

NHSA MODULE 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Where should the vehicle registration sticker be displayed?**
 - A. On the rear license plate
 - B. On the windshield
 - C. On the driver's door
 - D. In the glove box
- 2. What is the importance of documentation accuracy in healthcare records?**
 - A. It ensures continuity of care, legal protection, supports reimbursement, and quality measurement.
 - B. It's optional.
 - C. It only affects billing.
 - D. It primarily prevents data loss.
- 3. What is the role of a privacy impact assessment?**
 - A. Rules about how long to keep records
 - B. Procedures for creating new medical devices
 - C. Define technical specifications for a system
 - D. Evaluate how a project or system change affects privacy and determine necessary safeguards
- 4. If your car does not pass a safety inspection, how long do you have to fix it?**
 - A. 7 days
 - B. 30 days
 - C. 60 days
 - D. 90 days
- 5. The minimum tread depth is 2/32 inch.**
 - A. 1/32 inch
 - B. 3/32 inch
 - C. 4/32 inch
 - D. 2/32 inch

- 6. Which action best aligns with maximizing driving safety and learning?**
- A. Ignore Guidelines And Drive Freely
 - B. Rely On Others Instructions
 - C. Only Practice During Emergencies
 - D. Get To Know The Standards And Guidelines
- 7. What is the difference between an incident report and a medical record entry?**
- A. An incident report documents adverse events or near misses for quality improvement and is typically separate from the medical record; medical records document patient care.
 - B. Both are the same and can be used interchangeably.
 - C. Incident reports become part of the medical record.
 - D. Medical records are only for billing and do not contain patient care.
- 8. In a data breach response, which action is typically required?**
- A. Notify affected parties and authorities
 - B. Ignore minor incidents
 - C. Remediate without reporting
 - D. Publicly disclose all details immediately
- 9. Quality assurance vs quality improvement: which statement is correct?**
- A. Quality assurance aims to change patient outcomes directly.
 - B. Quality assurance and quality improvement are the same.
 - C. Quality improvement focuses only on documentation.
 - D. Quality assurance ensures compliance with standards; quality improvement aims to improve processes and outcomes.
- 10. In a data breach response, what is the initial step?**
- A. Assess the impact
 - B. Notify affected parties and authorities
 - C. Contain the breach
 - D. Remediate controls

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where should the vehicle registration sticker be displayed?

A. On the rear license plate

B. On the windshield

C. On the driver's door

D. In the glove box

Registration stickers are placed where they can be seen easily to confirm the vehicle's current registration. The rear license plate is the designated spot because it stays with the plate and is visible from behind, which is how law enforcement and parking authorities typically check for valid registration. Putting the sticker on the windshield would obscure visibility and is not the standard placement, while the driver's door or glove box wouldn't be readily seen by those checking registration.

2. What is the importance of documentation accuracy in healthcare records?

A. It ensures continuity of care, legal protection, supports reimbursement, and quality measurement.

B. It's optional.

C. It only affects billing.

D. It primarily prevents data loss.

Accurate documentation in healthcare records is essential for safe, coordinated care because it provides a complete, reliable record of a patient's history, current status, treatment plan, medications, allergies, and test results. This allows different clinicians to understand what has happened and what's planned, ensuring seamless continuity of care across shifts and disciplines. It also serves as a legal record of what occurred, including who provided care, what decisions were made, and what consent was obtained, offering protection for both patients and providers. In addition, precise notes justify the services rendered for reimbursement, helping payers see why a procedure or treatment was billed. Finally, the data in records supports quality measurement and improvement, enabling monitoring of outcomes and safety. So, documenting accurately isn't optional or limited to billing or data preservation; it underpins patient safety, legal protection, financial accountability, and ongoing quality care.

3. What is the role of a privacy impact assessment?

A. Rules about how long to keep records

B. Procedures for creating new medical devices

C. Define technical specifications for a system

D. Evaluate how a project or system change affects privacy and determine necessary safeguards

A privacy impact assessment examines how a project or system change could affect individuals' privacy and what safeguards are needed to protect that privacy. It involves identifying the personal data involved, assessing risks to privacy (such as unauthorized access, inappropriate sharing, or data minimization issues), and recommending controls like access limitations, encryption, data minimization, retention rules, and governance measures. The goal is to build privacy protections into the design and deployment of the system. This approach specifically targets privacy implications and safeguards, rather than other areas: retention rules focus on how long data is kept, procedures for creating medical devices relate to product development and regulatory steps, and defining technical specifications concentrates on how the system will function rather than evaluating privacy impact.

4. If your car does not pass a safety inspection, how long do you have to fix it?

- A. 7 days
- B. 30 days**
- C. 60 days
- D. 90 days

When a safety inspection doesn't pass, you have a 30-day window to fix the listed issues and return for a re-inspection. This amount of time gives you a realistic period to schedule repairs, replace or repair faulty parts, and have the vehicle rechecked without immediately losing your ability to drive. During these 30 days you should complete the required work and then go back to the inspection station to verify it's all repaired. A re-inspection fee may apply, and rules can vary by location, so it's good to confirm with your local DMV or inspection office.

5. The minimum tread depth is 2/32 inch.

- A. 1/32 inch
- B. 3/32 inch
- C. 4/32 inch
- D. 2/32 inch**

Tread depth shows how much rubber is left on a tire and the legal minimum is two thirty-seconds of an inch. This means a tire must have at least 2/32 inch of tread to be legal; anything shallower is not allowed. Deeper tread, like 3/32 or 4/32, still meets the minimum and is safer, but it describes a depth greater than the minimum. A depth of 1/32 is below the limit and would not be legal or safe. To check, use a tread depth gauge or the penny test—if you can see the top of Lincoln's head, the depth is under 2/32 and the tire should be replaced.

6. Which action best aligns with maximizing driving safety and learning?

- A. Ignore Guidelines And Drive Freely
- B. Rely On Others Instructions
- C. Only Practice During Emergencies
- D. Get To Know The Standards And Guidelines**

Understanding and following standards and guidelines gives you a reliable framework for safe driving. When you know the established rules and best practices, you can make consistent, safe decisions in real-world situations. This knowledge informs how you manage speed, maintain following distances, use signals, stay in your lane, and respond to hazards, all of which lowers risk and supports ongoing learning as you gain experience. Ignoring guidelines leads to unpredictable, risky behavior. Relying on others' instructions can leave gaps in your knowledge and may not cover every situation you encounter. Practicing only during emergencies prevents you from building automatic, safety-minded habits that keep you safe in everyday driving. By actively learning the standards and guidelines, you build a solid foundation for safety and continuous improvement.

7. What is the difference between an incident report and a medical record entry?

- A. An incident report documents adverse events or near misses for quality improvement and is typically separate from the medical record; medical records document patient care.**
- B. Both are the same and can be used interchangeably.
- C. Incident reports become part of the medical record.
- D. Medical records are only for billing and do not contain patient care.

The main idea is that safety events reporting and the medical chart serve different purposes. An incident report is used to document adverse events or near misses with the goal of quality improvement and risk reduction. It is typically kept in a separate system and is not the official record of the patient's care. The medical record, on the other hand, is the formal documentation of the care a patient received—the assessments, diagnoses, plans, treatments, orders, results, and progress notes. It serves clinical and legal purposes and is the primary source for communicating about the patient's care and for billing. So, the best description is that incident reports capture safety events for organizational learning and stay separate from the patient's medical record, while medical records document actual patient care.

8. In a data breach response, which action is typically required?

- A. Notify affected parties and authorities**
- B. Ignore minor incidents
- C. Remediate without reporting
- D. Publicly disclose all details immediately

Notifying affected individuals and the appropriate authorities is typically required in a data breach response. This happens because breach notification laws exist to give people a chance to protect themselves and to let regulators oversee the incident, assess risk, and ensure accountability. Prompt notification helps individuals take protective steps (like monitoring accounts or changing credentials) and supports a proper response by authorities, which can also minimize further harm and potential penalties for the organization. Remediating without reporting can violate legal obligations and leave people vulnerable. Ignoring the incident, even if it seems minor, can still trigger duty to disclose and harm trust. Publicly disclosing all details immediately can expose sensitive information and interfere with containment, so many organizations share information through controlled, coordinated channels after initial assessment.

9. Quality assurance vs quality improvement: which statement is correct?

- A. Quality assurance aims to change patient outcomes directly.
- B. Quality assurance and quality improvement are the same.
- C. Quality improvement focuses only on documentation.
- D. Quality assurance ensures compliance with standards; quality improvement aims to improve processes and outcomes.**

Understanding the difference between quality assurance and quality improvement is about purpose and scope. Quality assurance focuses on meeting established standards and ensuring compliance through audits, checklists, and adherence to protocols. Its role is to create consistent, safe care by verifying that processes follow the approved criteria. Quality improvement uses data to analyze how care is delivered, tests changes in small cycles, and aims to enhance processes and patient outcomes. It's proactive and iterative, not just about documentation or checking boxes. The best statement reflects this split: quality assurance ensures compliance with standards, while quality improvement aims to improve processes and outcomes. Examples help: QA activities include credentialing, policy adherence checks, and chart audits to confirm standards are met. QI involves small tests of change, Plan-Do-Study-Act cycles, and root-cause analyses to drive better care results. So, QA is about meeting standards; QI is about improving how care is delivered to improve outcomes.

10. In a data breach response, what is the initial step?

- A. Assess the impact
- B. Notify affected parties and authorities
- C. Contain the breach**
- D. Remediate controls

The main idea being tested is that stopping the spread of a breach is the immediate priority. Containing the breach means quickly isolating affected systems, cutting off attacker access, and blocking further data exfiltration. This step is crucial because it limits damage, preserves evidence for later investigation, and prevents the attacker from gaining more footholds in the environment. Once containment is in place, you can accurately assess the impact—understanding exactly what data was exposed, which systems were affected, and how long the breach was ongoing. This information guides what needs to be notified and what remediation is required. Notification of affected parties and authorities, while essential, typically follows containment and initial assessment, so you're not providing false or incomplete information and you can meet any legal timing requirements with a clear, accurate scope. Remediation of controls comes after containment and eradication are underway, to restore security and prevent recurrence.

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://nhsamodule1.examzify.com>

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

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