

NY01 VERSION 2 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. Gonorrhea infection is classically associated with which of the following as a potential complication?**
 - A. Gonorrhea
 - B. Hepatitis B
 - C. Herpes simplex virus infection
 - D. HPV infection
- 2. Protected classes under NY law: which pair is protected?**
 - A. Age and marital status
 - B. Race and national origin
 - C. Gender and religion
 - D. Disability and political affiliation
- 3. Which condition is described as involuntary muscle contractions during attempts at penetration?**
 - A. Dyspareunia
 - B. Vulvodynia
 - C. Genito-pelvic pain/penetration disorder
 - D. Vaginismus
- 4. Klinefelter syndrome is characterized by tall stature, infertility, and gynecomastia; which karyotype is involved?**
 - A. Klinefelter syndrome
 - B. Down syndrome
 - C. Turner syndrome
 - D. Kallmann syndrome
- 5. Which complications are associated with gonorrhea?**
 - A. Disseminated gonococcal infection and pelvic inflammatory disease
 - B. Type 1 diabetes
 - C. Vaginismus
 - D. Chlamydia

6. What is the purpose of a title commitment?

- A. It outlines the title insurer's actions and conditions before issuing a final title policy.
- B. It guarantees the property will be free of liens.
- C. It records the deed with the county clerk.
- D. It provides a preliminary forecast of the property tax assessment.

7. What is actual notice in a real estate transaction?

- A. Knowledge of facts from direct means.
- B. Information available through public records.
- C. Notice given by a third party.
- D. Assumed knowledge.

8. Which type of white blood cell is most associated with phagocytosing bacteria and damaged cells as part of the immune response?

- A. Lymphocyte
- B. Neutrophil
- C. Eosinophil
- D. Basophil

9. Absolute insulin deficiency is most typical of which type of diabetes?

- A. Gestational diabetes
- B. Type 1
- C. Type 2
- D. MODY

10. What is a potential ethical concern with dual agency?

- A. Faster closing
- B. Higher commissions
- C. Lower risk of liability
- D. Conflict of interest

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Gonorrhea infection is classically associated with which of the following as a potential complication?

- A. Gonorrhea**
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Herpes simplex virus infection
- D. HPV infection

*A complication is a problem that arises because of an existing disease. Gonorrhea is an infection caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, and when we think of complications, we consider issues that stem from that infection (like pelvic inflammatory disease, disseminated gonococcal infection, or neonatal conjunctivitis). The other items listed—hepatitis B, herpes simplex virus infection, and HPV infection—are separate infections caused by different pathogens; they aren't standard complications that arise from gonorrhea itself. Given the wording, the option that represents the disease itself best fits as the described complication, since it's the infection in question rather than a different infection that would be labeled a complication. In real clinical practice, we'd expect complications such as PID or disseminated infection rather than these other viral infections.*

2. Protected classes under NY law: which pair is protected?

- A. Age and marital status
- B. Race and national origin**
- C. Gender and religion
- D. Disability and political affiliation

Protecting people from discrimination in New York hinges on recognizing which characteristics are legally protected. Race and national origin are two classic categories that New York law explicitly protects, meaning you can't be treated unfairly in employment, housing, or public services because of your race or where your ancestors come from. When a pair consists of two such protected characteristics, it clearly aligns with what the law forbids. The other options mix in at least one characteristic that isn't protected under the same state-level protections (for example, political affiliation isn't a protected category under NY law), so they don't form a pair that the law would classify as protected in the same way.

3. Which condition is described as involuntary muscle contractions during attempts at penetration?

- A. Dyspareunia
- B. Vulvodynia
- C. Genito-pelvic pain/penetration disorder**
- D. Vaginismus

Genito-pelvic pain/penetration disorder centers on difficulties with vaginal penetration and includes involuntary tightening of the pelvic floor muscles during attempts at penetration. That muscle guarding can make penetration painful or impossible and often goes hand in hand with fear or anxiety about penetration and avoidance. In modern classifications, the involuntary pelvic floor contractions are a key component of this disorder, which is why this label best fits the description. Dyspareunia refers to pain during intercourse but not necessarily the penetration process itself. Vulvodynia is chronic vulvar pain with no identifiable cause. Vaginismus is the historical term for involuntary pelvic floor spasms during attempted penetration, but current DSM-5 terminology uses genito-pelvic pain/penetration disorder to encompass this symptom within a broader diagnostic framework.

4. Klinefelter syndrome is characterized by tall stature, infertility, and gynecomastia; which karyotype is involved?

A. Klinefelter syndrome

B. Down syndrome

C. Turner syndrome

D. Kallmann syndrome

Having an extra X chromosome in a male leads to Klinefelter syndrome. The characteristic karyotype is 47,XXY, meaning two X chromosomes and one Y in each cell. That extra X disrupts testicular development and hormone balance, which explains infertility and gynecomastia, while the overall effect often includes tall stature. Down syndrome is due to trisomy 21 and has its own distinct features; Turner syndrome involves missing one X chromosome in females (45,X) and presents differently; Kallmann syndrome is a hormone-related condition not defined by a specific sex-chromosome pattern. So the described scenario points to the 47,XXY karyotype.

5. Which complications are associated with gonorrhea?

A. Disseminated gonococcal infection and pelvic inflammatory disease

B. Type 1 diabetes

C. Vaginismus

D. Chlamydia

Gonorrhea can spread beyond the initial infection site and cause serious reproductive and systemic problems. In women, untreated gonorrhea often leads to pelvic inflammatory disease, which can damage the fallopian tubes and uterus, leading to infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. The infection can also disseminate through the bloodstream, causing disseminated gonococcal infection, which presents with fever, dermatitis, and joint pain (and can progress to septic arthritis). The other options don't reflect complications of gonorrhea: type 1 diabetes is not related to gonorrheal infection, vaginismus is a pelvic floor/sexual pain condition, and chlamydia is a separate infection (though it can occur alongside gonorrhea, it is not a complication of gonorrhea).

6. What is the purpose of a title commitment?

A. It outlines the title insurer's actions and conditions before issuing a final title policy.

B. It guarantees the property will be free of liens.

C. It records the deed with the county clerk.

D. It provides a preliminary forecast of the property tax assessment.

The purpose of a title commitment is to lay out, before closing, what the title insurer is willing to insure and under what conditions. It's a preliminary promise that, once certain requirements are met and any title defects or encumbrances are addressed, the insurer will issue the final title policy. The commitment shows the results of the title search, lists any exceptions or issues that must be cleared, and states what must be done (such as paying off liens or curing defects) before the final policy can be issued. It helps buyers and lenders know exactly what risks remain and what actions are needed to obtain insurable title. That's why forecasting property taxes isn't part of the commitment—it's not about taxes, but about the title itself and the conditions for insuring that title. It also isn't about recording deeds (that happens at closing) or guaranteeing a lien-free property beyond what the policy may insure.

7. What is actual notice in a real estate transaction?

- A. Knowledge of facts from direct means.**
- B. Information available through public records.
- C. Notice given by a third party.
- D. Assumed knowledge.

Actual notice means you personally know a fact through direct means—what you actually heard, saw, or were told, or learned by closely inspecting the situation. In real estate, this is knowledge you have gained directly, not just something that exists in a record or that you're supposed to assume. For example, if the seller tells you there are no encumbrances and you accept that at the time, you have actual notice. If a lien exists only in public records and you haven't actually learned about it, you only have constructive notice—the information is there, but you weren't directly aware of it. So the best fit is knowledge of facts obtained by direct means. The other ideas don't capture that direct, firsthand awareness: public records provide information that creates constructive notice, not actual notice by itself; a statement about notice from a third party is vague and doesn't guarantee direct knowledge; and assuming knowledge isn't correct because actual notice requires you truly know the fact.

8. Which type of white blood cell is most associated with phagocytosing bacteria and damaged cells as part of the immune response?

- A. Lymphocyte
- B. Neutrophil**
- C. Eosinophil
- D. Basophil

Phagocytosis is the process by which certain immune cells engulf and digest bacteria and debris. Neutrophils are the fastest responders in this system and are highly specialized for this job; they rush to infection sites, ingest bacteria, and kill them with enzymes stored in their granules inside phagosomes. Lymphocytes are mainly part of adaptive immunity, handling targeted responses like antibody production and cell-mediated killing rather than broad phagocytosis. Eosinophils deal with parasites and help regulate allergic responses, with less emphasis on phagocytosing bacteria, while basophils promote inflammation rather than perform phagocytosis. So, neutrophils are the most associated with phagocytosing bacteria and damaged cells.

9. Absolute insulin deficiency is most typical of which type of diabetes?

- A. Gestational diabetes
- B. Type 1**
- C. Type 2
- D. MODY

Absolute insulin deficiency is a hallmark of autoimmune destruction of pancreatic beta cells, which is what happens in type 1 diabetes. When the immune system targets these cells, insulin production drops to near zero, so the body has no circulating insulin to allow glucose into cells. In gestational diabetes, pregnancy-related hormones cause insulin resistance but insulin is still produced. In type 2 diabetes, there's insulin resistance with a gradual, often partial reduction in insulin production rather than a complete absence. MODY involves genetic beta-cell dysfunction, but it doesn't typically present as an abrupt, total lack of insulin. So the scenario described fits type 1 diabetes best.

10. What is a potential ethical concern with dual agency?

- A. Faster closing
- B. Higher commissions
- C. Lower risk of liability
- D. Conflict of interest**

Dual agency creates a potential conflict of interest. When one agent represents both the buyer and the seller in the same transaction, there are competing loyalties: helping one client often comes at the expense of the other. This arrangement can lead to the inadvertent disclosure or misuse of confidential information, or to guidance that favors a smoother closing over the strongest possible terms for one side. To address this, many jurisdictions require informed written consent and clear disclosure of duties, and some prohibit dual agency altogether to protect clients. So the key ethical concern centers on the conflict of interest that arises when one agent owes duties to two parties with opposing interests. Faster closing or higher commissions aren't inherently ethical concerns of dual agency, and a lower risk of liability isn't typically viewed as a benefit of this arrangement.

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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://ny01version2.examzify.com>

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

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