

JONES & BARTLETT LEARNING (JBL) MODULE 1 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. It is essential that you _____ your equipment to prevent the spread of disease.**
 - A. Properly store
 - B. Decontaminate
 - C. Incinerate
 - D. Throw out
- 2. A large accumulation of blood in the pericardial sac would cause which type of shock?**
 - A. Cardiogenic
 - B. Hypovolemic
 - C. Obstructive
 - D. Neurogenic
- 3. What is the primary benefit of a bariatric stretcher with a wider surface area when moving a very heavy patient?**
 - A. Increased patient comfort and dignity.
 - B. Increased lifting capacity and patient weight load.
 - C. Better stability when moving the patient on uneven ground.
 - D. Increased stability and leverage when lifting with more than two providers.
- 4. Recumbent describes a patient who is**
 - A. Standing.
 - B. Sitting.
 - C. Lying down.
 - D. Running.
- 5. In transporting a patient weighing well over the standard capacity, which outcome is most tied to the wider stretcher surface?**
 - A. Increased patient comfort and dignity.
 - B. Better stability when moving the patient on uneven ground.
 - C. Increased stability and leverage when lifting with more than two providers.
 - D. Increased lifting capacity and patient weight load.

- 6. What statement best describes the importance of a complete patient care report for legal defensibility?**
- A. A complete patient care report helps prove actions were performed; incomplete reports hinder legal defense.
 - B. It is optional and rarely used in court.
 - C. It is separate from patient care and not used in legal cases.
 - D. It is only needed for billing purposes.
- 7. Which EMS course requires about 150 hours of training?**
- A. EMR
 - B. AEMT
 - C. EMT
 - D. Paramedic
- 8. What is the purpose of manual in-line stabilization of the head during movement of a patient with a potential spinal injury?**
- A. to check for facial injuries
 - B. to improve airway clearance
 - C. to secure the airway immediately
 - D. to prevent movement of the head relative to the spine
- 9. In medical terminology, the prefix 'Chondro-' means which of the following?**
- A. Tendon.
 - B. Rib.
 - C. Joint.
 - D. Cartilage.
- 10. A 67-year-old patient with a history of AAA is admitted for abdominal pain. The abbreviation in the record most likely stands for which condition?**
- A. Abdominal aortic aneurysm
 - B. Against ambulance advice
 - C. Acute abdominal aneurysm
 - D. Acute abdominal assessment

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. It is essential that you _____ your equipment to prevent the spread of disease.

- A. Properly store
- B. Decontaminate**
- C. Incinerate
- D. Throw out

Preventing the spread of disease relies on removing or neutralizing infectious agents on equipment before it's used again. Decontaminating means cleaning away dirt and applying appropriate disinfection or sterilization to reduce pathogens to safe levels, which directly lowers the risk of cross-contamination. Simply storing equipment, while helpful for organization and preservation, does not eliminate pathogens. Incinerating is not a routine solution for general equipment and isn't appropriate for items meant to be reused. Throwing out equipment is wasteful and not necessary when decontamination can make it safe for continued use.

2. A large accumulation of blood in the pericardial sac would cause which type of shock?

- A. Cardiogenic
- B. Hypovolemic
- C. Obstructive**
- D. Neurogenic

Obstructive shock occurs when something physically blocks or restricts the heart's ability to circulate blood. A large amount of blood in the pericardial sac (cardiac tamponade) externally compresses the heart, preventing it from filling properly during diastole. With the ventricles unable to fill, preload and ultimately stroke volume fall, so cardiac output drops and tissues don't get enough blood. That blockage at the level of filling defines this as obstructive shock, even though the heart muscle itself may be fine. This differs from other types: cardiogenic shock comes from the heart failing to pump effectively, hypovolemic shock from too little circulating blood volume, and neurogenic shock from widespread vasodilation due to loss of sympathetic tone.

3. What is the primary benefit of a bariatric stretcher with a wider surface area when moving a very heavy patient?

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

The key idea is that a wider surface area mainly improves how the patient experiences the move. When the stretcher is broader, the patient's weight is spread over more contact points, which lessens pressure points and squeezing. That makes the transfer more comfortable and dignified for someone who is very heavy, because they're less likely to feel cramped or subjected to concentrated pressure. A wider surface doesn't inherently increase the stretcher's lifting capacity or the team's mechanical leverage—that depends more on the frame, hardware, and how many people are providing lift. It can offer some stability advantages, but that's secondary to the patient's comfort and dignity during the move. Similarly, stability on uneven ground is influenced by wheels and terrain handling, not just surface width, and using more providers for leverage isn't a direct result of a wider surface.

4. Recumbent describes a patient who is

- A. Standing.
- B. Sitting.
- C. Lying down.
- D. Running.

Recumbent describes a patient who is lying down. This means the body is in a horizontal position, typically resting in bed, unlike upright positions like standing or sitting. It indicates the patient is not moving and not bearing weight. In medical notes, recumbent often signals a supine (on the back) or prone (on the stomach) position, both of which are lying down.

5. In transporting a patient weighing well over the standard capacity, which outcome is most tied to the wider stretcher surface?

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

A wider stretcher surface mainly affects how the patient feels during transport because it increases the area over which the person's weight is distributed. This reduces pressure points and friction, letting the patient be positioned more comfortably and with greater personal space, which directly supports dignity during transport. Stability on uneven ground, lifting leverage with multiple providers, and overall lifting capacity are more about the stretcher's base, wheels, frame design, and handling technique rather than just the surface width. So while a wider surface can help with comfort, it doesn't mainly drive those other outcomes.

6. What statement best describes the importance of a complete patient care report for legal defensibility?

- A. A complete patient care report helps prove actions were performed; incomplete reports hinder legal defense.
- B. It is optional and rarely used in court.
- C. It is separate from patient care and not used in legal cases.
- D. It is only needed for billing purposes.

The main idea is that thorough, accurate patient care documentation creates a legally defensible record. When a report clearly shows what was observed, what actions were taken, and when they happened, it provides a concrete timeline and objective facts that support the care provided. This makes it possible to prove that actions were performed and decisions were made appropriately, which strengthens your defense if the care is ever questioned in court or during an investigation. A complete report typically includes specifics like times, patient condition, vital signs, interventions performed, medications given (including dosage and route), the patient's or family's responses, refusals or consent, and the final disposition. Such detail helps establish accountability and continuity of care, showing exactly how the situation evolved and why certain steps were taken. Choices suggesting documentation is optional, separate from care, or only for billing aren't accurate. Documentation is integral to patient care and to legal accountability; incomplete or missing notes create ambiguity and can be treated as if steps were not taken, which harms defensibility in legal contexts.

7. 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.

8. What is the purpose of manual in-line stabilization of the head during movement of a patient with a potential spinal injury?

- A. to check for facial injuries
- B. to improve airway clearance
- C. to secure the airway immediately
- D. to prevent movement of the head relative to the spine**

During movement of someone with a potential spinal injury, the goal of manual in-line stabilization is to keep the head from moving relative to the spine. Any shift of the head can cause unwanted motion of the cervical vertebrae, potentially worsening a spinal injury or causing damage to the spinal cord. By keeping the head aligned with the spine and stabilizing it from the sides, you minimize flexion, extension, and rotation during transfer or while you perform assessments or airway maneuvers. The other tasks—checking facial injuries or securing or clearing the airway—are important, but they are not the purpose of this stabilization technique; protecting the spine from motion comes first while you manage the patient.

9. In medical terminology, the prefix 'Chondro-' means which of the following?

- A. Tendon.
- B. Rib.
- C. Joint.
- D. Cartilage.**

The main idea is that the prefix chondro- designates cartilage. In medical terms, chondro- attaches to roots to describe cartilage-related structures or tissues. For example, chondrocyte is a cell found in cartilage, chondromalacia refers to cartilage softening, and chondrosarcoma is a tumor that produces cartilage. Other prefixes point to different tissues: tendon is indicated by teno- or tend-, as in tenosynovitis; rib is indicated by cost- or costo-, as in costochondral; and joint is indicated by arthro- as in arthritis. So, when the prefix is chondro-, it means cartilage.

10. A 67-year-old patient with a history of AAA is admitted for abdominal pain. The abbreviation in the record most likely stands for which condition?

- A. Abdominal aortic aneurysm**
- B. Against ambulance advice
- C. Acute abdominal aneurysm
- D. Acute abdominal assessment

The key idea here is recognizing what the abbreviation AAA most commonly means in a medical record, especially when there's a known history. AAA stands for abdominal aortic aneurysm — a dilation of the abdominal portion of the aorta. In a patient with abdominal pain and a history of AAA, the record would naturally reflect the known condition, since clinicians track this chronic issue and its potential acute implications (like worsening pain or risk of rupture). The other options aren't standard meanings of AAA. "Against ambulance advice" isn't a typical medical term (that would be AMA for Against Medical Advice), and the phrases "acute abdominal aneurysm" or "acute abdominal assessment" aren't the usual diagnoses or shorthand used in charts. So the most plausible interpretation given the history is abdominal aortic aneurysm.

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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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