



01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
05	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
06	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
07	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
08	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
09	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
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11	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
12	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
13	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E

14	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
15	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
16	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
17	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
18	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
19	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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27	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
28	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
29	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
30	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
33	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
34	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
37	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams

EMTE2

HP EMT Exit Exam V2

Uploaded by AmandaW19

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

6

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

6 practice questions for Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams **EMTE2**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key - the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **EMTE2**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

Licence

Free Mometrix practice demo. The complete question bank is available through a paid account.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

During respiration, which structure is primarily responsible for the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the air and the bloodstream?

- ☐ A Trachea
- ☐ B Bronchioles
- ☒ C Alveoli
- ☐ D Diaphragm

ANSWER C

WHY The alveoli are the tiny air sacs at the end of the bronchioles where gas exchange (oxygen and carbon dioxide) occurs between the alveolar air and the pulmonary capillaries. The trachea and bronchioles are airway passages, and the diaphragm is the primary muscle of ventilation, but it is the alveoli where actual gas exchange takes place.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

According to the National EMS Scope of Practice Model, which of the following best describes the role of an EMT?

- ☐ A An advanced life support provider who can administer a wide range of emergency medications independently.
- ☒ B A basic life support provider who performs focused assessments and provides basic emergency care and transport.
- ☐ C A medical director who authorizes EMTs to perform interventions through written protocols.
- ☐ D A paramedic-level provider who performs advanced airway management and IV therapy.

ANSWER B

WHY The EMT functions at the basic life support level, performing patient assessments, providing basic emergency care such as CPR, oxygen administration, bleeding control, and immobilization, and transporting patients. Advanced interventions and independent medication administration fall outside the EMT scope under the National EMS Scope of Practice Model.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT is assisting a patient with prescribed nitroglycerin for chest pain. Which of the following best describes the action of nitroglycerin?

- ☐ A Stimulates beta-1 adrenergic receptors to increase heart rate and contractility
- ☐ B Increases systemic vascular resistance through alpha-1 vasoconstriction
- ☒ C Relaxes vascular smooth muscle, reducing myocardial oxygen demand by decreasing preload
- ☐ D Inhibits platelet aggregation by blocking cyclooxygenase

ANSWER C

WHY Nitroglycerin is a nitrate that donates nitric oxide, relaxing vascular smooth muscle and producing venodilation, which decreases preload and reduces myocardial oxygen demand, while also dilating coronary arteries (C). It does not act on beta-1 receptors to increase contractility (A), it causes vasodilation rather than vasoconstriction (B), and it is not an antiplatelet agent like aspirin (D).

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

An EMT receives an order from online medical direction that the EMT believes is contraindicated for the patient. Which of the following is the most appropriate action for the EMT to take?

- ☐ A Carry out the order immediately since medical direction has authority.
- ☐ B Refuse the order, document the refusal, and notify the receiving facility.
- ☒ C Communicate the concern to medical direction and follow their decision after clarification.
- ☐ D Ask a bystander to confirm the order is correct.

ANSWER C

WHY When an EMT believes an order may be inappropriate, the EMT should communicate concerns directly with medical direction and obtain clarification before acting. Orders may be withheld if they would cause harm, but the first step is always direct communication.

QUESTION 5

MULTIPLE CHOICE

An EMT arrives at a scene where a patient with a known seizure disorder is actively convulsing. Which actions are appropriate for the EMT to perform during the seizure? (Choose two.)

- ☐ A Restrain the patient's limbs to prevent injury
- ☒ B Place a small, soft object under the patient's head
- ☐ C Insert a bite stick or oral airway between the teeth
- ☒ D Clear the area of sharp or hard objects
- ☐ E Perform a jaw thrust to maintain a patent airway during the seizure

ANSWER B - D

WHY During an active seizure the EMT protects the patient from injury by removing nearby hazards (D) and cushioning the head with a soft object (B). The EMT must never restrain the patient (A), force anything into the mouth such as a bite stick or airway (C), or attempt to manipulate the airway during tonic-clonic activity (E); these actions can cause musculoskeletal injury, dental damage, aspiration, or airway trauma and are not within the EMT scope of practice.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

An adult patient is breathing 26 times per minute with adequate chest rise, has pink and warm skin, and an SpO₂ of 96% on room air. Which of the following is the most appropriate action for the EMT?

- ☐ A Administer high-concentration oxygen via non-rebreather mask at 15 L/min
- ☐ B Provide supplemental oxygen via nasal cannula at 2 L/min
- ☐ C Apply a non-rebreather mask set at 10 L/min
- ☒ D Continue assessment without providing oxygen

ANSWER D

WHY A patient who is breathing adequately, has warm and pink skin, and an SpO₂ of 96% on room air does not require supplemental oxygen. Oxygen administration should be guided by clinical signs and oxygen saturation findings; routine high-concentration oxygen is no longer recommended for patients with adequate oxygenation.