatment?

- A. Apply a nonrebreather mask and observe the respirations.
 - B. Place a nasal cannula and reassess in several minutes.
 - C. Allow spontaneous breathing because a pulse is present.
 - D. Assist ventilations with a bag-mask device and oxygen.
-

QUESTION 04 / Primary Assessment

A calm 7-month-old has an age-appropriate respiratory rate. The abdomen moves prominently with each breath, but the chest and abdomen move together, chest rise is equal, the cry is strong, skin and mucosa have normal color, and no flaring, grunting, or retractions are present. What is the best interpretation?

- A. Breathing is inadequate; prominent abdominal movement indicates respiratory distress.
 - B. Breathing is inadequate; the chest must rise more than the abdomen in an infant.
 - C. Breathing appears adequate; coordinated abdominal movement can be normal in an infant.
 - D. Breathing appears adequate; the strong cry alone is enough to establish adequacy.
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QUESTION 05 / Secondary Assessment

A patient with COPD says the breathing difficulty is "the same as usual." Which question best determines whether the current episode is actually different from baseline?

- A. When were you first told you had COPD?
 - B. How does today's breathing compare with your normal day?
 - C. Which pharmacy fills your inhalers?
 - D. How many inhalers are stored at home?
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QUESTION 06 / Operations

During a bag-mask device check, the EMT finds that the one-way valve sticks and does not move reliably. What should the EMT do?

- A. Remove the device from use and replace it with a functioning bag-mask device.
 - B. Keep it as the primary BVM because the bag still compresses.
 - C. Use it only for patients who are breathing very slowly.
 - D. Apply more force to the bag so the valve opens during ventilation.
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QUESTION 07 / Scene Size-Up & Safety

Dispatch sends your unit to a residence for a patient with difficulty breathing. Which action best demonstrates appropriate prearrival planning?

- A. Delay equipment selection until the crew begins its assessment at the residence.
 - B. Prepare an inhaler because asthma is the most likely cause of the reported complaint.
 - C. Ask dispatch to choose the treatment that should begin after arrival.
 - D. Review the dispatch details and prepare likely airway and oxygen equipment.
-

QUESTION 08 / Primary Assessment

Which change most strongly suggests that a patient is progressing from compensated to decompensated shock?

- A. The pulse becomes mildly faster while blood pressure and mental status remain normal.
 - B. The patient reports thirst but has warm dry skin and a strong pulse.
 - C. Blood pressure falls while mental status and pulse quality worsen.
 - D. Capillary refill at one cold finger is delayed while all other findings remain normal.
-

QUESTION 09 / Patient Treatment & Transport

Before administering a medication, the EMT notices that the patient's name on the prescription label does not match the patient's name. What should the EMT do?

- A. Give it because the medication name is familiar.
 - B. Do not administer it until the discrepancy is resolved.
 - C. Ask the patient whether the medication usually works.
 - D. Administer half the dose to reduce possible harm.
-

QUESTION 10 / Scene Size-Up & Safety

During global sorting after a daycare bus crash, a parent carries a crying 2-year-old to the ambulatory-patient area. What should the triage EMT do?

- A. Assess the child separately using age-appropriate commands and clinical findings.
 - B. Assign the child the same category as the parent who carried the child.
 - C. Classify the child as immediate because the child did not walk independently.
 - D. Classify the child as minimal because the child reached the ambulatory area.
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QUESTION 11 / Primary Assessment

Which task most directly assesses a patient's attention and ability to follow a new command?

- A. Ask the patient to state a full name.
 - B. Ask the patient to identify the current location.
 - C. Ask the patient to explain why EMS was called.
 - D. Ask the patient to touch the left ear and then point toward the floor.
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QUESTION 12 / Secondary Assessment

After assisting a patient with a prescribed bronchodilator, which finding best demonstrates a favorable response to care?

- A. A higher heart rate with unchanged respiratory effort.
 - B. A normal blood pressure with persistent wheezing.
 - C. Improved air movement with reduced work of breathing.
 - D. A higher SpO₂ despite increasing drowsiness.
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QUESTION 13 / Patient Treatment & Transport

A patient has an obviously deformed forearm after a fall. Before applying a splint, which assessment is most important to document?

- A. Pain score after the splint is applied.
 - B. Distal pulse, sensation, and motor function.
 - C. Range of motion of the injured wrist.
 - D. Strength of the opposite arm only.
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QUESTION 14 / Operations

Why is an accurate PCR especially important when the patient's condition changes after EMS treatment but before hospital arrival?

- A. It shows later clinicians the patient's course and response to care.
 - B. It guarantees that the receiving hospital will continue the same treatment.
 - C. It prevents the receiving clinician from performing another assessment.
 - D. It proves that every EMS intervention produced clinical improvement.
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QUESTION 15 / Primary Assessment

A trauma patient is pale, restless, and has a weak rapid radial pulse. An automated cuff displays 128/76 mmHg. What should the EMT do next?

- A. Accept the reading because it is within a normal range.
 - B. Repeat the automated pressure after completing the secondary assessment.
 - C. Conclude that significant blood loss is unlikely.
 - D. Obtain a manual blood pressure while continuing the assessment.
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QUESTION 16 / Scene Size-Up & Safety

A critically injured patient is 70 minutes by ground from a trauma center. A helicopter could shorten arrival at definitive care, but thunderstorms are approaching the area. What is the best resource decision?

- A. Delay departure until the helicopter crew decides whether the weather is acceptable.
 - B. Request the helicopter solely because the mechanism of injury appears severe.
 - C. Request air medical evaluation while preparing immediate ground transport as the reliable backup.
 - D. Begin ground transport and refuse air medical assistance once the ambulance is moving.
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QUESTION 17 / Patient Treatment & Transport

A trauma patient has controlled external hemorrhage but remains pale, confused, and tachycardic. Airway and breathing are currently adequate. What should the EMT do with the remaining assessment?

- A. Finish a detailed head-to-toe examination before moving.
 - B. Begin transport and complete noncritical assessment tasks en route.
 - C. Remain on scene until all vital signs normalize.
 - D. Delay transport until the exact bleeding source is confirmed.
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QUESTION 18 / Primary Assessment

An alert patient looks anxious as the EMT approaches. Which opening best supports rapport?

- A. Introduce yourself and your EMS role, then ask how the patient prefers to be addressed.
 - B. Begin listing possible diagnoses so the patient knows what may be wrong.
 - C. Ask the nearest family member to answer before speaking with the patient.
 - D. Promise the patient that everything will be fine before starting the assessment.
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QUESTION 19 / Operations

An EMT is preparing to assess a patient with no known infectious diagnosis. The patient is coughing and may require airway suctioning. How should the EMT select PPE?

- A. Wear no PPE unless the patient's infection is laboratory confirmed.
 - B. Use gloves alone because the patient's diagnosis is not yet known.
 - C. Delay airway care until the receiving hospital identifies the infection.
 - D. Match PPE to the anticipated exposure from the task.
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QUESTION 20 / Patient Treatment & Transport

A construction worker has rapidly pulsating bleeding from a deep thigh wound. Direct access is available and a commercial tourniquet is immediately at hand. What is the best hemorrhage-control action?

- A. Elevate the leg and wait to see whether bleeding slows.
 - B. Use a pressure point before applying any direct hemorrhage control.
 - C. Apply the manufactured tourniquet promptly for life-threatening bleeding.
 - D. Cover the wound loosely and reassess after packaging.
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PART 2 / CHECK THE REASONING

Answer key & explanations

Match each number to your answer sheet. Then read the explanation, including for any answer you guessed correctly.

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	B	11	D
2	A	12	C
3	D	13	B
4	C	14	A
5	B	15	D
6	A	16	C
7	D	17	B
8	C	18	A
9	B	19	D
10	A	20	C

For numeric questions, the table shows the number only. The full answer below includes the requested unit.

REVIEW / UNDERSTAND THE DECIDING CLUE

Why the answers fit.

1. Structural hazards and safe access

Correct answer: B. Keep personnel outside the collapse area until the structure is assessed and stabilized.

An exclusion area protects responders until qualified rescue or building personnel determine that entry and patient access are safe.

2. Evidence of an open airway

Correct answer: A. The patient speaks full sentences in a voice that is normal for them.

Normal full-sentence speech requires air to pass through the upper airway and is direct evidence that the airway is currently open.

3. Supporting inadequate ventilation

Correct answer: D. Assist ventilations with a bag-mask device and oxygen.

Bag-mask ventilation directly supports the inadequate rate and tidal volume while supplemental oxygen increases delivered oxygen concentration.

4. Assessing infant breathing

Correct answer: C. Breathing appears adequate; coordinated abdominal movement can be normal in an infant.

Coordinated chest-abdominal movement, equal rise, a strong cry, normal color, and no signs of increased effort support adequate breathing despite prominent abdominal motion.

5. Comparing symptoms with baseline

Correct answer: B. How does today's breathing compare with your normal day?

The question directly establishes whether the severity, effort, or functional limitation is different from normal.

6. Checking ventilation equipment

Correct answer: A. Remove the device from use and replace it with a functioning bag-mask device.

A defective ventilation device should be replaced before patient care rather than relying on altered technique to overcome a mechanical fault.

7. Preparing before arrival

Correct answer: D. Review the dispatch details and prepare likely airway and oxygen equipment.

Difficulty breathing makes airway and oxygen equipment reasonably likely to be needed, so preparing it supports an efficient initial response without assigning an unsupported diagnosis.

8. Recognizing worsening perfusion

Correct answer: C. Blood pressure falls while mental status and pulse quality worsen.

Falling blood pressure together with worsening mental status and pulse quality indicates failure to sustain effective tissue perfusion.

9. Resolving a medication mismatch

Correct answer: B. Do not administer it until the discrepancy is resolved.

The label discrepancy directly challenges the right-patient check, so administration should stop until the medication can be verified.

10. Independent pediatric triage

Correct answer: A. Assess the child separately using age-appropriate commands and clinical findings.

The child requires a separate age-appropriate assessment rather than inheriting a category from the adult or the route used to reach the area.

11. Assessing purposeful command following

Correct answer: D. Ask the patient to touch the left ear and then point toward the floor.

A novel two-part motor request requires the patient to attend to the instruction and perform its parts purposefully.

12. Reassessing response to treatment

Correct answer: C. Improved air movement with reduced work of breathing.

Better air movement and less work of breathing directly indicate improvement in the problem the intervention was intended to treat.

13. Documenting distal neurovascular status

Correct answer: B. Distal pulse, sensation, and motor function.

Distal circulation, sensation, and motor function identify preexisting compromise and provide a baseline for reassessment after splinting.

14. Recording a changing patient condition

Correct answer: A. It shows later clinicians the patient's course and response to care.

Documenting the changing condition, care provided, and response helps subsequent clinicians understand what occurred before arrival.

15. Reconciling vital signs and clinical findings

Correct answer: D. Obtain a manual blood pressure while continuing the assessment.

The patient's appearance and pulse quality suggest possible shock despite the automated value, so a manual pressure provides an important cross-check without delaying continued assessment.

16. Planning transport resources safely

Correct answer: C. Request air medical evaluation while preparing immediate ground transport as the reliable backup.

Early consultation allows the flight service to evaluate aviation conditions while EMS avoids delaying care by preparing ground transport at the same time.

17. Prioritizing transport and continued assessment

Correct answer: B. Begin transport and complete noncritical assessment tasks en route.

With airway, breathing, and major external bleeding addressed, remaining noncritical assessment can continue during transport to definitive care.

18. Establishing respectful communication

Correct answer: A. Introduce yourself and your EMS role, then ask how the patient prefers to be addressed.

Identifying the EMT's role and using the patient's preferred form of address establishes trust without making assumptions.

19. Selecting PPE for the task

Correct answer: D. Match PPE to the anticipated exposure from the task.

Airway procedures can create exposure to respiratory secretions or splashes, so PPE should match the anticipated hazard.

20. Controlling life-threatening extremity bleeding

Correct answer: C. Apply the manufactured tourniquet promptly for life-threatening bleeding.

Prompt tourniquet application can rapidly stop arterial extremity hemorrhage and should not be delayed by ineffective older techniques.

Review one missed concept, then check it with a fresh question. Full NREMT EMT preparation:

<https://aipreptest.com/exams/nremt-emt/>