Entrance Exam Practice Exam and Information
In preparation for the
Bakersfield College Paramedic Program

The Bakersfield College Paramedic Program’s entrance exam consists of two parts. Part one is a minimum of 100 up to a maximum of 200 multiple choice questions. Part two consists of 25 to 50 various types of math problems. Scratch paper will be issued to each candidate and must be turned in with the exam upon completion. The student will be given up to four hours to complete the entire entrance exam. It is strongly encouraged that you bring a *simple* calculator capable of addition, subtraction, and division, only. More complex calculators such as scientific, accounting, memory functions, etc., will not be allowed. ALL OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES SUCH AS CELL PHONES, SMART PHONES, IPODS, MP3 PLAYERS, TEXT MESSAGERS, ETC. ARE NOT ALLOWED INTO THE EXAM ROOM AND SHOULD BE LEFT AT HOME OR IN YOUR AUTOMOBILE. Candidates who have these items on their person will be asked to put them into their automobile. (*If the candidate refuses, they may be ineligible to take the exam.*)

The following 25 questions are designed as a courtesy to give an idea of the expected difficulty level on the program’s actual entrance exam. This practice exam covers only a small number of areas in a wide spectrum of EMS related topics. Therefore, it is imperative the entrance exam candidate understand the importance of reviewing, studying, and thoroughly understanding all EMT level topics prior to taking the paramedic entrance exam.

**PRACTICE EXAM**

*Choose the best answer.*

1. The structure that is palpable above the sternum is the:
   a. Carina
   b. Trachea
   c. Bronchiole
   d. Voice box
   e. Main stem bronchus

2. All of the following are functions of the upper airway except:
   a. Filtration
   b. Warmth! Cooling
   c. Gas exchange
   d. Humidification
   e. All of the above

3. When you suction liquid secretions out of a patient’s airway, negative pressure should begin:
   a. Midway between the teeth and pharynx
   b. At the lips
   c. Before the Yankauer is inserted
   d. When the tip is in the oropharynx
   e. None of the above

4. Ventilations for a newborn should be performed at a rate of:
   a. 22—28 / minute
   b. 40—60 / minute
   c. 60—80 / minute
   d. Until you see chest rise and fall
   e. None of the above
5. During the second stage of labor:
   a. Contractions cease
   b. The placenta is delivered
   c. The mother often has the urge to have a bowel movement
   d. The “bag of waters” breaks and contractions begin
   e. None of the above are correct because labor is not broken down into “stages.”

6. When dealing with a violent patient, the best way for the EMS caregiver to behave is:
   a. Firm and authoritative
   b. Easy going and care-free
   c. Passive. This allows the patient to feel as though he is in control which puts the patient at ease.
   d. Calm and reassuring
   e. Extremely friendly acting as though you are the patient’s closest confidante.

7. Your adult patient is suffering with an anaphylactic reaction and has used his own epinephrine auto-injector. What is the usual dose of epinephrine in an adult auto-injector?
   a. 0.3 mg
   b. 3.0 mg
   c. 0.1 mg
   d. 0.2 mg
   e. 1.0mg

8. A drug that is administered intramuscularly which diabetics may carry in times of hypoglycemic emergencies called:
   a. Glucose
   b. Glycogen
   c. Insulin
   d. Glucagon
   e. Fructose

9. A diabetic emergency that develops when a lack of insulin causes blood glucose levels to rise too high resulting in dehydration and acidosis is called:
   a. Diabetic hypochondriosis
   b. Diabetic syndrome
   c. Diabetic epistaxis
   d. Diabetic ketoacidosis
   e. Insulin shock

10. You are the attending EMT during a routine BLS interfacility transfer. You are given an oral report by the nurse. The nurse tells you the patient has a D.N.R. order in his medical chart which has already been sent over to the receiving hospital. During the transfer, your patient goes into full cardio-respiratory arrest. What action should you take?
    a. You’ve been told the patient has a DNR order therefore, you do not perform CPR and you take the patient back to the hospital where you picked up the patient.
    b. You’ve been told the patient has a DNR order therefore, you do not perform CPR and you continue the transfer by taking the patient to the receiving hospital.
    c. Before you start any life saving measures, you make base station contact with the receiving hospital and advise them of the situation and request orders to start CPR.
    d. You start CPR, attach the AED, and transport him to the most appropriate ER.
11. Which of the following questions is the best question to ask when assessing your cardiac patient?
   a. Do you have any chest discomfort or pain?
   b. Do you have any sharp chest pains?
   c. Do you have a heavy pressure sensation in your chest?
   d. Do you have a squeezing sensation around your chest?
   e. Do you feel like an elephant is sitting on your chest?

12. The pulse of a patient who is currently experiencing a myocardial infarction will usually be:
   a. Rapid
   b. Slow
   c. Irregular
   d. Weak
   e. Any variation is possible

13. Insufficient blood flow to the tissues causing a decrease in oxygenation to the tissues is called:
   a. Ischemia
   b. Hypoxia
   c. Anoxia
   d. Anemia
   e. Occlusion

14. Shock which occurs as a result of a myocardial infarction is called:
   a. Distributive shock
   b. Obstructive shock
   c. Hypovolemic shock
   d. Cardiogenic shock
   e. Hypotensive shock

15. Which phase of the cardiac cycle is the diastolic pressure reflected?
   a. Relaxation
   b. Rapid phase of depolarization
   c. Contraction
   d. Rapid phase of polarization
   e. Automaticity phase

16. The cardiac valve that allows blood to enter the pulmonary artery during systole and stops blood from the right ventricle during diastole is the ___________ valve.
   a. Aortic
   b. Tricuspid
   c. Mitral
   d. Pulmonic semilunar
   e. Septal

17. Twelve o’clock noon is expressed in military time as:
   a. 2400 hours
   b. 0000 hours
   c. 1200 hours
   d. 12 hours
   e. 1300 hours
18. Which of the following is an inappropriate form of documentation for the prehospital patient care report?
   a. The patient was intoxicated
   b. Ambulance arrival on scene time
   c. Your patient’s statement, My mother-in-law is the reason why I tried to kill myself!”
   d. Your patient’s HIV medical history.
   e. All of the above are appropriate forms of documentation.

19. You notice a clear fluid running from a trauma patient’s ear. This suggests _________
   a. The patient suffered a ruptured eardrum
   b. Tears ran down from the patient’s eyes into his ears.
   c. The patient suffered from fractured sinus cavity.
   d. The patient has a basilar skull fracture.
   e. The patient suffering from increasing intracranial pressure.

20. The outer visible portion of the ear is called __________
   a. Malleus
   b. Ossicle
   c. Pinnea
   d. Eustachian canal
   e. Pinna

21. Your primary concern for a patient who has suffered injuries to his face and neck is the
   a. Cervical spine
   b. Airway
   c. Hemorrhage
   d. Brain swelling

22. The axial skeleton made up by which of the following?
   a. Pelvic girdle and extremities
   b. Skull, spine, ribs, and sternum
   c. Spine, ribs, and clavicles only.
   d. Extremities only.

23. The cervical spine consists of how many vertebrae?
   a. 12
   b. 8
   c. 6
   d. 7

24. You notice your trauma patient has a flail segment on the right side of his ribcage. What causes the flail portion to move inward?
   a. Positive pressure when inhaling
   b. Positive pressure when exhaling
   c. Negative pressure when inhaling
   d. Negative pressure when exhaling

25. During exhalation the diaphragm ____________:
   a. Relaxes and moves downward
   b. Contracts and moves downward
   c. Relaxes and moves upward
   d. Contracts and moves upward
Entrance Exam Information and 25 Question Practice Exam
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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. D
11. A
12. E
13. A
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. C
18. A
19. D
20. E
21. B
22. B
23. D
24. C
25. C