

HOSA Medical Law and Ethics Assessment Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. Which of the following is a characteristic of public law?**
 - A. It regulates relationships among individuals.**
 - B. It concerns laws that govern government and public policy.**
 - C. It involves private disputes.**
 - D. It is focused primarily on contracts.**

- 2. How can the study of law, ethics, and bioethics aid medical professionals?**
 - A. By providing emotional support to patients**
 - B. By allowing for decisions based solely on gut feelings**
 - C. By assisting in making sound decisions based on reason and logic**
 - D. By eliminating the need for medical training**

- 3. At what gestational week is pulmonary surfactant formed?**
 - A. 20 weeks**
 - B. 22 weeks**
 - C. 24 weeks**
 - D. 26 weeks**

- 4. How is morality best defined?**
 - A. As the set of legally binding laws**
 - B. As societal norms that can change over time**
 - C. As the beliefs of what is right and wrong**
 - D. As academic theories of ethics**

- 5. In a legal context, what does “probate court” primarily deal with?**
 - A. Dispute resolution**
 - B. Paternity cases**
 - C. Administration of estates after death**
 - D. Traffic violations**

6. Which of the following is a key element of negligence?

- A. The existence of a duty of care**
- B. The existence of criminal intent**
- C. The existence of strict liability**
- D. The existence of punitive damages**

7. What is a critical aspect of maintaining integrity in professional conduct?

- A. Following procedures strictly, regardless of context**
- B. Adjusting principles to accommodate difficult situations**
- C. Maintaining high standards even when unobserved**
- D. Seeking approval from superiors**

8. Which consequence is a common result of malpractice?

- A. Increased healthcare costs**
- B. Injury or damage to the person receiving care**
- C. Criminal charges against the provider**
- D. Loss of professional licensure**

9. Patients' rights typically encompass which of the following aspects?

- A. Financial obligations of patients**
- B. Factors of care patients can expect to receive**
- C. Legal responsibilities of caregivers**
- D. Patient education protocols**

10. What is the final step in the Seven-Step Decision Model?

- A. Identify the major principles**
- B. Compare values and alternatives**
- C. Make a decision**
- D. Assess the consequences**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a characteristic of public law?

- A. It regulates relationships among individuals.**
- B. It concerns laws that govern government and public policy.**
- C. It involves private disputes.**
- D. It is focused primarily on contracts.**

Public law is primarily concerned with the laws that govern the relationship between individuals and the government, as well as the laws that relate to public policy. This encompasses areas such as constitutional law, administrative law, and criminal law, which all play a significant role in ensuring that governmental authority is exercised within the bounds of the law and that citizens' rights are protected against government actions. In contrast, the other options reflect characteristics associated with private law, which governs relationships among individuals and typically involves private disputes or contractual agreements. Private law focuses more on issues like contracts, property, torts, and family law, rather than the relationship between individuals and the state. Therefore, option B accurately captures the essence of public law by highlighting its focus on government regulation and public policy.

2. How can the study of law, ethics, and bioethics aid medical professionals?

- A. By providing emotional support to patients**
- B. By allowing for decisions based solely on gut feelings**
- C. By assisting in making sound decisions based on reason and logic**
- D. By eliminating the need for medical training**

The study of law, ethics, and bioethics is crucial for medical professionals as it equips them with the framework needed to make informed and principled decisions in complex situations. Understanding legal and ethical standards helps healthcare providers navigate difficult scenarios that often involve conflicting interests or values, ensuring that they act in the best interests of their patients while also adhering to legal requirements and professional guidelines. This educational foundation fosters critical thinking and encourages practitioners to assess situations thoughtfully rather than relying on instinct or emotions alone. By grounding their decision-making processes in reason and logic, healthcare professionals can better evaluate potential outcomes, consequences, and ethical implications of their actions, which is vital in maintaining patient trust and providing high-quality care. In contrast, emotional support, reliance on gut feelings, and eliminating the need for medical training do not adequately prepare medical professionals for the complexities of their responsibilities. Emotional support, while important, is a separate skill that does not substitute for the rigorous analytical and ethical reasoning needed in medical practice. Relying solely on instincts can lead to inconsistent and potentially harmful outcomes, and comprehensive medical training is essential to ensure that professionals have the knowledge and skills required for effective patient care.

3. At what gestational week is pulmonary surfactant formed?

- A. 20 weeks
- B. 22 weeks
- C. 24 weeks**
- D. 26 weeks

Pulmonary surfactant plays a crucial role in the respiratory system, particularly in the lungs of a developing fetus. It is primarily composed of phospholipids and proteins and is responsible for reducing surface tension within the alveoli, thereby preventing their collapse and allowing for proper gas exchange after birth. Surfactant production typically begins around the 24th week of gestation. By this time, the type II alveolar cells in the lungs are sufficiently developed to start producing surfactant. The presence of sufficient amounts of surfactant is vital for the survival of premature infants, as inadequate surfactant can lead to respiratory distress syndrome. Recognizing that surfactant formation begins at around 24 weeks aligns with established medical knowledge regarding fetal lung development and the critical windows for respiratory system maturation. This understanding highlights the importance of gestational age in assessing the readiness of a fetus for extrauterine life, as well as the interventions that may be necessary for premature infants born before this point.

4. How is morality best defined?

- A. As the set of legally binding laws
- B. As societal norms that can change over time
- C. As the beliefs of what is right and wrong**
- D. As academic theories of ethics

Morality is best defined as the beliefs of what is right and wrong because it encompasses the principles and values that guide individual behavior and decision-making regarding ethical dilemmas. These beliefs often arise from personal, cultural, religious, or philosophical influences and can vary significantly between different individuals and societies. Unlike legally binding laws, which are established by formal institutions and can sometimes mandate behavior without consideration of personal morals, morality is more subjective and rooted in personal conscience. Additionally, while societal norms do play a role in shaping moral beliefs, they can fluctuate and are not the defining characteristic of morality itself. Academic theories of ethics provide frameworks for understanding and analyzing moral reasoning but do not represent morality in its entirety, as morality is primarily concerned with action and its inherent value rather than theoretical constructs. Thus, defining morality through the lens of beliefs about right and wrong captures its essence as a guiding principle in human conduct.

5. In a legal context, what does “probate court” primarily deal with?

- A. Dispute resolution**
- B. Paternity cases**
- C. Administration of estates after death**
- D. Traffic violations**

The primary function of a probate court is to oversee the administration of estates after an individual has passed away. This includes validating wills, ensuring that the deceased's assets are distributed according to their wishes, and resolving any disputes that may arise concerning the estate. The court also handles issues related to guardianship for minors and the management of trusts. While other options refer to different legal matters—such as dispute resolution, which is a broader category that can occur in various courts, and paternity cases, which are typically handled in family court—probate court specifically focuses on the processes associated with inheritance and the handling of deceased individuals' estates. Traffic violations are managed within traffic courts and are unrelated to the functions of probate court. Therefore, the correct answer highlights the unique jurisdiction and responsibilities of a probate court in the legal system.

6. Which of the following is a key element of negligence?

- A. The existence of a duty of care**
- B. The existence of criminal intent**
- C. The existence of strict liability**
- D. The existence of punitive damages**

The existence of a duty of care is indeed a key element of negligence. In tort law, negligence occurs when an individual fails to act with the level of care that a reasonable person would exercise under similar circumstances, leading to harm or injury to another party. The duty of care establishes a legal obligation for individuals or entities to adhere to a standard of reasonable care to prevent foreseeable harm. This concept is crucial because it forms the basis for assessing whether someone's actions (or inactions) fall below the expected standard of care. If a duty of care exists, and an individual breaches that duty, resulting in harm, then negligence may be established. Other elements like criminal intent and punitive damages do not relate directly to negligence. Criminal intent relates to criminal law, where the focus is on intentional wrongful acts, while punitive damages are designed to punish egregious conduct, which usually stems from intentional or malicious actions rather than negligence. Strict liability typically applies in cases without negligence considerations, where a party is held liable regardless of fault or intent. Therefore, understanding the duty of care is fundamental to identifying and proving negligence in legal scenarios.

7. What is a critical aspect of maintaining integrity in professional conduct?

- A. Following procedures strictly, regardless of context**
- B. Adjusting principles to accommodate difficult situations**
- C. Maintaining high standards even when unobserved**
- D. Seeking approval from superiors**

Maintaining high standards even when unobserved is crucial for integrity in professional conduct because it reflects a strong ethical foundation and commitment to one's values and professional responsibilities. Integrity involves doing the right thing consistently, demonstrating honesty, accountability, and adherence to ethical principles, irrespective of external oversight. This commitment fosters trust and respect from colleagues, patients, and the community, ultimately contributing to a positive reputation for the profession as a whole. Being observed or scrutinized should not dictate the standards of behavior one upholds. Professionals are often faced with situations where their actions may go unnoticed, and it is vital to maintain the same level of professionalism and ethical behavior regardless of whether someone is watching. This practice not only ensures personal credibility but also promotes a culture of integrity within the workplace. In contrast, other options suggest compromises or dependencies that undermine the essence of integrity, such as rigid adherence to procedures without context, adjusting principles for convenience, or seeking validation from authority figures, which can lead to ethical dilemmas and inconsistencies in professional conduct.

8. Which consequence is a common result of malpractice?

- A. Increased healthcare costs**
- B. Injury or damage to the person receiving care**
- C. Criminal charges against the provider**
- D. Loss of professional licensure**

In the context of malpractice, the most prevalent consequence is injury or damage to the person receiving care. Malpractice occurs when a healthcare professional fails to adhere to the standard of care, leading to harm or injury to a patient. This could range from physical harm to emotional distress or deterioration of health due to negligent actions such as misdiagnosis, surgical errors, or improper treatment. The primary focus of malpractice laws is to safeguard patients and provide them recourse if they suffer harm due to a healthcare provider's negligence. While increased healthcare costs, criminal charges, and loss of licensure can also result from malpractice situations, they are not the direct or primary consequence. Increased healthcare costs may arise as a secondary effect when malpractice cases lead to higher insurance premiums or defensive medicine practices. Criminal charges may occur in cases of gross negligence but are not common in typical malpractice scenarios. The loss of professional licensure is a potential consequence for providers found guilty of malpractice but again, it is not the direct outcome faced by the individual who experienced malpractice. Hence, the injury or damage to the patient remains the most immediate and significant consequence of such incidents.

9. Patients' rights typically encompass which of the following aspects?

- A. Financial obligations of patients**
- B. Factors of care patients can expect to receive**
- C. Legal responsibilities of caregivers**
- D. Patient education protocols**

Patients' rights primarily focus on the assurances patients have regarding the quality and standards of care they should receive within the healthcare system. This aspect encompasses various elements, including the right to receive appropriate medical treatment, the right to privacy and confidentiality, and the right to make informed decisions about one's own care. Understanding what care one is entitled to fosters trust and helps patients advocate for themselves effectively. The other options, while relevant to healthcare, do not directly pertain to the core definition of patients' rights. Financial obligations might influence access to care but are not considered a right of the patient. Legal responsibilities of caregivers pertain more to the obligations healthcare providers must meet, rather than to the rights of patients. Patient education protocols are important for ensuring informed consent and understanding of care but fall under the process of care rather than being classified as patients' rights themselves.

10. What is the final step in the Seven-Step Decision Model?

- A. Identify the major principles**
- B. Compare values and alternatives**
- C. Make a decision**
- D. Assess the consequences**

The final step in the Seven-Step Decision Model is making a decision. This step comes after thoroughly analyzing the situation, understanding the ethical principles involved, identifying the alternatives, and assessing their potential consequences. At this stage, all gathered information is synthesized to choose the best course of action based on the previous steps. Making a decision is critical because it translates all the considerations into a concrete action or choice regarding the situation at hand. It is the culmination of the decision-making process, where the involved parties commit to a specific pathway, ideally one that aligns with ethical standards and resolves the issue effectively. The other steps, while important, serve as the groundwork that leads up to this pivotal moment of decision-making.

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://hosamedicallawandethics.examzify.com>

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

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