

IBMC LAW AND ETHICS TEST 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://ibmclawethics1.examzify.com>



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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 action is described as fraud in the material?**
 - A. Falsifying medical credentials
 - B. Unprofessional conduct
 - C. Personal or unprofessional incapacity
 - D. Conviction of a felony

- 2. What is the difference between medical ethics and bioethics, and how do they inform practice?**
 - A. Medical ethics is concerned with the day-to-day clinical care of individual patients.
 - B. Bioethics focuses exclusively on laboratory experiments.
 - C. Medical ethics is the same as bioethics; there is no difference.
 - D. Medical ethics centers on clinical care issues, while bioethics covers broader disciplines including research, policy, and societal impacts.

- 3. What is the code prescribing correct behavior in a specific situation?**
 - A. Code of ethics
 - B. Protocol
 - C. Etiquette
 - D. Hippocratic oath

- 4. What is the ethical role of palliative care and avoidance of futile treatment in decision-making?**
 - A. Aggressive interventions for all
 - B. Align care with patient goals and quality of life; emphasize comfort and avoid non-beneficial interventions
 - C. Stop all medical care
 - D. Only treat disease regardless of quality of life

- 5. Which body is established to protect health care consumers through licensing and regulation of physicians?**
 - A. Medical Boards
 - B. Sole Proprietorship
 - C. Partnership
 - D. Corporation

- 6. Which principle involves fair distribution of treatments and resources?**
- A. Autonomy
 - B. Beneficence
 - C. Nonmaleficence
 - D. Justice
- 7. Who is the person bringing charges in a lawsuit?**
- A. Prosecutor
 - B. Accuser
 - C. Plaintiff
 - D. Complainant
- 8. What are common time-bound legal constraints—statutes of limitations—relevant to medical malpractice claims?**
- A. Deadlines to file suit, often tied to when injury is discovered or should have been discovered; vary by jurisdiction; some tolling provisions apply.
 - B. There is never a deadline.
 - C. Only federal law applies.
 - D. Time limits are fixed globally.
- 9. Which term describes the field that studies norms of behavior and professional conduct?**
- A. Law
 - B. Mores
 - C. Morality
 - D. Ethics
- 10. When someone is legally responsible or obligated, they are said to be what?**
- A. Liable
 - B. Liability
 - C. Answerable
 - D. Responsible

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which action is described as fraud in the material?

- A. Falsifying medical credentials**
- B. Unprofessional conduct
- C. Personal or unprofessional incapacity
- D. Conviction of a felony

Fraud is the intentional deception aimed at obtaining something of value or gaining an advantage by misrepresenting the facts. In this context, falsifying medical credentials fits fraud because it involves knowingly presenting false qualifications or forging documents to obtain licensure, privileges, or employment. That kind of deliberate misrepresentation is designed to deceive others and to profit or avoid adverse scrutiny, which is exactly what defines fraud. Unprofessional conduct covers a broader range of behaviors that fall short of professional standards, but not all of it is about deception or false representations. Personal or unprofessional incapacity refers to health or personal issues that impair performance, not deceit about credentials. Conviction of a felony indicates a criminal record, which can trigger disciplinary action, but it is not by itself a claim of fraud unless linked to false statements or deception.

2. What is the difference between medical ethics and bioethics, and how do they inform practice?

- A. Medical ethics is concerned with the day-to-day clinical care of individual patients.
- B. Bioethics focuses exclusively on laboratory experiments.
- C. Medical ethics is the same as bioethics; there is no difference.
- D. Medical ethics centers on clinical care issues, while bioethics covers broader disciplines including research, policy, and societal impacts.**

Medical ethics focuses on the clinical care of individual patients and the everyday decisions that arise in physician–patient relationships. It guides how doctors balance benefits and harms for a specific person, handle informed consent, protect confidentiality, respect patient autonomy, and treat patients with fairness and justice in the care they receive. Bioethics, by contrast, covers a wider landscape. It includes not only clinical ethics but also research ethics, policy, public health, genetics, and the societal and global implications of biological advances. It asks questions about how research is designed and reviewed, how resources are allocated, how laws and institutions shape practice, and how developments in science affect communities and vulnerable groups. Because of this broader scope, bioethics informs practice at multiple levels—from individual patient encounters to the governance of research and the shaping of health policies. So the best choice captures that distinction: medical ethics centers on clinical care issues, while bioethics spans research, policy, and societal impacts, guiding decisions from bedside care to larger ethical frameworks. The other options are narrower or inaccurate: medical ethics isn't limited to day-to-day care alone, bioethics isn't confined to laboratory work, and medical ethics and bioethics are not the same field.

3. What is the code prescribing correct behavior in a specific situation?

- A. Code of ethics
- B. Protocol**
- C. Etiquette
- D. Hippocratic oath

A protocol is a formal set of rules and steps designed for a specific situation, guiding what to do and in what order. Because it provides concrete actions tailored to a defined scenario, it effectively prescribes correct behavior in that context and helps ensure consistent, safe responses. This is different from a code of ethics, which lays out broad moral principles applicable across many circumstances; etiquette, which focuses on social manners rather than procedures; and the Hippocratic oath, a historical pledge about patient care rather than a step-by-step guide for particular situations. In settings that require precise actions, a protocol gives the exact guidance to follow.

4. What is the ethical role of palliative care and avoidance of futile treatment in decision-making?

- A. Aggressive interventions for all
- B. Align care with patient goals and quality of life; emphasize comfort and avoid non-beneficial interventions**
- C. Stop all medical care
- D. Only treat disease regardless of quality of life

The key idea is that ethical palliative care centers on the patient's goals and quality of life, with a focus on comfort and relief of suffering while avoiding interventions that don't offer meaningful benefit. This means clinicians work with patients (and families) to understand what outcomes matter most—such as independence, symptom control, or time with loved ones—and tailor care to achieve those goals. When options are uncertain or burdensome, the emphasis is on proportionate care: treatments that improve or maintain quality of life are pursued, while non-beneficial or futile interventions are avoided. This approach embodies autonomy and non-maleficence—respecting the patient's values and avoiding harm from burdensome care. It also recognizes that palliative care can be provided alongside disease-directed treatment, or transition to comfort-focused care when that aligns with patient wishes. The other choices conflict with this ethos: insisting on aggressive interventions for everyone ignores individual goals and burdens; stopping all care is not necessarily the intended aim and can be incongruent with patient preferences; and treating only the disease at all costs may overlook quality of life and patient dignity.

5. Which body is established to protect health care consumers through licensing and regulation of physicians?

A. Medical Boards

B. Sole Proprietorship

C. Partnership

D. Corporation

Medical boards are regulatory bodies created by state law to protect patients by licensing physicians and overseeing their professional conduct. They evaluate a physician's qualifications, administer licensing exams, require ongoing education, and grant or renew licenses. When concerns about a physician's competence or ethics arise, they investigate, discipline, or sanction practitioners through actions like probation, fines, or license revocation. This system ensures that those who treat patients meet minimum standards and remain accountable, which is the core way health care consumers are safeguarded. Business structures such as sole proprietorships, partnerships, or corporations describe how a practice is owned or organized, not who licenses or regulates physicians.

6. Which principle involves fair distribution of treatments and resources?

A. Autonomy

B. Beneficence

C. Nonmaleficence

D. Justice

Justice is the principle that involves fair distribution of treatments and resources. In medical ethics, it means people with similar needs should have similar access, and resources are allocated without discrimination, aiming for fairness and equity. This focus on equitable distribution makes it the best fit for a question about who gets limited treatments or resources, rather than on individual choice (autonomy), doing good (beneficence), or avoiding harm (nonmaleficence). Autonomy centers on respecting a patient's decisions, beneficence on promoting welfare, and nonmaleficence on preventing harm. So the principle that best captures fair distribution is justice.

7. Who is the person bringing charges in a lawsuit?

A. Prosecutor

B. Accuser

C. Plaintiff

D. Complainant

In civil litigation, the party who starts the action by filing a complaint is the plaintiff. They lay out the facts and legal claims and seek a remedy from the court. The term prosecutor is used for criminal cases, where the government brings charges. Accuser and complainant are informal terms and not the formal designation for initiating a civil suit. So, the person bringing charges in a lawsuit is the plaintiff.

8. What are common time-bound legal constraints—statutes of limitations—relevant to medical malpractice claims?

A. Deadlines to file suit, often tied to when injury is discovered or should have been discovered; vary by jurisdiction; some tolling provisions apply.

B. There is never a deadline.

C. Only federal law applies.

D. Time limits are fixed globally.

Statutes of limitations in medical malpractice set the deadline to file a lawsuit. These deadlines typically start when the injury occurs or when the patient discovers (or should have discovered) the injury. Because laws differ from place to place, the exact time limits vary by jurisdiction, and some states apply a discovery rule that tolls the start date until the injury is discovered. Many jurisdictions also include tolling provisions that pause or extend the clock in certain situations, such as when the plaintiff is a minor, lacks capacity, or when a defendant concealed the injury. So the common time-bound constraint is a filing deadline tied to when harm is discovered, with variations and potential tolling based on circumstances. The other statements aren't accurate: there is usually a deadline, federal law does not govern all medical malpractice claims, and the limits are not fixed globally.

9. Which term describes the field that studies norms of behavior and professional conduct?

A. Law

B. Mores

C. Morality

D. Ethics

Ethics is the field that examines how we ought to behave and the standards that guide professional conduct. It provides reasoned frameworks for evaluating actions, especially in professional settings, and informs codes of conduct used by organizations. This differs from law, which is a system of enforceable rules laid down by authorities and backed by sanctions. It also differs from mores, which are strong social norms within a group that carry consequences from the group for violations but aren't formal rules. Morality refers to personal or collective beliefs about right and wrong, which can vary between individuals and cultures. In sum, ethics focuses on principled decision-making and professional standards, making it the best fit for describing norms of behavior and professional conduct.

10. When someone is legally responsible or obligated, they are said to be what?

A. Liable

B. Liability

C. Answerable

D. Responsible

In law, being legally bound to meet obligations or to answer for something is described as being liable. The adjective liable is the precise term used to indicate someone has a legal duty or may have to pay damages. The noun form of this idea is liability, which refers to the obligation itself or the amount of money owed. Answerable can convey responsibility, but it's less specific to legal accountability, and responsible is a broader term that can describe moral or general reliability rather than a specific legal obligation. For example, if a driver causes harm through negligence, that driver is legally liable for the damages.

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://ibmclawethics1.examzify.com>

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

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