

AMSN COMMUNITY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. What is the primary function of the World Bank in global health?

- A. Provides low-interest loans and grants to developing countries for: Education; Health initiatives; Disease prevention and control; Infrastructure; Agriculture; Communications; Environmental protection; Economic and institutional development.
- B. Operates only as a commercial bank for profitability.
- C. Runs global health clinics in every country.
- D. Sets international tax rates.

2. During disaster management, which activity is a hallmark of the 'Response' phase?

- A. Triage and rescue
- B. Vaccination campaigns
- C. Rebuilding infrastructure
- D. Long-term mental health programs

3. What is UNICEF and what do they do?

- A. Addresses needs of children and women throughout the world.
- B. Funds military education programs.
- C. Focuses on building nuclear energy infrastructure.
- D. Supports only health research.

4. Which statement best describes the American Red Cross's role in disasters?

- A. A nongovernmental agency chartered by Congress to provide disaster relief, education, preparedness, and response
- B. A government agency managed by FEMA
- C. A private hospital chain with emergency services
- D. A local charity with no national mandate

5. What is a windshield survey in community assessment?

- A. A detailed epidemiologic study
- B. A quick, on-site visual assessment of community conditions, resources, and needs
- C. An electronic survey of residents
- D. A financial audit of health services

- 6. What does the herd immunity threshold represent?**
- A. The proportion of immune individuals needed to prevent sustained transmission of a disease, depending on R_0 .
 - B. The percentage of population vaccinated in any outbreak.
 - C. The time required to achieve disease elimination.
 - D. The maximum number of cases a health system can handle.
- 7. Which scenario best reflects the primary reason Americans are unprepared for disasters?**
- A. Over-preparedness and excessive drills
 - B. Inadequate insurance coverage
 - C. Too much reliance on technology
 - D. Lack of awareness of local hazards, costs associated with preparedness, and inadequate planning
- 8. Which statement about inhalants is true?**
- A. They contain volatile components with psychoactive properties.
 - B. They are typically non-volatile and non-psychoactive.
 - C. They only affect the nervous system briefly with no irreversible damage.
 - D. They are never found in home or workplace products.
- 9. What is a community health worker (CHW)?**
- A. A frontline public health worker who links the community to health systems and helps implement programs
 - B. A clinician who prescribes medications to residents
 - C. A social worker employed by hospitals
 - D. A data analyst who compiles health statistics
- 10. What does positive predictive value indicate?**
- A. The probability that a person has the disease given a positive test result.
 - B. The probability that a person does not have the disease given a negative result.
 - C. The probability of true negatives.
 - D. The likelihood that the test is reliable regardless of disease.

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary function of the World Bank in global health?

- A. Provides low-interest loans and grants to developing countries for: Education; Health initiatives; Disease prevention and control; Infrastructure; Agriculture; Communications; Environmental protection; Economic and institutional development.**
- B. Operates only as a commercial bank for profitability.
- C. Runs global health clinics in every country.
- D. Sets international tax rates.

The World Bank's main function in global health is to provide financial support and expert guidance to developing countries for health-related work. It offers low interest loans and grants to fund health initiatives, disease prevention and control, and broader investments that improve health outcomes—often alongside improvements in education, infrastructure, and health systems. Beyond funding, it supplies policy advice, technical expertise, and knowledge-sharing to help governments design, implement, and evaluate effective health programs. This role fits best because the World Bank acts as a development financier and knowledge partner, not a profit-driven commercial bank, not a global clinic operator, and not a body that sets international tax rates.

2. During disaster management, which activity is a hallmark of the 'Response' phase?

- A. Triage and rescue**
- B. Vaccination campaigns
- C. Rebuilding infrastructure
- D. Long-term mental health programs

The focus during the Response phase is to protect lives and stop further harm right after the disaster strikes. Immediate, life-saving actions are prioritized in the field, including locating and rescuing people who are trapped or in danger, providing urgent medical care, and moving those in need to safety and to medical facilities. Triage fits this stage perfectly because it is the rapid sorting of victims by the severity of their injuries so that limited resources are used to save as many lives as possible. Rescue is a core activity because it directly removes people from danger and gets them into care quickly, which is exactly what responders aim to accomplish first. Vaccination campaigns tend to be preventive or part of longer-term public health response and recovery efforts—not the swift life-saving tasks at the heart of the initial response. Rebuilding infrastructure is part of the Recovery/Reconstruction phase after the immediate threats have been addressed. Long-term mental health programs also belong in the Recovery phase, addressing ongoing impacts once the urgent needs are stabilized.

3. What is UNICEF and what do they do?

- A. Addresses needs of children and women throughout the world.**
- B. Funds military education programs.
- C. Focuses on building nuclear energy infrastructure.
- D. Supports only health research.

UNICEF is a United Nations agency dedicated to protecting the rights and well being of children and supporting women around the world. Its work covers health, nutrition, education, protection from violence and exploitation, clean water and sanitation, and emergency relief, especially in crisis situations. This broad focus on improving children's lives and supporting women everywhere is why describing UNICEF as addressing the needs of children and women worldwide is the best fit. The other options don't match UNICEF's mission: it doesn't fund military education programs, it isn't about building nuclear energy infrastructure, and its work isn't limited to health research.

4. Which statement best describes the American Red Cross's role in disasters?

- A. A nongovernmental agency chartered by Congress to provide disaster relief, education, preparedness, and response**
- B. A government agency managed by FEMA
- C. A private hospital chain with emergency services
- D. A local charity with no national mandate

Disaster response is led by a private, nongovernmental organization that is chartered by Congress to provide disaster relief, education, preparedness, and response. That status means it operates independently of federal agencies like FEMA, coordinating with government partners but not being a government agency itself. It's not a hospital chain, nor simply a local charity with no national mandate; its congressional charter and nationwide network enable it to mobilize volunteers, provide shelter, food, medical aid, and blood services across the country during disasters.

5. What is a windshield survey in community assessment?

- A. A detailed epidemiologic study
- B. A quick, on-site visual assessment of community conditions, resources, and needs**
- C. An electronic survey of residents
- D. A financial audit of health services

A windshield survey is a quick, on-site visual assessment of community conditions, resources, and needs. It involves driving or walking through areas to observe housing quality, crowding, sanitation, safety, streets and transportation, availability of health and social services, schools, parks, grocery stores, and environmental factors. This hands-on look provides a real-world snapshot of the environment in which people live and helps identify priorities for more in-depth data collection and planning. It's qualitative and observational, not a formal epidemiologic study, an electronic survey, or a financial audit.

6. What does the herd immunity threshold represent?

- A. The proportion of immune individuals needed to prevent sustained transmission of a disease, depending on R_0 .**
- B. The percentage of population vaccinated in any outbreak.
- C. The time required to achieve disease elimination.
- D. The maximum number of cases a health system can handle.

Herd immunity threshold is about how much of the population needs to be immune to stop a disease from keeping itself going through transmission. It hinges on R_0 , the average number of people one infected person would infect in a completely susceptible population. When enough people are immune, the effective reproduction number becomes less than 1, meaning each infection causes less than one new infection on average and outbreaks die out. The threshold is roughly $1 - 1/R_0$. For example, if R_0 is 3, about 67% of the population would need to be immune. This concept isn't fixed to a specific outbreak percentage—immunity can come from vaccination or prior infection, and vaccine effectiveness can raise the needed coverage above the simple $1 - 1/R_0$ calculation. It also isn't about how long elimination takes or the health system's capacity to handle cases. So the herd immunity threshold represents the proportion of immune individuals necessary to prevent sustained transmission, depending on how contagious the disease is (R_0).

7. Which scenario best reflects the primary reason Americans are unprepared for disasters?

- A. Over-preparedness and excessive drills
- B. Inadequate insurance coverage
- C. Too much reliance on technology
- D. Lack of awareness of local hazards, costs associated with preparedness, and inadequate planning**

Disaster readiness hinges on knowing what risks exist where you live, understanding what it costs to prepare, and having a concrete plan to act when disaster strikes. If people aren't aware of local hazards, they won't recognize which emergency actions are most relevant or which supplies matter most. Without insight into the costs of preparedness, they may underestimate what's needed or procrastinate because they think it's too expensive. And without a clear plan—covering roles, communication, evacuation routes, and meeting places—even available supplies and drills don't translate into coordinated action during a real event. Together, these gaps explain why many Americans remain unprepared: the missing pieces are awareness of local risks, awareness of the costs to prepare, and a practical plan to implement those preparations. While other factors can influence readiness, such as over-reliance on technology or gaps in insurance, they don't address the fundamental lack of knowledge about local hazards, budgeting for preparedness, and having a concrete plan.

8. Which statement about inhalants is true?

- A. They contain volatile components with psychoactive properties.**
- B. They are typically non-volatile and non-psychoactive.
- C. They only affect the nervous system briefly with no irreversible damage.
- D. They are never found in home or workplace products.

Inhalants are substances that release vapors with psychoactive effects when breathed in. The defining feature is volatility: they contain components that evaporate easily at room temperature, so their vapors can be inhaled and quickly reach the brain. This rapid entry into the bloodstream produces a quick high or dizziness, but it also depresses the central nervous system and can disrupt heart rhythm and other organs. Many everyday products—paints, glues, cleaning fluids, aerosols, and gases used in food preparation—contain these volatile solvents or propellants, which is why inhalants can be found in home or workplace products. Although some effects may seem brief, repeated or heavy use can cause lasting damage to the brain, nerves, liver, and kidneys, and it can even be fatal. The view that inhalants are non-volatile or non-psychoactive is incorrect, and the idea that misuse has no irreversible consequences is misleading.

9. What is a community health worker (CHW)?

- A. A frontline public health worker who links the community to health systems and helps implement programs**
- B. A clinician who prescribes medications to residents
- C. A social worker employed by hospitals
- D. A data analyst who compiles health statistics

A community health worker is a frontline public health worker who links the community to health systems and helps implement programs. This role centers on building trust and bridging gaps between residents and healthcare services. CHWs often share language, culture, and community experience with the people they serve, which helps them explain how to access care, navigate clinics, and understand available resources. They support the rollout of health programs by doing outreach, providing culturally appropriate education, helping people enroll in services, and collecting feedback to improve how programs work in the real world. They also address social determinants of health by connecting individuals to resources for housing, transportation, food, and other needs that can affect health outcomes. This makes them distinct from clinicians who diagnose and treat, hospital-based social workers who focus on psychosocial support within a facility, or data analysts who compile health statistics.

10. What does positive predictive value indicate?

- A. The probability that a person has the disease given a positive test result.**
- B. The probability that a person does not have the disease given a negative result.
- C. The probability of true negatives.
- D. The likelihood that the test is reliable regardless of disease.

Positive predictive value is the probability that a person truly has the disease given a positive test result. It's computed as the number of true positives divided by all positive results (true positives plus false positives). This value shows how likely a positive test really indicates disease and depends on how common the disease is in the population as well as how accurate the test is. For example, with a rare disease, even a test with good sensitivity and specificity can yield many false positives, lowering the PPV. The other statements describe different concepts: the probability of not having the disease given a negative result is the negative predictive value; true negatives refer to the portion of correctly identified non-disease cases (related to specificity); and a general claim about the test's reliability regardless of disease isn't a standard predictive metric since predictive values depend on disease status.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://amsncommunity.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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