

# NHSA Module 9 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

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- 1. A person on stimulants may act more which way?**
  - A. Calm**
  - B. Hostile**
  - C. Sleepy**
  - D. Reasonable**
  
- 2. Which BAC level is associated with a potential minor DUI under Zero Tolerance law?**
  - A. .08**
  - B. .04**
  - C. .02**
  - D. .01**
  
- 3. Refusing a breath test can lead to what outcome?**
  - A. Reduce charges**
  - B. No effect**
  - C. Add sentencing to your conviction**
  - D. Receive a fine only**
  
- 4. How many drinks can the average person have before reaching a BAC of .02?**
  - A. Not even 1.**
  - B. One drink**
  - C. Two drinks**
  - D. Three drinks**
  
- 5. Why can using amphetamines after drinking heavily reduce feelings of drunkenness?**
  - A. They mask the effects of alcohol, but the user is likely too drunk to drive.**
  - B. They completely eliminate alcohol from the bloodstream, making you sober.**
  - C. They only affect mood, not impairment.**
  - D. They have no interaction with alcohol.**

- 6. Which statement about Zero Tolerance laws is accurate?**
- A. They have helped reduce how many youths are drinking and driving**
  - B. They apply only to adults**
  - C. They have no impact**
  - D. They increased youth DUI rates**
- 7. What is the role of training needs analysis in NHSA Module 9?**
- A. To identify knowledge gaps and planning targeted education to improve safety and compliance.**
  - B. To align training with organizational budgets.**
  - C. To document training completion rates for compliance only.**
  - D. To evaluate vendor performance for training materials.**
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ can be a form of peer pressure.**
- A. Loud cheering**
  - B. Whispering**
  - C. Silence**
  - D. Procrastination**
- 9. Why are after-action reviews important after an incident?**
- A. To assign blame to responders.**
  - B. To publish incident details publicly.**
  - C. To capture lessons learned, evaluate response effectiveness, and update plans accordingly.**
  - D. To replace incident reporting with audit processes.**
- 10. In NHSA, which statement best defines infection prevention?**
- A. A set of rules for administrative process in infection control.**
  - B. Practices to prevent healthcare-associated infections, including sterile technique, environmental cleaning, and vaccination.**
  - C. A method for scheduling staff shifts.**
  - D. A process for auditing financial transactions.**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. A person on stimulants may act more which way?**

- A. Calm
- B. Hostile**
- C. Sleepy
- D. Reasonable

Stimulants raise arousal and nervous system activity, increasing dopamine and norepinephrine in the brain. This heightened arousal can make a person more reactive, irritable, and prone to hostility, especially with higher doses or poor sleep. So acting more hostile fits the typical effect pattern of stimulants. Calm or sleepy states aren't aligned with stimulants, which elevate energy and alertness, and while someone might appear more controlled in some situations, the strongest instinctive reaction to stimulants is increased agitation and potential hostility.

**2. Which BAC level is associated with a potential minor DUI under Zero Tolerance law?**

- A. .08
- B. .04
- C. .02**
- D. .01

Zero Tolerance for underage drivers means any detectable amount of alcohol in the bloodstream can lead to a DUI charge, because young drivers are considered more impaired at lower levels. In many states, the legal per se limit for people under 21 is about two hundredths of a percent BAC. That means once a minor's BAC reaches .02, they can be charged with a DUI even if impairment isn't obvious. This is why .02 is the level associated with a potential minor DUI under Zero Tolerance. By contrast, the standard adult DUI limit is .08, reflecting the higher threshold for drivers who are 21 or older.

**3. Refusing a breath test can lead to what outcome?**

- A. Reduce charges
- B. No effect
- C. Add sentencing to your conviction**
- D. Receive a fine only

Refusing a breath test falls under implied consent laws, which say drivers agree to undergo chemical testing if asked by law enforcement. When you refuse, that act is treated as evidence of not cooperating, and it can lead to harsher penalties. Because the refusal can be used to argue greater impairment or recklessness, courts may add sentencing to your conviction, resulting in more severe punishment overall. So, the outcome described by adding sentencing to your conviction best reflects how a refusal can affect the case. It's not simply a reduced charge, nor is it without effect, nor limited to a fine.

**4. How many drinks can the average person have before reaching a BAC of .02?**

**A. Not even 1.**

**B. One drink**

**C. Two drinks**

**D. Three drinks**

The main idea here is how BAC rises with each standard drink. For many adults, one standard drink raises BAC to about 0.02. That means you reach or exceed 0.02 after taking the first drink, so there isn't even a full drink that keeps you below 0.02. In short, the average person hits 0.02 with the very first drink. Of course, the exact rise varies with factors like body weight, sex, stomach contents, and drinking rate, but the common guideline is that a single standard drink brings you to around 0.02.

**5. Why can using amphetamines after drinking heavily reduce feelings of drunkenness?**

**A. They mask the effects of alcohol, but the user is likely too drunk to drive.**

**B. They completely eliminate alcohol from the bloodstream, making you sober.**

**C. They only affect mood, not impairment.**

**D. They have no interaction with alcohol.**

Mixing stimulants with alcohol can make you feel more awake and less drunk, but it does not sober you up. Alcohol is cleared from the bloodstream by the liver at a relatively fixed rate, and nothing else – including amphetamines – can instantly speed that process. The stimulant can mask the subjective feel of intoxication, so you might think you're less impaired than you truly are, while your actual coordination, reaction time, and judgment remain impaired. That mismatch is what leads to dangerous decisions, like driving or taking risks you wouldn't consider if you felt sober. The combination also puts extra strain on the heart and can increase the risk of overheating, high blood pressure, or other serious problems. So the idea that amphetamines remove alcohol from the body is not true; impairment can persist even when you feel more alert.

6. Which statement about Zero Tolerance laws is accurate?

- A. They have helped reduce how many youths are drinking and driving**
- B. They apply only to adults
- C. They have no impact
- D. They increased youth DUI rates

Zero Tolerance laws for underage driving are designed to deter youths from getting behind the wheel after drinking by imposing penalties for any detectable alcohol in a driver under 21. This approach has been shown, in many places, to reduce the number of young people who drink and then drive, leading to fewer youth alcohol-impaired driving incidents and related injuries or fatalities. These laws specifically target underage drivers, not adults, and evidence generally does not support claims that they have no impact or that they increased youth DUI rates. So the statement that these laws have helped reduce how many youths are drinking and driving best reflects their effect and purpose.

7. What is the role of training needs analysis in NHSA Module 9?

- A. To identify knowledge gaps and planning targeted education to improve safety and compliance.
- B. To align training with organizational budgets.**
- C. To document training completion rates for compliance only.
- D. To evaluate vendor performance for training materials.

Training needs analysis identifies gaps in knowledge, skills, and behaviors and uses that information to plan targeted education that will improve safety and compliance. It involves assessing current performance against the required standards or regulations, pinpointing exactly where gaps exist, and then defining who needs training, what topics are needed, and in what order. This ensures the training directly addresses real deficiencies and has the greatest impact on safety outcomes. Budget considerations, completion tracking, and vendor evaluation are important parts of overall training management, but they're separate from the core purpose of the needs analysis, which is to determine what is truly required to close performance gaps.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ can be a form of peer pressure.

- A. Loud cheering
- B. Whispering**
- C. Silence
- D. Procrastination

Peer pressure can show up as quiet, covert cues like whispering. When people whisper about what to think or do, others may feel they should go along to avoid being excluded or judged, even if the pressure isn't spoken aloud. Whispered comments can spread norms or rumors and influence choices through insinuation and social signaling, making conformity feel like the safer option. In contrast, loud cheering is overt support that encourages a choice openly, while silence can pressure by omission but doesn't actively push a particular behavior in the same way. Procrastination describes a delay in action rather than a tactic used to shape others' behavior.

**9. Why are after-action reviews important after an incident?**

- A. To assign blame to responders.
- B. To publish incident details publicly.
- C. To capture lessons learned, evaluate response effectiveness, and update plans accordingly.**
- D. To replace incident reporting with audit processes.

After-action reviews are about turning an incident into a learning opportunity so future responses are stronger. In an AAR, teams review how the incident unfolded, compare what was planned with what actually happened, and examine decisions, actions, timing, resource use, and communications. The goal is to capture lessons learned and identify gaps or strengths, so plans, checklists, training, and coordination procedures can be updated accordingly. A blameless, constructive approach helps people speak openly, which yields more accurate information and better improvement. The outcome is practical changes—revising incident response plans, updating SOPs, adjusting training, and refining drills—so the organization is better prepared next time.

**10. In NHSA, which statement best defines infection prevention?**

- A. A set of rules for administrative process in infection control.
- B. Practices to prevent healthcare-associated infections, including sterile technique, environmental cleaning, and vaccination.**
- C. A method for scheduling staff shifts.
- D. A process for auditing financial transactions.

Infection prevention focuses on reducing the risk of infections in healthcare settings by applying proven, hands-on practices that stop transmission. The best statement describes practices to prevent healthcare-associated infections, including sterile technique to preserve asepsis during procedures, environmental cleaning to remove contaminants, and vaccination to protect both patients and healthcare workers from vaccine-preventable diseases. This emphasis on practical measures that directly prevent infections sets it apart from options that deal with administrative tasks like scheduling staff or auditing finances, which aren't about stopping infections itself.

## 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://nhsamodule9.examzify.com>**

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

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