

Florida NBCE Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Which angle is used to quantify the degree of spinal curvature on a frontal radiograph?**
 - A. Ferguson angle**
 - B. Cobb angle**
 - C. Kendall angle**
 - D. Gertzbein angle**

- 2. Which joint provides the greatest range of motion in the human body?**
 - A. Elbow**
 - B. Hip**
 - C. Shoulder**
 - D. Knee**

- 3. The board may determine whether the licensee has received adequate training to be eligible to perform dry needling.**
 - A. Approve license automatically**
 - B. Determine whether the licensee has received adequate training to be eligible to perform dry needling**
 - C. Increase the hours required**
 - D. Revoke license**

- 4. Alpha-linolenic acid is classified as which omega fatty acid?**
 - A. Omega-3**
 - B. Omega-6**
 - C. Omega-9**
 - D. Not essential**

5. Which phrase completes the sentence 'Except in _____ _____ direct supervision shall require the physical presence of the licensed chiropractic physician for consultation and direction of the actions of the registered chiropractic assistant or a chiropractic student enrolled in a community-based intern program'?
- A. During emergencies
 - B. Direct supervision
 - C. Routine supervision
 - D. Cases of emergency
6. Which imaging modality is most sensitive for evaluating soft tissue and disc pathology in the spine?
- A. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - B. Computed tomography (CT)
 - C. Plain radiographs
 - D. Nuclear medicine bone scan
7. Under aerobic conditions, how many net ATP are produced from one glucose molecule during glycolysis?
- A. 2
 - B. 4
 - C. 28
 - D. 30
8. Which body formally approves education programs for certified chiropractic physician's assistants?
- A. The Department
 - B. The Board
 - C. Council on Chiropractic Education
 - D. The Governor's Office

9. Who may supervise dry needling sessions?

- A. A licensed chiropractic physician only**
- B. A licensed chiropractic physician, or an allopathic or osteopathic physician, or a physical therapist with a Doctor of Physical Therapy who has performed dry needling for at least 1 year**
- C. Any licensed clinician**
- D. A nurse**

10. Which statement accurately describes who may render chiropractic services?

- A. Only a licensed chiropractic physician may render chiropractic services, adjustments, or manipulations**
- B. Chiropractic assistants may render services with supervision**
- C. Medical doctors may render chiropractic services**
- D. Chiropractors in training may render services under supervision**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which angle is used to quantify the degree of spinal curvature on a frontal radiograph?

- A. Ferguson angle
- B. Cobb angle**
- C. Kendall angle
- D. Gertzbein angle

The Cobb angle is the standard way to quantify scoliosis on a frontal radiograph. To measure it, identify the topmost and bottommost vertebrae involved in the curve (the end vertebrae). Draw a line along the superior endplate of the upper vertebra and another line along the inferior endplate of the lower vertebra. Then construct perpendicular lines to these endplate lines; the angle where those perpendiculars intersect is the Cobb angle, measured in degrees. This value directly expresses how severe the lateral curvature is on the frontal view and is used to assess progression and guide treatment. Other angles exist for different spinal measurements, but they do not quantify frontal-plane scoliosis in the standard way.

2. Which joint provides the greatest range of motion in the human body?

- A. Elbow
- B. Hip
- C. Shoulder**
- D. Knee

Movement range is greatest at the shoulder because its glenohumeral joint is a ball-and-socket joint that allows three independent axes of rotation. The shallow glenoid socket and the large humeral head enable motion in flexion/extension, abduction/adduction, and internal/external rotation, plus circular (circumduction) movement. The surrounding muscles, capsule, ligaments, and the scapulothoracic girdle work together to maximize reach while maintaining control, letting the arm move from overhead flexion to broad abduction and rotate inward and outward substantially. In comparison, the hip is also a ball-and-socket joint but has a much deeper socket and stronger ligamentous constraints to prioritize stability, reducing its range relative to the shoulder. The elbow and knee function mainly as hinge joints, permitting movement primarily in one plane (flexion and extension) with limited rotation. So, the shoulder stands out as the joint with the greatest overall range of motion.

3. The board may determine whether the licensee has received adequate training to be eligible to perform dry needling.

A. Approve license automatically

B. Determine whether the licensee has received adequate training to be eligible to perform dry needling

C. Increase the hours required

D. Revoke license

The main idea here is regulatory oversight of who is qualified to perform a specialized procedure. Licensing boards set the training and competency requirements for procedures like dry needling and are responsible for deciding whether a licensee has met those requirements. That means the board may assess a licensee's training and determine if they are eligible to perform dry needling, ensuring patient safety and professional standards. Automatically approving a license ignores the need to verify training. Simply increasing required hours is a policy action that may happen, but it isn't the act described in terms of eligibility review. Revoking a license is a disciplinary step for violations, not the routine determination of whether someone is eligible to perform a specific procedure.

4. Alpha-linolenic acid is classified as which omega fatty acid?

A. Omega-3

B. Omega-6

C. Omega-9

D. Not essential

The main idea is how omega fatty acids are named. The name refers to the position of the first double bond counted from the methyl end of the fatty acid chain. Alpha-linolenic acid has its first double bond at the third carbon from that end, which classifies it as an omega-3 fatty acid. It's also an essential fatty acid for humans, meaning we must obtain it from the diet because our bodies can't synthesize it. An omega-6 fatty acid would have its first double bond at the sixth carbon, which isn't the case here. Omega-9 fats have their first double bond at the ninth carbon and are generally nonessential since the body can make them. So, alpha-linolenic acid is best described as an omega-3 fatty acid and is essential.

5. Which phrase completes the sentence 'Except in _____ direct supervision shall require the physical presence of the licensed chiropractic physician for consultation and direction of the actions of the registered chiropractic assistant or a chiropractic student enrolled in a community-based intern program'?

- A. During emergencies
- B. Direct supervision
- C. Routine supervision
- D. Cases of emergency**

The key idea is understanding supervision rules for a registered chiropractic assistant or a student in a community-based internship, specifically when in-person presence by the licensed chiropractor can be waived. Direct supervision means the chiropractor must be physically present to consult and direct the assistant or student. The sentence is signaling an exception to that rule, where in emergencies the strict in-person presence isn't required, allowing prompt care. That's why the phrase fits best: cases of emergency. The other options don't convey an exception to the requirement and would either misstate when in-person presence is needed or miss the idea of an emergency-specific exception.

6. Which imaging modality is most sensitive for evaluating soft tissue and disc pathology in the spine?

- A. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)**
- B. Computed tomography (CT)
- C. Plain radiographs
- D. Nuclear medicine bone scan

Magnetic resonance imaging excels at spine soft tissue evaluation because it provides exceptional contrast between different soft tissues, allowing clear visualization of intervertebral discs, the spinal cord, nerve roots, ligaments, and edema. This makes it the best tool for identifying disc herniations, annular tears, degenerative disc changes, and nerve compression, all without exposing the patient to ionizing radiation. In contrast, CT is superb for bone detail but doesn't image soft tissues as well; plain radiographs show mainly bone and alignment and miss most soft-tissue pathology; nuclear medicine bone scans reveal metabolic activity but lack the anatomical detail needed to characterize disc problems. Therefore, MRI is the most sensitive imaging modality for evaluating soft tissue and disc pathology in the spine.

7. Under aerobic conditions, how many net ATP are produced from one glucose molecule during glycolysis?

- A. 2**
- B. 4**
- C. 28**
- D. 30**

Glycolysis produces a net of two ATP per glucose. This pathway uses energy early on by consuming two ATP to activate the glucose, but later yields four ATP through substrate-level phosphorylation, so the net gain is 4 minus 2 equals 2 ATP. Oxygen presence doesn't change the amount produced in glycolysis itself, though with oxygen available those NADH molecules can feed into the electron transport chain to yield more ATP overall from complete glucose oxidation. The common higher totals (like 28-30 or 30-32) reflect total ATP from glycolysis plus the TCA cycle and oxidative phosphorylation, not just glycolysis.

8. Which body formally approves education programs for certified chiropractic physician's assistants?

- A. The Department**
- B. The Board**
- C. Council on Chiropractic Education**
- D. The Governor's Office**

The key idea is who has the authority to approve the training that prepares certified chiropractic physician assistants. In this regulatory setup, the state Department of Health takes responsibility for approving education programs that prepare CCPAs, ensuring the curriculum, faculty, and clinical training meet state standards before graduates can seek certification. The Board of Chiropractic Medicine typically handles licensure and ongoing regulation of practitioners, not the initial program approval itself. The Council on Chiropractic Education accredits chiropractic degree programs (doctor of chiropractic), not the specific CCPAs' education programs. The Governor's Office isn't the body that approves these educational programs.

9. Who may supervise dry needling sessions?

- A. A licensed chiropractic physician only
- B. A licensed chiropractic physician, or an allopathic or osteopathic physician, or a physical therapist with a Doctor of Physical Therapy who has performed dry needling for at least 1 year**
- C. Any licensed clinician
- D. A nurse

Supervision of dry needling is restricted to practitioners who have both the license and specific training/experience to oversee this procedure. The best answer reflects that the supervising clinician can be a licensed chiropractic physician, or an allopathic or osteopathic physician, or a physical therapist with a Doctor of Physical Therapy who has performed dry needling for at least one year. This combination ensures the supervisor has medical or musculoskeletal expertise plus hands-on experience with dry needling, which is important for safe technique, patient assessment, and managing potential complications. This choice excludes roles that typically don't meet those criteria, such as nurses or other licensed clinicians who have not demonstrated the necessary dry needling experience. It's not limited to chiropractors alone, and it isn't broad to "any licensed clinician," because not every licensed professional has the required training and practical experience to supervise this specific procedure.

10. Which statement accurately describes who may render chiropractic services?

- A. Only a licensed chiropractic physician may render chiropractic services, adjustments, or manipulations
- B. Chiropractic assistants may render services with supervision**
- C. Medical doctors may render chiropractic services
- D. Chiropractors in training may render services under supervision

The important idea is how supervision and licensure define who can participate in delivering chiropractic care. A licensed chiropractor is the professional who performs the actual chiropractic adjustments and full treatment. Chiropractic assistants are not licensed to diagnose or provide independent chiropractic care, but they can contribute to patient care by handling tasks that support the treatment plan under the direct supervision of a licensed chiropractor. This setup lets care proceed efficiently while keeping it within legal and ethical boundaries. That's why the statement describing chiropractic assistants working under supervision is the best fit. The other options overstate who can autonomously render chiropractic services (medical doctors generally aren't permitted to provide chiropractic treatment under standard scope) or imply that interns or trainees can act independently without supervision.

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://floridanbce.examzify.com>

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

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