"Radiography Practice Exam"

How much do you need to study? So you can be CERTAIN you’re going to pass?

Maybe it’s a little, maybe it’s a lot, and maybe it’s not at all.

Either way, you’re are about to find out. Most radiography students don’t take the time to figure out where they are at. It’s so simple and once you know, you can PLAN exactly how much you need to study and improve.

So what’s on the ARRT radiography exam?

There are FIVE major sections. Everything you have learned and will learn can be put into these 5 sections:

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<th>Section</th>
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<td>Radiographic Procedures</td>
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<td>Image Production and Evaluation</td>
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<td>Radiation Protection</td>
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<td>Patient Care and Education</td>
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Total 200 hundred. There also may be up to 20 more because the ARRT accreditation board also includes piloted questions. (if you want the full outline go to www.ARRT.org)

In this practice test, there are only 100 questions so you can get the same effect to see how you are going to do - with half the time and work.

All you need to do, is do the test. My advice to you, treat this like the real ARRT Registry exam. On the ARRT test you are allowed 4 hours to complete the exam. For this practice test, as there half as many questions, allow yourself 2 hours. Use a timer if you can and stick to it.

At the end total up your score and see how you scored!

Also, I am going to show you how to know exactly what areas you need to focus on.

And remember no matter how well or poorly you do, it doesn’t matter, this lets you know where you are right now so you can take the ACTION needed to be prepared and be CERTAIN you can pass your ARRT Registry well.
Note: These questions and practice test are in no way affiliated with the ARRT. These questions come randomly picked from my own notes and remade from other sources.

Good luck and have fun.

Talk to you when you get done.

Mike
1) During an intravenous urography, it is helpful to:
   1. use a AP Trendelenburg 15 degrees
   2. apply compression on the proximal ureters
   3. apply compression on the distal ureters
   (A) 1 and 2 only
   (B) 1 and 3 only
   (C) 1 only
   (D) 2 only

2) The diagnostic examination known as myelography is used to demonstrate:
   1. internal disk lesions
   2. anterior protrusion of herniated intervertebral disc
   3. posterior protrusion of herniated intervertebral disc
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 3 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 2 only

3) Regarding lower extremity venography, which are the following statement(s) is (are) true?
   1. AP projections only
   2. the patient is often examed in the semierect postion
   3. tourniquets are used to force contrast medium into deep veins
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2 and 3

4) During a gastrointestinal examination, the AP recumbent projection of a stomach of average shape will usually demonstrate:
   1. barium-filled fundus
   2. double-contrast of distal stomach portions
   3. barium-filled duodenum and pylorus
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

5) When imaging the skull with the OML perpendicular to the image receptor and the CR directed 25-degrees cephalad:
   1. the occipital bone is well demonstrated
   2. the dorsum sella is seen within the foramen magnum
   3. the petrous pyramids fill the orbits
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

6) A profile view of the glenoid fossa can be obtained with the CR directed perpendicular to the glenoid fossa and the patient rotated:
   (A) 20-degree affected side down
   (B) 20-degree affected side up
   (C) 45-degree affected side down
   (D) 45-degree affected side up

7) The following bones participate in the formation of the knee joint:
   1. femur
   2. tibia
   3. patella
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

8) During GI radiography, the position of the stomach often varies depending on:
   1. respiratory phase
   2. body habitus
   3. patient position
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
9) Glenohumeral joint dislocation can be evaluated with which of the following?
   1. inferosuperior axial
   2. transthoracic lateral
   3. scapular Y projection
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

10) A patient is usually required to drink barium sulfate suspension in order to demonstrate which of the following structure(s)?
    1. pylorus
    2. sigmoid
    3. duodenum
    (A) 1 and 2 only
    (B) 1 and 3 only
    (C) 2 and 3 only
    (D) 3 only

11) The image intensifier's input phosphor is generally composed of:
    (A) cesium iodide
    (B) zinc cadmium sulfide
    (C) gadolinium oxysulfide
    (D) calcium tungstate

12) In which aspect of the orbital wall a “blowout fracture” usually occurs?
    (A) superior
    (B) inferior
    (C) medial
    (D) lateral
13) In the parieto-orbital projection (Rhese method) of the optic canal, the median sagittal plane and central ray form what angle?
   (A) 90 degrees
   (B) 37 degrees
   (C) 53 degrees
   (D) 45 degrees

14) Image identification markers should include:
   1. patient’s name and/or ID number
   2. date
   3. right or left marker
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

15) The sternoclavicular joints are best demonstrated with the patient PA and:
   (A) in a slight oblique, affected side adjacent to image receptor
   (B) in a slight oblique, affected side away from image receptor
   (C) erect, weight bearing
   (D) erect, with and without weights

16) All of the following positions are likely to be employed for both single-contrast and double-contrast examinations of the large bowel, except:
   (A) lateral rectum
   (B) AP axial rectosigmoid
   (C) right and left lateral decubitus abdomen
   (D) RAO and LAO abdomen

17) The following statement(s) is (are) accurate with respect to the differences between the male and female bony pelvis:
   1. the female pelvic outlet is wider
   2. the pubic angle is 90 degrees or fewer in the male
   3. the male pelvis is more shallow
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
18) In the lateral projection of the foot, the:
   1. plantar surface should be perpendicular to the image receptor
   2. metatarsals are superimposed
   3. talofibular joint should be visualized
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

19) What projection of the calcaneus is obtained with the leg extended, plantar surface vertical and perpendicular to the image receptor, and central ray directed 40-degree caudad?
(A) axial plantodorsal projection
(B) axial dorsoplantar projection
(C) lateral projection
(D) weight-bearing lateral

20) With the patient positioned as for a parietoacanthial projection (Waters method), and the central ray directed through the patient’s open mouth, which of the following sinus groups is demonstrated through the open mouth?
(A) frontal
(B) ethmoid
(C) maxillary
(D) sphenoid

21) In which body position would a patient suffering from orthopnea experience the least discomfort?
(A) Fowler
(B) Trendelenburg
(C) recumbent
(D) erect
22) Inspiration and expiration projections of the chest may be performed to demonstrate:
   1. pneumothorax
   2. foreign body
   3. atelectasis
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 1 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

23) The four major arteries supplying the brain include the:
    1. brachiocephalic artery
    2. common carotid arteries
    3. vertebral arteries
    (A) 1 and 2 only
    (B) 1 and 3 only
    (C) 2 and 3 only
    (D) 1, 2, and 3

24) Which of the following best demonstrates the navicular, the first and second cuneiforms, and their articulations with the first and second metatarsals?
   (A) lateral foot
   (B) lateral oblique foot
   (C) medial oblique foot
   (D) weight-bearing foot

25) Which of the following is (are) demonstrated in the lateral projection of the thoracic spine?
   1. intervertebral joints
   2. apophyseal joints
   3. intervertebral foramina
   (A) 1 only
26) Which of the following conditions is characterized by widening of the intercostal spaces?
(A) emphysema
(B) empyema
(C) atelectasis
(D) pneumonia

27) During a gastrointestinal examination, the AP recumbent projection of a stomach of average size and shape will usually demonstrate:
   1. barium-filled fundus
   2. double contrast of distal stomach portions
   3. barium-filled duodenum and pylorus
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

28) During a GI examination, the AP recumbent projection of a stomach of average shape will usually demonstrate:
   1. anterior and posterior aspects of the stomach
   2. barium-filled fundus
   3. double-contrast body and antral portions
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

29) What position is frequently used to project the GB away from the vertebrae in the asthenic patient?
(A) RAO
(B) LAO
30) To better demonstrate contrast-filled distal ureters during intravenous urography, it is helpful to:
   1. use a 15° AP Trendelenburg position
   2. apply compression to the proximal ureters
   3. apply compression to the distal ureters
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 2 only
   (C) 1 and 2 only
   (D) 1 and 3 only

31) Foreshortening may be caused by:
   1. the radiographer object being placed at an angle to the imagine receptor
   2. insufficient distance between the focus and image receptor
   3. very little distance between the object and the image receptor
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 2 only
   (C) 1 and 2 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

32) An x-ray radiograph demonstrating poor contrast resolution can be attributed to insufficient:
   1. Beam Restriction
   2. Kilovoltage
   3. mAs
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

33) The use of optimum kV for small, medium, and large body parts is the premise of:
   (A) fixed kV, variable mAs technique chart
   (B) variable kV, fixed mAs technique chart
   (C) fixed mAs, variable body part technique
   (D) fixed mAs, variable SID technique
34) Image fading in CR can occur if:
   1. unexposed PSPs are unused for extended periods
   2. exposed PSPs are not processed soon after exposure
   3. exposed PSPs are exposed to high temperatures
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

35) The amount of replenishment solution added to the automatic processor is determined by:
   1. size of the film
   2. position of film on tray feeding into processor
   3. length of time required for film to enter processor
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 1 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

36) Accurate operation of the AEC device is dependent on:
   1. thickness and density of the object
   2. positioning of the object with respect to the ionization chamber
   3. beam restriction
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

37) Typical examples of digital imaging include:
   1. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
   2. computed tomography (CT)
   3. pluridirectional tomography
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only  
(D) 1, 2, and 3  

38) A CR histogram is a graphic representation of:  
(A) gray scale values of the imaged part  
(B) a characteristic curve of the imaged part  
(C) Dmax  
(D) Dmin  

39) Of the following groups of technical factors, which will produce the greatest radiographic density?  
(A) 10 mAs, 74 kV, 44-inches SID  
(B) 10 mAs, 74 kV, 36-inches SID  
(C) 5 mAs, 85 kV, 48-inches SID  
(D) 5 mAs, 85 kV, 40-inches SID  

40) The energy of ionizing electromagnetic radiations is measured in:  
(A) mA  
(B) mAs  
(C) keV  
(D) kV  

41) A radiograph made with a parallel grid demonstrates decreased density on its lateral edges. This is most likely caused by:  
(A) static electrical discharge  
(B) the grid off-centered  
(C) improper tube angle  
(D) decreased SID
42) An exposure was made at 38-inches SID using 300 mA, 0.03-second exposure, and 80 kV with a 400 film–screen combination and an 8:1 grid. It is desired to repeat the radiograph and, to improve recorded detail, use 42-inches SID and 200 film–screen combination. With all other factors remaining constant, what exposure time will be required to maintain the original radiographic density?
   (A) 0.03 second
   (B) 0.07 second
   (C) 0.14 second
   (D) 0.36 second

43) A wire mesh is used to test:
   (A) focal spot size
   (B) for screen lag
   (C) film–screen contact
   (D) screen speed

44) Which of the following is (are) considered a geometric factor(s) controlling recorded detail?
    1. OID
    2. SID
    3. screen speed
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

45) Which of the following has an effect on distortion?
    1. source–image distance
    2. angulation of the x-ray tube
    3. angulation of the part
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3
46) The term used to describe image density in digital imaging is:
(A) blackening    (C) brightness
(B) gray scale    (D) resolution

47) An exposure was made at 40 inches SID using 300 mA, 0.12-second exposure and 70 kV with a 200 film/screen combination and an 8:1 grid. It is desired to repeat the image and, in order to produce improved detail, use 48-inch SID and 100 film/screen combination. Using 0.25-second exposure, and with all other factors remaining constant, what mA will be required to maintain the original radiographic density?
(A) 100
(B) 200
(C) 300
(D) 400

48) Compared to a low-ratio grid, a higher-ratio grid could have:
1. taller lead strips
2. more distance between the lead strips
3. thicker lead strips
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

49) In comparison to 90 kV, 60 kV will:
1. permit greater exposure latitude
2. produce shorter scale contrast
3. produce less Compton scatter
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3
50) Which of the following groups of exposure factors will produce the longest scale of contrast?
(A) 200 mA, 1/20 second, 70 kV, 12:1 grid
(B) 500 mA, 0.02 second, 80 kV, 16:1 grid
(C) 300 mA, 30 msec, 90 kV, 8:1 grid
(D) 600 mA, 15 msec, 70 kV, 8:1 grid

51) What portion of an IP records the CR image?
(A) the photostimulable phosphor
(B) the scanner/reader
(C) the film emulsion
(D) the helium–neon laser

52) Which of the following can be used to determine the sensitivity of a particular film emulsion?
(A) sensitometric curve
(B) dose–response curve
(C) reciprocity law
(D) inverse square law

53) Which of the following pathologic conditions would require an increase in exposure factors?
(A) pneumoperitoneum
(B) obstructed bowel
(C) renal colic
(D) ascites

54) The x-ray detection system that does not have a scintillation component is:
(A) indirect DR using CCD
(B) indirect DR using TFT
(C) direct DR
(D) CR
55) Grid ratio is defined as the relationship between the height of the lead strip and the:
(A) width of the lead strip
(B) distance between the lead strips
(C) number of lead strips per inch
(D) angle of the lead strip

56) If the quantity of radiation is delivered to a body over a long period of time, the effect:
(A) has no relationship with how it is delivered with time
(B) will be greater if it were delivered all at one time
(C) will be less than if it were delivered all at one time
(D) is solely dependent on the radiation quality

57) Which of the following account(s) for x-ray beam heterogeneity?
   1. electron moving to fill all different shell vacancies
   2. incident electrons interacting with several layers of tungsten target atoms
   3. its nuclear origin
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

58) Patient dose can be decreased by using:
   1. high ratio grids
   2. high speed screen and film combination
   3. air-gap technique
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

59) Each time an x-ray scatters, its intensity at 1 meter from scattering object is what fraction of its original intensity?
(A) 1/10
(B) 1/100
(C) 1/1,000
(D) 1/10,000

60) If a person received 45 mR while standing at 4 feet from a source of radiation for the 2 minutes, which options listed below will most effectively reduce his or her radiation exposure?
(A) standing 3 feet from the source for 2 minutes
(B) standing 4 feet from the source for 3 minutes
(C) standing 5 feet from the source for 1 minutes
(D) standing 6 feet from the source for 2 minutes

61) How much protection is provided from 100 KV x-ray beam when using a .50-mm lead equivalent apron?
(A) 99%
(B) 88%
(C) 75%
(D) 65%

62) If your patient is unable to stay in the necessary position and mechanical restraining devices cannot be used, who of the following is best suited to hold the patient?
(A) transporter
(B) floor nurse
(C) friend or relative
(D) student radiographer

63) Which of the following is a measure of dose to biological tissue?
(A) RBE
(B) rem (Sv)
(C) rad (Gy)
(D) Roentgen (C/Kg)

64) The term effective dose refers to:
(A) whole-body dose
(B) localized organ dose
(C) genetic effects
(D) somatic and genetic effects

65) Examples of primary radiation barriers include:
   1. x-ray room walls
   2. control booth
   3. lead aprons
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

66) Characteristics of nonstochastic effects of radiation include:
   1. they have predictability
   2. they have a threshold
   3. severity is directly related to dose
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

67) Classify the following tissues in order of decreasing radiosensitivity:
   1. liver cells
   2. intestinal crypt cells
   3. muscle cells
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2

68) Major effect(s) of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) irradiation include:
   1. malignant disease
   2. chromosome aberration
3. cell death
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

69) Hormonal factors that increase the risk of a woman developing breast cancer include:
   1. family history
   2. early menses
   3. nulliparity
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

70) All of the following statements regarding breast cancer management are true, except:
   (A) early stages of disease respond well to surgical treatment
   (B) BSE helps provide an early diagnosis
   (C) survival improves with early diagnosis
   (D) a baseline mammogram should be made once menopause begins

71) Proper care of leaded apparel includes:
   1. periodic check for cracks
   2. careful folding following each use
   3. routine laundering with soap and water
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 2 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

72) Which of the following types of adult tissues is (are) relatively insensitive to radiation exposure?
   1. muscle tissue
2. nerve tissue
3. epithelial tissue
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

73) Linear energy transfer (LET) is:
   1. a method of expressing radiation quality
   2. a measure of the rate at which radiation energy is transferred to soft tissue
   3. absorption of polyenergetic radiation
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

74) The effects of radiation to biologic material are dependent on several factors. If a quantity of radiation is delivered to a body over a long period of time, the effect:
(A) will be greater than if it were delivered all at one time
(B) will be less than if it were delivered all at one time
(C) has no relation to how it is delivered in time
(D) is solely dependent on the radiation quality

75) Which of the following account(s) for x-ray beam heterogeneity?
   1. incident electrons interacting with several layers of tungsten target atoms
   2. electrons moving to fill different shell vacancies
   3. its nuclear origin
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

76) When reviewing patient blood chemistry levels, what is considered the normal creatinine range?
(A) 0.6–1.5 mg/100 mL
(B) 4.5–6 mg/100 mL
(C) 8–25 mg/100 mL
(D) up to 50 mg/100 mL

77) Which ethical principle below is most closely related to truth telling?
(A) autonomy
(B) beneficence
(C) fidelity
(D) veracity

78) Symptoms of shock include:
   1. pallor and weakness
   2. increased pulse rate
   3. fever
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

79) An autoclave is used for:
(A) dry heat sterilization
(B) chemical sterilization
(C) gas sterilization
(D) steam sterilization

80) Diseases whose mode of transmission is through the air include:
   1. tuberculosis
   2. mumps
   3. rubella
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

81) Chemical substances that are used to kill pathogenic bacteria are called:
1. antiseptics
2. germicides
3. disinfectants

(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

82) Characteristics of anemia include:
   1. decreased number of circulating red blood cells
   2. decreased hemoglobin
   3. hematuria

(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

83) Chemical substances that inhibit growth of pathogenic microorganisms without necessarily killing them are called:
   1. antiseptics
   2. germicides
   3. disinfectants

(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

84) The type of shock associated with pooling of blood in the peripheral vessels is classified as:
(A) neurogenic
(B) cardiogenic
(C) hypovolemic
(D) septic
85) What type of precaution prevents the spread of infectious agents in aerosol form?
(A) strict isolation      (C) airborne precautions
(B) protective isolation  (D) contact precautions

86) The most effective method of sterilization is:
(A) dry heat
(B) moist heat
(C) pasteurization
(D) freezing

87) The legislation that guarantees confidentiality of all patient information is:
(A) HSS
(B) HIPAA
(C) HPPA
(D) MQSA

88) Patients’ rights include the following:
   1. the right to refuse treatment
   2. the right to confidentiality
   3. the right to possess one’s medical records
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

89) A three-phase timer can be tested for accuracy using a synchronous spinning top. The resulting image looks like a:
(A) series of dots or dashes, each representative of a radiation pulse
(B) solid arc, the angle (in degrees) representative of the exposure time
(C) series of gray tones, from white to black
(D) multitude of small mesh-like squares of uniform sharpness

90) If the primary coil of the high-voltage transformer is supplied by 220 V and has 150 turns, and the secondary coil has 75,000 turns; what is the voltage induced in the secondary coil?
91) Which of the following circuit devices operate(s) on the principle of self-induction?
   1. autotransformer
   2. choke coil
   3. high-voltage transformer
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

92) Which of the following statement(s) regarding transformer laws is (are) correct?
   1. the voltage and current values are increased with a step-up transformer
   2. the voltage is directly related to the number of turns in the two coils
   3. the product of voltage and current in the two circuits must be equal
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

93) Which of the following is used to evaluate focal spot size?
(A) spinning top
(B) wire-mesh
(C) slit camera
(D) penetrometer

94) Periodic equipment calibration includes testing of the:
   1. focal spot
   2. mA
   3. kV
95) A quality assurance program includes checks on which of the following radiographic equipment conditions?
   1. reproducibility
   2. linearity
   3. positive beam limitation

   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2 only
   (C) 1 and 3 only
   (D) 1, 2, and 3

96) Which of the following positions would best demonstrate the proximal tibiofibular articulation?
   (A) AP
   (B) 90-degree mediolateral
   (C) 45-degree internal rotation
   (D) 45-degree external rotation

97) Developer solution is prevented from entering the fixer tank in automatic processing by the:
   (A) guide shoes
   (B) rollers
   (C) switch
   (D) timer

98) The microswitch for controlling the amount of replenishment used in an automatic processor is located at the:
   (A) receiving bin
   (B) crossover roller
99) Radiographs from a particular three-phase, full-wave rectified x-ray unit were underexposed, using known correct exposures. A synchronous spinning-top test was performed using 100 mA, 1/20 second, and 70 kV, and a 12-degree arc is observed on the test film. Which of the following is most likely the problem?

(A) the 1/20-second time station is inaccurate
(B) the 100 mA station is inaccurate
(C) a rectifier is not functioning
(D) the processor needs servicing

100) The spinning-top test can be used to evaluate:

1. timer accuracy
2. rectifier failure
3. effect of kV on contrast

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

“Only Look When You’re Done...”
"Well, How Did You Go?"

Did you finish? Are you done?

Well I first want to say congratulations on actually doing this practice exam. Most students won’t even do this, so you already ADEAD of the game. Here’s the answers below. Use page 30 to record your results.

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**Protection**

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**Equipment**

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**Care**

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“What You Need To Focus On And How To Gain Momentum”

Brian Tracey, a famous success, business, and life coach, said that “feedback is the breakfast of champions.” Using the answers above, see how many questions you got right and calculate the percentage correct.

Then using the “Radiography Wheel” you will see visually which of the 5 sections you need to focus on. Also, use this technique to record your score over time and see how much you improve overtime.

You cannot know if you “winning” if you’re not keeping score.

In other words, if you’re improving and doing great, you DESERVE to know and need to know that. On the other hand, if you are not improving, or not improving fast enough... you NEED to know that also.

Using this technique, you will know exactly what areas to focus on so you can study less and improve faster. You’ll also start to notice you are feeling much less overwhelmed because you know where you’re at and exactly how much and in which areas you do need to do improve. By working on and improving your lowest areas, you can gain momentum and have good personal inner balance on your test day.

Print the following page, or you can redraw the wheel yourself, and do these 3 steps now:

**Step 1:** Figure out how many you got right and calculate the percentages
**Step 2:** Plot point on wheel for each section, create arcs, and shade in the area (see example on page 28 and 29)
**Step 3:** Figure out the top three areas you need to improve on.
There are also extras copies for you on page 34 and 35 to see how you are improving over time.

"The ARRT Wheel"

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Date:
Is your wheel balanced? Do you need to focus on a certain section more than another? You want test day to be as smooth as possible. Imagine this is a wheel on your car... How would it drive going 10 MPH... What about going 50 MPH... 100 MPH?

Top 3 A

1. ________________________________

2. ________________________________

3. ________________________________
### Section Summary

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<td>17/25</td>
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<td>Radiation Protection:</td>
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**Is your wheel balanced? Do you need to focus on a certain section more than another?**

You want test day to be as smooth as possible. Imagine this is a wheel on your car... How would it drive going 10 MPH... What about going 50 MPH... 100 MPH?

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**Top 3 Areas I need to focus on:**

1. Radiography Protection
2. Image Production + Evaluation
3. Radiographic Procedures
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Is your wheel balanced? Do you need to focus on a certain section more than another? You want test day to be as smooth as possible. Imagine this is a wheel on your car... How would it drive going 10 MPH... What about going 50 MPH... 100 MPH?

Top 3 Areas I need to focus on:
1. Radiographic Procedures
2. Patient Care
3.
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Is your wheel balanced? Do you need to focus on a certain section more than another? You want test day to be as smooth as possible. Imagine this is a wheel on your car... How would it drive going 10 MPH... What about going 50 MPH... 100 MPH?

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Is your wheel balanced? Do you need to focus on a certain section more than another? You want test day to be as smooth as possible. Imagine this is a wheel on your car... How would it drive going 10 MPH... What about going 50 MPH... 100 MPH?

Top 3 Areas I need to focus on:

1. 
2. 
3. 

Date:
"You Can Do It"

The techniques and methodologies I have shown you will help you prepare and pass the ARRT radiography exam faster and more easily. I wanted to give these to you, because even though I don’t know you personally, I know you would do the same for me...

But this only the TIP of the iceberg.

This practice test exam is about 1/10 of the POWER I discovered to help YOU pass with ease. That’s why I created my 95 page book with ALL the techniques and methodologies I and many other radiography students have successfully used to pass our ARRT Registry.

By following my proven 3 Step system of these areas and more :

- Registry Mindset,
- Taking Action,
- Studying Well and Accelerating Your Learning
- Time Management
- Test Well
- Registry Decoded
- Be A PIRATE Tester
- Cool, Calm, and Confident
- 140 Power Affirmations

Yours in Success,

Mike