

Jones & Bartlett Learning (JBL) Module 1 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. In relation to the chest, the back is which anatomical direction?**
 - A. Anterior**
 - B. Posterior**
 - C. Superior**
 - D. Inferior**

- 2. During evacuation or transfer of a heavy patient, the wider surface area of a bariatric stretcher primarily contributes to which outcome?**
 - A. Increased stability and leverage when lifting with more than two providers.**
 - B. Increased patient comfort and dignity.**
 - C. Better stability when moving the patient on uneven ground.**
 - D. Increased lifting capacity and patient weight load.**

- 3. You are caring for a driver who struck a light pole. She admits to drinking alcohol but orders you not to tell anyone. You should report the information to which entity?**
 - A. The receiving nurse or doctor**
 - B. Law enforcement personnel**
 - C. Your medical director**
 - D. The state motor vehicle department**

- 4. Which action demonstrates proper response after a needlestick exposure?**
 - A. Immerse Wound in Alcohol**
 - B. Get Immunized Against Hepatitis**
 - C. Report the Incident to Your Supervisor After the Call**
 - D. Discontinue Patient Care**

- 5. An EMS provider urges a patient to take ambulance transport and stays on duty past quitting time. This illustrates which ethical principle?**
 - A. Patient Advocacy**
 - B. Abuse of Authority**
 - C. Scope of Practice**
 - D. Undue Hardship**

- 6. Which EMS course requires about 150 hours of training?**
- A. EMR**
 - B. AEMT**
 - C. EMT**
 - D. Paramedic**
- 7. EMTs are legally obligated to protect a patient's privacy under which regulation?**
- A. APGAR**
 - B. HIPAA**
 - C. CQI**
 - D. DCAP**
- 8. An intoxicated 40-year-old male is found lying face down. How would you document his body position?**
- A. Recumbent.**
 - B. Supine.**
 - C. Prone.**
 - D. Dorsal.**
- 9. Which of the following best describes vector-borne transmission?**
- A. Direct contact.**
 - B. Animals or insects.**
 - C. Airborne.**
 - D. Waterborne.**
- 10. Which of the following statements about grieving stages is correct?**
- A. Bargaining is the most unpleasant stage of the grieving process.**
 - B. It is rare that people will jump back and forth between stages.**
 - C. The stages of the grieving process may occur simultaneously.**
 - D. The grieving process typically begins with severe depression.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In relation to the chest, the back is which anatomical direction?

- A. Anterior**
- B. Posterior**
- C. Superior**
- D. Inferior**

Directional terms describe where a structure is relative to another. The chest is on the front of the body, the anterior side. The back is the opposite side, meaning it lies behind the chest. That makes the back posterior. To place the other options in context: superior means toward the head, inferior toward the feet, and anterior means in front. Since the chest faces forward, the back isn't in front, above, or below in this view—it's behind, i.e., posterior.

2. During evacuation or transfer of a heavy patient, the wider surface area of a bariatric stretcher primarily contributes to which outcome?

- A. Increased stability and leverage when lifting with more than two providers.**
- B. Increased patient comfort and dignity.**
- C. Better stability when moving the patient on uneven ground.**
- D. Increased lifting capacity and patient weight load.**

The wider surface area on a bariatric stretcher mainly improves comfort and dignity because spreading the patient's weight over a larger area reduces pressure points and squeezing during transfer. This makes the move feel less confining and more respectful for the patient, which is the most direct benefit of the wider platform. While a broader surface can influence stability or handling to some extent, the primary impact is the enhanced comfort and sense of dignity for the patient.

3. You are caring for a driver who struck a light pole. She admits to drinking alcohol but orders you not to tell anyone. You should report the information to which entity?

- A. The receiving nurse or doctor**
- B. Law enforcement personnel**
- C. Your medical director**
- D. The state motor vehicle department**

In this situation, the important point is that information about substances that can affect a patient's care should be shared with the treating team so they can evaluate and manage the patient safely. When the driver admits to drinking, that detail goes into the patient's medical history for the hospital staff to consider during assessment, monitoring, and treatment. The receiving nurse or doctor is the appropriate person to document this information and to coordinate care, including any required tests or observations for intoxication and safety. Law enforcement involvement isn't necessary as the immediate care recipient, unless there's a separate legal obligation or mandate in your area. The medical director isn't the place where you relay this direct clinical information, and reporting to the state motor vehicle department isn't part of the standard patient-care workflow. So, sharing the information with the receiving nurse or doctor ensures the patient gets informed, appropriate care and that the information is appropriately documented in the medical record.

4. Which action demonstrates proper response after a needlestick exposure?

- A. Immerse Wound in Alcohol**
- B. Get Immunized Against Hepatitis**
- C. Report the Incident to Your Supervisor After the Call**
- D. Discontinue Patient Care**

Prompt reporting of a needlestick exposure is the crucial step because it triggers the safety and medical response needed to protect health. By telling your supervisor right away, you initiate the formal exposure management process—baseline testing, assessment for post-exposure prophylaxis if indicated, and documentation for both personal health and institutional safety records. This ensures timely evaluation, reduces risk, and keeps proper protocols in motion. Immediate wound care matters too: wash the area with soap and water, avoid squeezing, and if eyes or mucous membranes are exposed, flush with water. Reporting to the supervisor after you've initiated contact with medical care ensures you receive a coordinated plan and follow-up. The other actions don't provide the same protective pathway. Immersing the wound in alcohol isn't recommended for disinfection and can harm tissue, and while hepatitis B vaccination is important, it does not address the immediate exposure and subsequent management. Discontinuing patient care isn't a required or appropriate first step; you follow safety procedures and continue care while adhering to protocols.

5. An EMS provider urges a patient to take ambulance transport and stays on duty past quitting time. This illustrates which ethical principle?

- A. Patient Advocacy**
- B. Abuse of Authority**
- C. Scope of Practice**
- D. Undue Hardship**

Putting the patient's welfare first and actively supporting them in obtaining appropriate care is patient advocacy. In this scenario, the EMS provider isn't just offering a service they want to provide; they're urging ambulance transport because it's in the patient's best interest for safety and proper evaluation. By staying on duty past quitting time, the provider continues to prioritize the patient's needs over personal convenience, ensuring the patient isn't left without necessary care. This reflects a commitment to helping the patient access needed services and make informed decisions about their health. It isn't about exercising power over the patient, showing it isn't abuse of authority, nor does it hinge on limiting actions within professional boundaries (scope of practice) or creating undue hardship—the focus is on advocating for the patient's safety and well-being.

6. Which EMS course requires about 150 hours of training?

- A. EMR**
- B. AEMT**
- C. EMT**
- D. Paramedic**

The question hinges on how long each EMS training level typically takes. Among the options, the EMT program is designed as the standard entry-level course and generally runs about 120 to 150 hours of instruction, depending on the state or program. That makes it the closest to "about 150 hours." EMR programs are shorter, often around 40-60 hours; AEMT requires more advanced content and significantly more hours; Paramedic training is the longest, usually well over a thousand hours. So the EMT option best matches the stated duration.

7. EMTs are legally obligated to protect a patient's privacy under which regulation?

- A. APGAR
- B. HIPAA**
- C. CQI
- D. DCAP

Protecting patient privacy is a legal and ethical obligation in EMS. HIPAA, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, sets the standards for safeguarding identifiable health information and governs how that information can be shared. In practice for EMTs, this means you disclose only to people who need the information to treat the patient or to bill and coordinate care, and you avoid discussing details in public or with individuals not involved in the patient's care. When you hand off care at a hospital or communicate with another provider involved in treatment, share only the minimum information necessary. Some information may be shared for public health reporting or as allowed by law, but otherwise keep it confidential. The other terms listed aren't about privacy laws: APGAR is a newborn assessment tool, CQI relates to evaluating and improving care quality, and DCAP is a trauma assessment mnemonic.

8. An intoxicated 40-year-old male is found lying face down. How would you document his body position?

- A. Recumbent.
- B. Supine.
- C. Prone.**
- D. Dorsal.

The concept here is using terminology that precisely describes how a person is lying. Lying face down is described as prone. Prone specifically means the body is oriented with the front downward and the back upward, i.e., face toward the ground. This is distinct from supine, which means lying on the back with the face up. Recumbent is a general term for lying down but doesn't specify orientation, and dorsal refers to the back surface or to back-lying variants in some contexts, not simply "face down." So the correct way to document the position is prone.

9. Which of the following best describes vector-borne transmission?

- A. Direct contact.
- B. Animals or insects.**
- C. Airborne.
- D. Waterborne.

Vector-borne transmission means illness is spread through a living organism that carries a pathogen from one host to another. These vectors are usually animals or insects, such as mosquitoes, ticks, or fleas, which transfer the pathogen during contact with a new host (often by biting). This is different from direct contact (spread by touch), airborne (pathogen in the air as droplets), or waterborne (contaminated water as the vehicle). Examples include malaria, spread by mosquitoes, and Lyme disease, spread by ticks.

10. Which of the following statements about grieving stages is correct?

- A. Bargaining is the most unpleasant stage of the grieving process.**
- B. It is rare that people will jump back and forth between stages.**
- C. The stages of the grieving process may occur simultaneously.**
- D. The grieving process typically begins with severe depression.**

Grieving stages aren't a strict step-by-step path. They can overlap and interact, with a person feeling multiple emotions at once or moving back and forth between them as they adjust to loss. That variability is why the statement that stages may occur simultaneously is the most accurate. Bargaining being the most unpleasant isn't a universal rule—intensity and experience vary from person to person. People often drift between stages rather than follow a linear order, so the idea of a single, unchanging sequence doesn't fit real-life grieving. And beginning with severe depression isn't universal either; early reactions are frequently disbelief or denial, with depressive symptoms potentially developing later.

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://jblmodule1.examzify.com>

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

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