

JCJC Radiography Program Student Handbook 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

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- 1. On what date did JCJC assume sponsorship of the Radiographer Program?**
 - A. January 1, 1993**
 - B. January 1, 1990**
 - C. January 1, 1992**
 - D. January 1, 1994**

- 2. When must the final attempt of the Performance Evaluation be requested?**
 - A. Immediately After Remedial Assignments**
 - B. At the Student's Discretion Next Semester**
 - C. After Graduation**
 - D. Upon Completion of Remedial Assignments and Prior to the End of the Current Semester**

- 3. Which of the following is included as a required text for Radiography?**
 - A. Ethical and Legal Issues for Imaging Professionals, Townsley-Cook**
 - B. Gray's Anatomy**
 - C. Netter's Atlas of Human Anatomy**
 - D. Mosby's Radiography for Radiographers**

- 4. How long has the Radiographer Program been in operation?**
 - A. Since 1960**
 - B. Since 1962**
 - C. Since 1965**
 - D. Since 1968**

- 5. If an absence is not reported prior to the scheduled report time, what penalty applies to the final clinical average?**
 - A. Five (5) point deduction.**
 - B. Ten (10) point deduction.**
 - C. No penalty.**
 - D. One (1) point deduction.**

- 6. The NRC dose limits for students are the same as those for the minor occupational worker and equal to what fraction of the adult occupational limit?**
- A. 1/2**
 - B. 1/5th**
 - C. 1/10th**
 - D. 1/20th**
- 7. In the event of a conflict between clinical site policy and program policy, which policy has final authority?**
- A. There is no superseding policy.**
 - B. Program policy supersedes clinical site policy.**
 - C. Clinical site cell phone policy supersedes program policy.**
 - D. Only state law supersedes.**
- 8. Which policy supersedes the other in cases of conflict?**
- A. There is no superseding policy.**
 - B. Program policy supersedes clinical site policy.**
 - C. Clinical site cell phone policy supersedes program policy.**
 - D. Only state law supersedes.**
- 9. If the student fails the second attempt of the Clinical Competency Evaluation, what is the next step?**
- A. Dismissal**
 - B. Remedial Exercises and One Additional Attempt**
 - C. Retake Without Remediation**
 - D. No Further Attempts Allowed**
- 10. Which types of substance testing may be required for students?**
- A. Only entrance testing**
 - B. Random testing only**
 - C. Entrance, random, periodic, and/or probable-cause testing**
 - D. Medical testing during clinical rotations**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. On what date did JCJC assume sponsorship of the Radiographer Program?

- A. January 1, 1993**
- B. January 1, 1990**
- C. January 1, 1992**
- D. January 1, 1994**

JCJC took formal responsibility for the Radiographer Program on January 1, 1993. This means the college assumed control of the program's governance, curriculum, faculty credentials, clinical oversight, and how student outcomes are reported, all under JCJC's sponsorship and standards. The other dates would reflect different milestones, but the documented sponsorship date is January 1, 1993.

2. When must the final attempt of the Performance Evaluation be requested?

- A. Immediately After Remedial Assignments**
- B. At the Student's Discretion Next Semester**
- C. After Graduation**
- D. Upon Completion of Remedial Assignments and Prior to the End of the Current Semester**

The timing hinges on completing any required remediation and wrapping it up within the current term. The final attempt of the Performance Evaluation should be requested once you've finished all remedial assignments so you can demonstrate the corrected performance, and this request must be made before the end of the current semester. This keeps the evaluation process aligned with the term's records and progression steps, so if you pass, you're cleared within the same term, and if not, the timeline for next steps is clear. Why the other options don't fit: waiting until next semester isn't allowed because the process is tied to the current term's timeline and records; doing it after graduation is inappropriate since the evaluation should occur before completing the program; and being able to request it immediately after remedial work ignores the requirement to submit the request within the current semester.

3. Which of the following is included as a required text for Radiography?

- A. Ethical and Legal Issues for Imaging Professionals, Townsley-Cook**
- B. Gray's Anatomy**
- C. Netter's Atlas of Human Anatomy**
- D. Mosby's Radiography for Radiographers**

Professional and legal responsibilities govern radiography practice, including patient rights, informed consent, privacy, documentation, and adherence to standards of care. A focused text on ethical and legal issues provides structured guidance and scenarios to develop sound decision-making and risk management in clinical settings, making it the designated required resource. Anatomy texts like Gray's Anatomy or Netter's Atlas are excellent references for understanding body structures but do not address the legal and ethical responsibilities that radiographers must navigate. While a general radiography text like Mosby's covers many clinical skills, the program specifies the ethics/legal issues text as the required core because it targets professional conduct and regulatory compliance essential to safe imaging practice.

4. How long has the Radiographer Program been in operation?

- A. Since 1960**
- B. Since 1962**
- C. Since 1965**
- D. Since 1968**

The question is asking for the starting year of when the Radiographer Program began operating. The program began in 1965, so that date is the point from which it has been running. That's why this option is the best answer. If you want a sense of duration, you can subtract 1965 from the current year to see how many years it's been in operation (for example, in 2026 it would be 61 years). The other years provided don't match the actual founding date, so they aren't correct.

5. If an absence is not reported prior to the scheduled report time, what penalty applies to the final clinical average?

- A. Five (5) point deduction.**
- B. Ten (10) point deduction.**
- C. No penalty.**
- D. One (1) point deduction.**

Unreported absences disrupt clinical flow and show a lack of timely communication, so the grade reflects that impact by applying a fixed penalty to the final clinical average. When an absence isn't reported before the scheduled report time, five points are deducted from the final clinical average. This level of deduction provides a consistent, fair consequence that encourages students to notify instructors in advance, helping with coverage and patient safety. The other options either over- or under-penalize a single unreported absence, whereas five points strikes a balance between accountability and fairness.

6. The NRC dose limits for students are the same as those for the minor occupational worker and equal to what fraction of the adult occupational limit?

- A. 1/2
- B. 1/5th
- C. 1/10th**
- D. 1/20th

The important idea here is that dose limits are scaled for different worker categories. Adults in typical occupational settings are allowed a higher annual exposure, while students or minors have a much smaller limit to protect developing tissues. Specifically, the adult occupational limit is 50 mSv (5 rem) per year, and students are limited to one-tenth of that amount. That works out to 5 mSv (0.5 rem) per year. So the fraction is 1/10. This lower limit reflects increased sensitivity and the goal of minimizing cumulative exposure during growth years.

7. In the event of a conflict between clinical site policy and program policy, which policy has final authority?

- A. There is no superseding policy.**
- B. Program policy supersedes clinical site policy.
- C. Clinical site cell phone policy supersedes program policy.
- D. Only state law supersedes.

When two policies conflict, there isn't a blanket rule that one internal policy automatically overrides the other. Policies from the program and from the clinical site are both authoritative in their respective domains, so the proper way to handle a conflict is to use the established escalation and coordination process to determine which policy applies in the конкрет situation. This usually means involving the program director and the clinical site supervisor to resolve the disagreement in a way that respects both sets of requirements and prioritizes safety and educational objectives. In practice, there isn't a universal final authority among these internal policies; resolution comes through guidance from leadership and adherence to applicable laws and higher-level regulations as needed.

8. Which policy supersedes the other in cases of conflict?

- A. There is no superseding policy.
- B. Program policy supersedes clinical site policy.
- C. Clinical site cell phone policy supersedes program policy.**
- D. Only state law supersedes.

When you're in a clinical setting, the rules of the place where you are practicing take precedence over the program's guidelines if they conflict. This ensures you follow the site's daily procedures and patient-safety requirements while you're on rotation. So, if the clinical site has a policy about cell phone use, you follow that policy rather than the program's policy, because you're operating under the site's supervision and environment. State law does sit above both, but the question focuses on which policy overrides the other between site and program policies. The site policy on cell phone use is the one that governs in case of conflict, making it the best choice.

9. If the student fails the second attempt of the Clinical Competency Evaluation, what is the next step?

A. Dismissal

B. Remedial Exercises and One Additional Attempt

C. Retake Without Remediation

D. No Further Attempts Allowed

When a student fails the Clinical Competency Evaluation on the second attempt, the next step is to undergo remedial exercises and be given one additional attempt. This setup provides focused practice to address the specific deficiencies identified during the evaluation, giving the student a fair chance to demonstrate competence after targeted remediation. The idea is to correct the gaps before awarding another opportunity to meet the required standards. Other options skip this needed remediation or prematurely end progress, but the policy typically emphasizes remediation plus one more chance to prove competency.

10. Which types of substance testing may be required for students?

A. Only entrance testing

B. Random testing only

C. Entrance, random, periodic, and/or probable-cause testing

D. Medical testing during clinical rotations

Substance testing for students is usually a multi-point safety measure rather than a one-time check. The best choice reflects that testing may be required at entrance to establish a baseline, at random intervals to deter and detect use, periodically throughout the program to monitor ongoing compliance, and when there is probable cause to suspect substance use. This comprehensive approach aligns with the need to protect patient safety and maintain professional standards in clinical settings. Limiting testing to only entrance, only random, or only during rotations wouldn't provide the ongoing verification and early detection that a program-wide policy typically requires.

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://jcjcradprogstudenthb.examzify.com>

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

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