

# Medical Assistant Law And Ethics 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

- 1. What should a Medical Assistant do if they are asked to perform a procedure outside their scope of practice?**
  - A. Proceed with the procedure under supervision**
  - B. Politely decline and inform the supervising healthcare provider about the situation**
  - C. Ask a colleague for help**
  - D. Perform the task to avoid conflict**
- 2. What is the term for a program of measures taken by healthcare providers to uphold the quality of patient care?**
  - A. Quality Assurance**
  - B. Quality Improvement**
  - C. Patient Safety Program**
  - D. Healthcare Reform**
- 3. Which ethical principle involves maintaining trust in the patient-provider relationship?**
  - A. Accountability**
  - B. Fidelity**
  - C. Autonomy**
  - D. Justice**
- 4. Which act prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in various aspects of life including employment?**
  - A. Age Discrimination in Employment Act**
  - B. Americans with Disabilities Act**
  - C. Equal Employment Opportunity Act**
  - D. Workers' Compensation Act**
- 5. What does the term "veracity" mean in a medical context?**
  - A. Confidentiality**
  - B. Truth**
  - C. Ethics**
  - D. Integrity**

- 6. Which law prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin?**
- A. American with Disabilities Act**
  - B. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**
  - C. Fair Labor Standards Act**
  - D. Age Discrimination in Employment Act**
- 7. What should a Medical Assistant do if they suspect a patient may be experiencing abuse?**
- A. Confront the suspected abuser directly**
  - B. Ignore the signs unless the patient speaks up**
  - C. Report their suspicions to the appropriate authorities**
  - D. Discuss the situation with coworkers privately**
- 8. What is the legal term for a person who is not of sound mind?**
- A. Incapacitated**
  - B. Non compos mentis**
  - C. Competent**
  - D. Legally Unfit**
- 9. Which act prohibits job discrimination for individuals aged 40 years or older?**
- A. Fair Labor Standards Act**
  - B. Age Discrimination in Employment Act**
  - C. Americans with Disabilities Act**
  - D. Civil Rights Act**
- 10. What is the term for the ordinary skill and care that medical practitioners use when caring for patients?**
- A. Standard of care**
  - B. Quality of service**
  - C. Patient care standards**
  - D. Medical ethics**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What should a Medical Assistant do if they are asked to perform a procedure outside their scope of practice?**

**A. Proceed with the procedure under supervision**

**B. Politely decline and inform the supervising healthcare provider about the situation**

**C. Ask a colleague for help**

**D. Perform the task to avoid conflict**

A Medical Assistant must prioritize patient safety, legal compliance, and ethical standards in their practice. If a Medical Assistant is asked to perform a procedure outside their scope of practice, the appropriate course of action is to politely decline and inform the supervising healthcare provider about the situation. This response ensures that the Medical Assistant is not risking patient safety by performing a task for which they are not trained or legally allowed to do. It also shows professionalism and respect for the established protocols that are in place to protect both the patient and the healthcare team. Choosing to decline allows for open communication with the supervising provider, who can then assign someone qualified to perform the task. This fosters a safe and compliant working environment. Additionally, this action reflects an understanding of one's professional boundaries, which is crucial in maintaining trust and accountability in healthcare settings. The other options suggest actions that either risk patient safety, conflict with ethical practices, or compromise legal responsibilities by proceeding with tasks that exceed the Medical Assistant's training and scope. Seeking help from a colleague or performing the task to avoid conflict could lead to negative consequences both for the patient and the Medical Assistant's career.

**2. What is the term for a program of measures taken by healthcare providers to uphold the quality of patient care?**

**A. Quality Assurance**

**B. Quality Improvement**

**C. Patient Safety Program**

**D. Healthcare Reform**

The chosen term, "Quality Improvement," accurately refers to a systematic approach that healthcare providers implement to enhance the quality of patient care. This program focuses on identifying areas of care that need enhancement and developing strategies to make those improvements. Quality Improvement initiatives often involve collecting and analyzing data related to patient outcomes and operational processes to inform decisions and create effective changes. This process may include training staff, refining procedures, and ensuring that the care meets established standards. Though "Quality Assurance" is related and often used interchangeably, it usually emphasizes maintaining quality standards rather than actively seeking improvement. "Patient Safety Program" specifically targets minimizing risks and preventing harm within healthcare settings, which is a part of overall quality care but is narrower in focus. "Healthcare Reform" generally refers to broader changes in healthcare policies or systems rather than specific measures taken by providers to constantly improve care quality. Thus, "Quality Improvement" best encapsulates the program of measures aimed at consistently enhancing patient care.

**3. Which ethical principle involves maintaining trust in the patient-provider relationship?**

- A. Accountability**
- B. Fidelity**
- C. Autonomy**
- D. Justice**

The principle of fidelity is pivotal in maintaining trust within the patient-provider relationship. Fidelity refers to the obligation of healthcare professionals to be faithful to their commitments and promises made to patients. This means that medical assistants and other healthcare providers must keep their word, ensure that they provide accurate and reliable information, and uphold confidentiality. By honoring their commitments, healthcare professionals cultivate a sense of trust, encouraging patients to be open and honest about their health concerns, which is essential for effective care. In contrast, while accountability involves taking responsibility for one's actions, it does not specifically address the trust aspect of the patient-provider relationship. Autonomy emphasizes the right of patients to make informed decisions about their own care, which is critical but somewhat separate from the trust factor. Justice pertains to fairness and equality in healthcare, ensuring that all patients receive appropriate resources and care, but it does not directly connect to the relational trust established through fidelity. Therefore, fidelity best encapsulates the ethical principle that fosters trust in the dynamics of the healthcare setting.

**4. Which act prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in various aspects of life including employment?**

- A. Age Discrimination in Employment Act**
- B. Americans with Disabilities Act**
- C. Equal Employment Opportunity Act**
- D. Workers' Compensation Act**

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is the correct answer because it was specifically enacted to prevent discrimination against individuals with disabilities in multiple areas, including employment, public accommodations, transportation, and more. Under this law, employers are required to provide reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities, ensuring they have equal opportunities in the workplace. This act seeks to promote inclusivity and protect the rights of people with disabilities, allowing them to participate fully in society. Other acts mentioned serve different purposes. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act focuses on protecting employees and job applicants aged 40 and older from age discrimination. The Equal Employment Opportunity Act primarily established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and enforces federal laws prohibiting employment discrimination, but it does not solely target disabilities. The Workers' Compensation Act pertains to benefits for employees who are injured on the job rather than addressing discrimination based on disability.

**5. What does the term "veracity" mean in a medical context?**

**A. Confidentiality**

**B. Truth**

**C. Ethics**

**D. Integrity**

In a medical context, "veracity" refers to the principle of truth-telling. This concept is essential in healthcare, as it establishes the foundation for trust between patients and healthcare providers. When medical professionals practice veracity, they ensure that they provide accurate and complete information to their patients, which helps patients make informed decisions about their care. This honesty is crucial not only for effective communication but also for maintaining ethical standards within the healthcare environment. In contrast, confidentiality primarily deals with the privacy of patient information, ethics encompasses the broader moral principles guiding medical practice, and integrity often refers to the adherence to moral and ethical principles in one's professional conduct. Each of these concepts is important in healthcare, but veracity specifically highlights the importance of truthfulness in patient-provider interactions.

**6. Which law prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin?**

**A. American with Disabilities Act**

**B. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**

**C. Fair Labor Standards Act**

**D. Age Discrimination in Employment Act**

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the law that prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. This landmark piece of legislation was enacted to promote equality in the workplace and ensure that individuals are not treated unfairly due to these characteristics. Title VII applies to employers with 15 or more employees and covers a wide range of employment practices, including hiring, firing, promotions, and compensation. Violations of Title VII can lead to serious legal consequences for employers, including lawsuits and damages. The other options pertain to different areas of employment law. The Americans with Disabilities Act focuses on preventing discrimination against individuals with disabilities. The Fair Labor Standards Act governs minimum wage and overtime pay regulations, while the Age Discrimination in Employment Act specifically protects employees aged 40 and older from age-based discrimination. Thus, the focus of Title VII is distinct and crucial for establishing a foundation for workplace equality.

**7. What should a Medical Assistant do if they suspect a patient may be experiencing abuse?**

- A. Confront the suspected abuser directly**
- B. Ignore the signs unless the patient speaks up**
- C. Report their suspicions to the appropriate authorities**
- D. Discuss the situation with coworkers privately**

When a Medical Assistant suspects that a patient may be experiencing abuse, the most appropriate action is to report their suspicions to the appropriate authorities. This step is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, medical assistants have a responsibility to ensure the safety and well-being of their patients. Reporting suspected abuse allows trained professionals and law enforcement to investigate the situation further and provide the necessary support and protection to the patient. Additionally, there are often legal obligations for medical assistants when it comes to reporting suspected abuse. Many jurisdictions have mandated reporting laws that require certain professionals to report any signs of abuse to protect vulnerable individuals, including children and the elderly. Failing to report can have serious consequences for both the patient and the medical assistant. The other options suggest actions that might not only be unhelpful but could also put the patient at greater risk. Confronting a suspected abuser directly can escalate the situation and potentially endanger the patient further. Ignoring the signs undermines the seriousness of the situation and does not provide the patient with the help they may need. Discussing the situation with coworkers privately does not constitute a formal report and may breach patient confidentiality, furthermore it does not activate any protective interventions that might be necessary. Therefore, reporting suspicions to the appropriate authorities aligns

**8. What is the legal term for a person who is not of sound mind?**

- A. Incapacitated**
- B. Non compos mentis**
- C. Competent**
- D. Legally Unfit**

The term "non compos mentis" is a Latin phrase that translates to "not of sound mind." It refers specifically to individuals who are unable to make decisions or understand the consequences of their actions due to mental incapacity. In legal contexts, this designation is often used to address situations where a person's mental state affects their ability to participate in legal proceedings, enter into contracts, or manage their personal affairs. This designation is important in various legal scenarios, such as determining an individual's competency to stand trial or the validity of contracts they may have entered into while in a compromised mental state. Understanding this term is crucial for medical assistants and professionals in the healthcare field, as it relates to patient rights and the ethical treatment of individuals with mental health issues. While incapacitated and legally unfit may seem related, they do not specifically denote the lack of mental soundness in the same precise manner as "non compos mentis." "Competent," on the other hand, signifies the opposite condition, where an individual has the mental capacity to make informed decisions. Each of these terms plays a role in the legal considerations surrounding mental health, but "non compos mentis" directly addresses the question posed regarding an individual who is not of sound mind.

**9. Which act prohibits job discrimination for individuals aged 40 years or older?**

**A. Fair Labor Standards Act**

**B. Age Discrimination in Employment Act**

**C. Americans with Disabilities Act**

**D. Civil Rights Act**

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) specifically protects individuals who are 40 years of age and older from employment discrimination based on their age. The purpose of this act is to ensure that older employees have the same employment opportunities as younger employees, preventing discrimination in hiring, promotions, layoffs, and other employment practices. This protection is crucial in promoting a diverse and inclusive workplace that values the experience and capabilities of older workers. In contrast, the Fair Labor Standards Act primarily addresses wage and hour issues, including minimum wage and overtime pay, but does not focus on age-related discrimination. The Americans with Disabilities Act is aimed at preventing discrimination against individuals with disabilities, so it does not pertain to age. The Civil Rights Act deals with discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin and does not include age as a protected characteristic. Thus, the ADEA is distinctly designed to combat age discrimination in the workforce.

**10. What is the term for the ordinary skill and care that medical practitioners use when caring for patients?**

**A. Standard of care**

**B. Quality of service**

**C. Patient care standards**

**D. Medical ethics**

The term "standard of care" refers to the ordinary skill and care that medical practitioners are expected to provide when treating patients. This concept is crucial in the medical field, as it sets a benchmark for how healthcare professionals should conduct themselves in a clinical setting. It encompasses the practices and procedures that are typically accepted and followed by medical professionals in similar situations. The standard of care is determined by what a competent healthcare provider would do in the same circumstances and can vary based on factors such as the medical condition being treated, the setting in which care is provided, and the specific characteristics of the patient. It is often used in legal contexts to assess whether a provider acted appropriately in a given situation, especially in cases of malpractice. The other terms, such as quality of service, patient care standards, and medical ethics, relate to important aspects of healthcare but do not specifically define the ordinary skill and care expected from medical practitioners when treating patients. Quality of service could refer more broadly to the overall experience of care, patient care standards may imply guideline commitments beyond just clinical skills, and medical ethics relates to moral principles governing the practice of medicine rather than the specific skills and judgments made in patient care. Thus, "standard of care" is the most accurate representation of the ordinary



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://medassistantlawethics.examzify.com>**

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