

New Jersey Jurisprudence Assessment Module (JAM) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What information must be included in the patient record prepared by a physical therapist?**
 - A. Only the patient's initial evaluations**
 - B. The patient's full personal identifying information, treatment plans, and therapist signature**
 - C. No personal information at all**
 - D. Physical therapy procedures only**
- 2. What will happen if false information is submitted during the license renewal process?**
 - A. Immediate renewal of the license**
 - B. A mandatory meeting with the Board**
 - C. Potential disciplinary action**
 - D. Increased fees for renewal**
- 3. To be eligible for PTA licensure, what type of degree is required?**
 - A. Doctorate degree**
 - B. Master's degree**
 - C. Associate in Arts degree**
 - D. High school diploma**
- 4. What is meant by the term "licensee" in this context?**
 - A. Anyone with a legal duty to cooperate**
 - B. A person holding a professional license, permit, or certificate**
 - C. Any individual practicing a profession regardless of licensing**
 - D. Only members of the medical profession**
- 5. What are the consequences for engaging in unauthorized practice under the law?**
 - A. Imprisonment for any violator**
 - B. Immediate cease and desist orders and potential penalties**
 - C. Mandatory community service**
 - D. Fines without legal proceedings**

- 6. What action can be taken if an applicant fails their first examination?**
- A. They must wait three years before retrying**
 - B. They can retake the exam within two years**
 - C. They are banned from retaking the exam**
 - D. They can only appeal the result**
- 7. If an advertisement offers free services, what must also be disclosed?**
- A. The qualifications of the service provider**
 - B. The specific charges for associated or anticipated services not included in the offer**
 - C. The reviews from past patients**
 - D. The business's operating hours**
- 8. How are criminal convictions relevant to professional licensing in New Jersey?**
- A. They have no effect on licensing**
 - B. Certain convictions may lead to license denial or disciplinary action**
 - C. Only felonies impact licensing**
 - D. All convictions are recorded but not considered**
- 9. What established requirement must physical therapists meet for continuing education?**
- A. Complete a mandatory online course every year**
 - B. Participate in shadowing a licensed professional**
 - C. Acquire a specific number of continuing education credits**
 - D. Write a thesis on a relevant topic**
- 10. What is required from applicants who graduated from foreign physical therapy schools?**
- A. Proof of citizenship**
 - B. Evidence of similar education and experience**
 - C. Completion of an additional six months of training**
 - D. A referral from a US-based therapist**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What information must be included in the patient record prepared by a physical therapist?

A. Only the patient's initial evaluations

B. The patient's full personal identifying information, treatment plans, and therapist signature

C. No personal information at all

D. Physical therapy procedures only

The selection is correct because a complete patient record prepared by a physical therapist must encompass comprehensive details that are essential for effective treatment and legal documentation. This includes the patient's full personal identifying information, which is crucial for establishing identity and ensuring the safety and continuity of care. The treatment plans are vital, as they outline the therapist's intended approach and goals for the patient's rehabilitation, thereby facilitating communication among healthcare providers and tracking progress over time. Additionally, the therapist's signature is important for authentication, ensuring accountability for the documentation and the care provided. This comprehensive approach not only aligns with professional standards and regulatory requirements but also supports high-quality patient care. The other options lack crucial components necessary for a complete patient record, leading to potential gaps in information that could affect patient safety and care continuity.

2. What will happen if false information is submitted during the license renewal process?

A. Immediate renewal of the license

B. A mandatory meeting with the Board

C. Potential disciplinary action

D. Increased fees for renewal

Submitting false information during the license renewal process can result in potential disciplinary action. This is because integrity and honesty are critical expectations in the professional licensing process. State boards oversee licensing and require that all information provided by applicants is accurate. If it's found that an applicant has submitted false information, this can be seen as an attempt to deceive the licensing authority, which may lead to a range of consequences, such as suspension or revocation of the license, fines, or even legal repercussions. The focus on discipline underscores the importance of maintaining trust in the profession and ensuring that all licensed individuals meet the necessary ethical and professional standards. Therefore, the correct outcome of submitting false information is that it can trigger disciplinary measures aimed at upholding the integrity of the licensing process.

3. To be eligible for PTA licensure, what type of degree is required?

- A. Doctorate degree**
- B. Master's degree**
- C. Associate in Arts degree**
- D. High school diploma**

For eligibility for Physical Therapist Assistant (PTA) licensure, the required educational credential is an Associate in Arts degree, specifically from an accredited PTA program. This degree provides the foundational knowledge and clinical skills necessary to perform effectively in the role of a physical therapist assistant. It typically includes coursework in anatomy, physiology, kinesiology, and therapeutic modalities, alongside hands-on clinical training. A Doctorate degree is not applicable as it pertains to the education required for physical therapists, not assistants. Similarly, a Master's degree exceeds the educational requirement for PTA licensure. Lastly, a high school diploma alone does not meet the necessary education level; completion of an accredited associate degree is essential to qualify for licensure. Understanding the requirement for an Associate in Arts degree clarifies the pathway needed to become a licensed PTA, ensuring that candidates have the appropriate training to support physical therapists in clinical settings.

4. What is meant by the term "licensee" in this context?

- A. Anyone with a legal duty to cooperate**
- B. A person holding a professional license, permit, or certificate**
- C. Any individual practicing a profession regardless of licensing**
- D. Only members of the medical profession**

The term "licensee" typically refers to a person who holds a professional license, permit, or certificate, indicating that they have met specific educational, training, and examination requirements set by a regulatory authority to practice a particular profession. This definition encompasses a wide range of professions, including but not limited to medical, legal, and engineering fields. The significance of being a licensee lies in the legal and ethical standards that come with licensure. It acknowledges that the individual is qualified to provide specific services to the public, thereby establishing a level of trust and accountability. In many professions, practicing without a license can lead to legal penalties and professional consequences, emphasizing the importance of licensure in ensuring public safety and professionalism in services rendered. In contrast, the other options do not capture the essence of what constitutes a licensee within this context. While those with a legal duty to cooperate or any individual practicing a profession might sound relevant, they do not directly imply the formal recognition and qualifications associated with being a licensed professional. Similarly, limiting the definition strictly to members of the medical profession unduly narrows the term, which applies more broadly across various fields.

5. What are the consequences for engaging in unauthorized practice under the law?

- A. Imprisonment for any violator**
- B. Immediate cease and desist orders and potential penalties**
- C. Mandatory community service**
- D. Fines without legal proceedings**

Engaging in unauthorized practice of law can result in immediate cease and desist orders as well as potential penalties imposed by regulatory bodies or courts. This consequence highlights the seriousness of unauthorized practice, as it serves to protect the public from individuals who may not have the requisite legal training or qualifications to provide legal advice or representation. The authority to issue cease and desist orders allows for an immediate response to prevent further unauthorized practice, ensuring that the integrity of the legal profession is maintained and that clients are not misled by individuals who do not possess the appropriate credentials. Additionally, if the unauthorized practitioner continues their activities, they may face fines or other disciplinary actions, further emphasizing the gravity of such violations. This response mechanism is crucial for upholding legal standards and protecting clients' interests.

6. What action can be taken if an applicant fails their first examination?

- A. They must wait three years before retrying**
- B. They can retake the exam within two years**
- C. They are banned from retaking the exam**
- D. They can only appeal the result**

When an applicant fails their first examination, they have the opportunity to retake the exam within two years. This policy supports the idea that individuals are allowed a reasonable chance to demonstrate their competence without imposing an excessive waiting period. It reflects an understanding that many candidates may need time to review the material, improve their skills, or address areas of weakness before attempting the exam again. In contrast, the other options present more restrictive measures that do not align with the policies typically governing examination retakes. For example, a three-year waiting period would be excessive and discourage individuals from continuing their professional development. Being banned from retaking the exam or being limited only to appealing the result would undermine the principles of accessibility and fairness that guide licensing and examination processes. Therefore, the provision to retake the exam within a two-year timeframe is the most supportive and reasonable approach for candidates who need a second attempt.

7. If an advertisement offers free services, what must also be disclosed?

- A. The qualifications of the service provider**
- B. The specific charges for associated or anticipated services not included in the offer**
- C. The reviews from past patients**
- D. The business's operating hours**

When an advertisement promotes free services, it is essential to disclose any specific charges for associated or anticipated services that are not included in the offer. This requirement is rooted in the principle of transparency and consumer protection. The intention is to ensure that consumers are not misled by the advertisement into thinking that the free service encompasses all potential costs involved. By clearly outlining any additional fees, consumers can make informed decisions about whether to take advantage of the offer, understanding the full scope of what they may be charged. The focus on transparency helps to foster trust between consumers and service providers, minimizing the potential for unexpected financial burdens after initial free services have been rendered. Disclosing this information aligns with ethical advertising practices and regulatory requirements, ensuring that potential clients know the financial implications of the services they are considering. While the qualifications of the service provider, reviews from past patients, and the business's operating hours may be relevant information for consumers, they do not directly address the implications of the free offer and its associated costs, making them less pertinent in this specific context.

8. How are criminal convictions relevant to professional licensing in New Jersey?

- A. They have no effect on licensing**
- B. Certain convictions may lead to license denial or disciplinary action**
- C. Only felonies impact licensing**
- D. All convictions are recorded but not considered**

In New Jersey, criminal convictions can significantly impact professional licensing, and certain convictions indeed may lead to denial of a license application or disciplinary action against a licensed professional. This is particularly true in fields where trust and ethical standards are paramount, such as healthcare, education, and law enforcement. When evaluating an applicant's moral character and fitness for a profession, the licensing authority assesses the nature of the conviction, the time elapsed since the offense, and any evidence of rehabilitation. For instance, a conviction involving moral turpitude, theft, or violence can raise red flags for licensing boards, potentially resulting in denial of an application or action against an already licensed individual. In contrast, the other choices do not reflect the actual legal framework regarding professional licensing in New Jersey. The assertion that criminal convictions have no effect on licensing is inaccurate, as is the claim that only felonies are relevant; misdemeanors can also be considered in the licensing process. Similarly, the idea that all convictions are recorded but not considered fails to recognize the importance of a conviction's relevance and the board's discretion in evaluating applicants' fitness for practice.

9. What established requirement must physical therapists meet for continuing education?

- A. Complete a mandatory online course every year**
- B. Participate in shadowing a licensed professional**
- C. Acquire a specific number of continuing education credits**
- D. Write a thesis on a relevant topic**

Physical therapists in New Jersey are required to obtain a specific number of continuing education credits to maintain their licensure. This requirement is in place to ensure that practitioners stay current with developments in the field, including new treatment techniques, regulatory changes, and evolving best practices. Continuing education credits can be earned through various formats, such as workshops, seminars, or online courses, and they help to enhance the skills and knowledge of physical therapists. The focus on acquiring continuing education credits emphasizes the importance of lifelong learning in healthcare professions, aligning with standards set by regulatory bodies to ensure the competency and safety of practitioners. This framework supports the overall goal of providing high-quality care to patients while ensuring that licensed professionals remain informed and adept in their practice.

10. What is required from applicants who graduated from foreign physical therapy schools?

- A. Proof of citizenship**
- B. Evidence of similar education and experience**
- C. Completion of an additional six months of training**
- D. A referral from a US-based therapist**

The requirement for applicants who graduated from foreign physical therapy schools to provide evidence of similar education and experience is essential for several reasons. The primary focus is to ensure that these graduates possess an education that is equivalent to that of a graduate from an accredited domestic physical therapy program. Physical therapy is a regulated profession in the United States, and each state, including New Jersey, has specific standards of practice that must be met to ensure public safety and effective patient care. By requiring applicants to demonstrate that their education and experience align with U.S. standards, it helps the licensing board assess their preparedness to meet the challenges of practicing in the United States. This process often involves a credential evaluation that substantiates the foreign degree's comparability to accredited programs in the U.S. Additionally, it may include the applicant's practical experiences in the field, which should closely align with the clinical competencies required of licensed physical therapists in New Jersey. Other choices, while they may seem relevant, do not appropriately reflect the necessary focus on educational equivalency for foreign-trained candidates. For instance, proof of citizenship is not universally required for licensure in physical therapy, as many states allow foreign nationals to apply given they meet other criteria. The completion of additional training or obtaining referrals is not a standardized requirement.