

HOSA Bowl Assessment Practice Test (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

- 1. How many members must vote in favor of a motion to move the previous question in a meeting with 96 members and a chairman?**
 - A. 50**
 - B. 64**
 - C. 72**
 - D. 80**
- 2. What term describes movement away from the midline or axis of the body?**
 - A. Adduction**
 - B. Extension**
 - C. Abduction**
 - D. Flexion**
- 3. How are bylaws typically amended?**
 - A. By unanimous consent**
 - B. By reverse order voting**
 - C. By a simple majority**
 - D. Through executive order**
- 4. What is an example of a health career in the NHCSS biotechnology research and development cluster?**
 - A. Medical technologist**
 - B. Forensic science technician**
 - C. Public health educator**
 - D. Clinical psychologist**
- 5. Which blood component is primarily responsible for clotting?**
 - A. Red blood cells**
 - B. White blood cells**
 - C. Platelets**
 - D. Plasma**

- 6. Who is responsible for organizing, managing, and assuming the risk of a business?**
- A. Manager**
 - B. Entrepreneur**
 - C. Investor**
 - D. Consultant**
- 7. What is a common symptom of strabismus?**
- A. Double vision**
 - B. Blurred vision**
 - C. Nausea**
 - D. Headaches**
- 8. How many pounds are in 1 kilogram?**
- A. 1.5 pounds**
 - B. 2 pounds**
 - C. 2.2 pounds**
 - D. 3 pounds**
- 9. When is the motion to discharge a committee made?**
- A. When the task assigned to the committee has been completed**
 - B. When the committee is not functioning**
 - C. When the committee has conflicting ideas**
 - D. When a new committee is formed**
- 10. What is the common name for rubella?**
- A. German measles or 3 day measles**
 - B. Chickenpox**
 - C. Scarlet fever**
 - D. Whooping cough**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many members must vote in favor of a motion to move the previous question in a meeting with 96 members and a chairman?

A. 50

B. 64

C. 72

D. 80

In a formal meeting setting, when a motion is made to "move the previous question," it is essentially a request to end debate on the current matter and proceed to a vote. To determine how many members must vote in favor of such a motion, the governing rules of the meeting should be considered, often outlined in parliamentary procedure. According to general parliamentary rules, to pass a motion to move the previous question, a simple majority is normally required. In a meeting with 96 members, a simple majority would be calculated based on the total number of members present and able to vote. Specifically, to achieve a simple majority, one would need to secure more than half of the votes. In this scenario, half of 96 is 48, so more than half would be 49 votes. However, it is important to consider practical voting aspects; to ensure clarity and avoid ties, it's often more reliable to round up, especially when addressing the actual count needed for operational decision-making. Therefore, the next feasible whole number above 48 that ensures a successful majority is 49 votes. This number allows for the participation of some members who may abstain or be absent, aligning well with effective meeting dynamics. In summary, a vote of 49 members is

2. What term describes movement away from the midline or axis of the body?

A. Adduction

B. Extension

C. Abduction

D. Flexion

The term that describes movement away from the midline or axis of the body is abduction. This movement typically involves limbs or body parts moving laterally, which means they are increasing the distance from the center of the body. For example, when you raise your arms out to the sides, they are moving away from your body's midline, which is the definition of abduction. In contrast, adduction refers to the movement of a body part toward the midline, extending increases the angle between body parts, and flexion decreases the angle between them. Understanding these terms is essential in describing movements in anatomy, particularly in fields related to health and fitness.

3. How are bylaws typically amended?

- A. By unanimous consent
- B. By reverse order voting
- C. By a simple majority**
- D. Through executive order

Bylaws are typically amended through a simple majority vote. This method allows for changes to be made to the governing rules of an organization without requiring a unanimous decision, which can be difficult to achieve. A simple majority means that more than half of the votes cast must be in favor of the amendment for it to pass, making it a more practical and efficient way to effect change within the organization. This process reflects the democratic principles of decision-making, enabling the organization to evolve and adapt to new circumstances, member needs, or regulatory requirements. The other methods mentioned, like unanimous consent, would require every member's agreement, which is often impractical in larger organizations. Reverse order voting isn't a standard practice in amending bylaws, and executive orders typically pertain to directives issued by a leader or authority, rather than a process for amending organizational rules.

4. What is an example of a health career in the NHCSS biotechnology research and development cluster?

- A. Medical technologist
- B. Forensic science technician**
- C. Public health educator
- D. Clinical psychologist

In the context of health careers within the NHCSS biotechnology research and development cluster, the role of a forensic science technician is particularly relevant. Forensic science technicians work at the intersection of science and law enforcement, utilizing biotechnology to analyze evidence from crime scenes, such as DNA, fingerprints, and other biological materials. This role significantly contributes to the advancement of biotechnology applications in criminal investigations, showcasing the practical applications of scientific research in solving real-world problems. While medical technologists do engage in laboratory tests and procedures, their focus is often on clinical settings rather than research and development. Public health educators concentrate on promoting health and wellness rather than engaging in the research or development aspects of biotechnology. Clinical psychologists provide mental health services, which, while crucial, do not fall under the biotechnology research and development cluster. Thus, forensic science technicians emerge as the most fitting example in this context due to their direct involvement with biotechnology in forensic applications.

5. Which blood component is primarily responsible for clotting?

- A. Red blood cells**
- B. White blood cells**
- C. Platelets**
- D. Plasma**

Platelets play a crucial role in the clotting process, which is essential for maintaining hemostasis in the body. When a blood vessel is injured, platelets quickly adhere to the site of injury and begin to clump together to form a temporary "platelet plug." This aggregation of platelets is the first step in the complex process of blood coagulation, which also involves a cascade of clotting factors that ultimately lead to the formation of a stable blood clot. While red blood cells are responsible for transporting oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body, and white blood cells are primarily involved in the immune response, they do not directly participate in the clotting mechanism. Plasma, which is the liquid component of blood, contains various proteins necessary for clotting, including fibrinogen, but it is the platelets that initiate the physical blockage of blood loss. Thus, platelets are the primary actors in the clotting process.

6. Who is responsible for organizing, managing, and assuming the risk of a business?

- A. Manager**
- B. Entrepreneur**
- C. Investor**
- D. Consultant**

The entrepreneur is the individual who takes on the responsibility of organizing, managing, and assuming the risk of a business. This role involves not only developing a business idea but also taking initiative to bring it to fruition, which includes making strategic decisions, overseeing operations, and being accountable for the business outcomes. Entrepreneurs are typically the visionaries who identify market opportunities, gather the necessary resources, and create a framework in which the business can operate and grow. They actively engage in taking risks associated with the uncertainties of starting and running a business, highlighting their central role in entrepreneurship. In contrast, a manager typically focuses on the day-to-day operations within an established business, rather than the broader entrepreneurial risks associated with launching and growing the business. An investor provides capital and financial support but does not engage in the management or assume operational risk. A consultant offers expertise and advice but does not have direct responsibility for the organization or management of a business venture. Therefore, the entrepreneur is distinctly recognized as the one who embodies the essence of business ownership and risk-taking.

7. What is a common symptom of strabismus?

- A. Double vision**
- B. Blurred vision
- C. Nausea
- D. Headaches

Double vision, also known as diplopia, is a common symptom of strabismus, which is a condition where the eyes do not properly align with each other. This misalignment can lead to the brain receiving two different images from the eyes, resulting in the perception of double vision, especially when looking at objects that are not directly in front of the individual. In strabismus, because one eye may focus on an object while the other does not, the brain may struggle to combine the images appropriately, leading to visual confusion. The other options, while they may occur in various visual or eye-related conditions, are not typical primary symptoms of strabismus. Blurred vision often relates to refractive errors or other ocular conditions rather than the alignment issue specific to strabismus. Nausea can sometimes result from persistent visual disturbances but is not directly associated with strabismus itself. Similarly, headaches may occur in individuals with strabismus due to eye strain or fatigue from attempting to use both eyes together but are not a defining symptom of the condition.

8. How many pounds are in 1 kilogram?

- A. 1.5 pounds
- B. 2 pounds
- C. 2.2 pounds**
- D. 3 pounds

One kilogram is equivalent to approximately 2.2 pounds. This conversion factor is based on the defined relationships between metric and imperial units of measurement. In the metric system, the kilogram is a standard unit of mass, while in the imperial system, the pound is a common unit of weight. The precise conversion is derived from the fact that 1 kilogram is equal to exactly 2.20462 pounds. For practical purposes, this value is often rounded to 2.2 pounds in everyday calculations. This understanding is important in various fields, including health care, nutrition, and engineering, where accurate weight conversions are necessary for proper assessment and measurements.

9. When is the motion to discharge a committee made?

- A. When the task assigned to the committee has been completed**
- B. When the committee is not functioning
- C. When the committee has conflicting ideas
- D. When a new committee is formed

The motion to discharge a committee is typically made when the task assigned to the committee has been completed. This reflects a formal recognition that the committee has fulfilled its purpose and that there is no further need for its continued existence. Discharging a committee can streamline operations and prevent unnecessary extensions of a committee's authority or involvement once its objectives have been met. Understanding this motion is important for maintaining efficiency in organizational processes. When a committee is discharged, it allows the organization to redirect its focus and resources towards other areas that may require attention or action. Therefore, recognizing when a committee has completed its assigned tasks is crucial for effective governance and operational effectiveness in any structured group or organization.

10. What is the common name for rubella?

A. German measles or 3 day measles

B. Chickenpox

C. Scarlet fever

D. Whooping cough

Rubella is commonly known as German measles or three-day measles. This name originates from the German word "röteln," which means "little red." The term "German measles" is used to differentiate it from rubeola, which is the more commonly known measles. The name "three-day measles" refers to the typical duration of the rash associated with the illness, which often lasts about three days. This distinction is important because rubella is a viral infection distinct from other illnesses like chickenpox, which is caused by a different virus and presents with a different symptom profile, including a more prolonged rash. Scarlet fever and whooping cough also arise from distinct pathogens and have their own unique characteristics and treatments. Understanding the correct terminology helps in accurately identifying and discussing these illnesses in medical contexts.

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://hosabowlassessment.examzify.com>

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