

Ohio Jurisprudence Assessment Module (JAM) Practice Exam (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 is the statute of limitations for personal injury claims in Ohio?**
 - A. One year from the date of the injury**
 - B. Two years from the date of the injury**
 - C. Three years from the date of the injury**
 - D. Five years from the date of the injury**
- 2. What is the total fee an applicant must pay to apply for a physical therapist license?**
 - A. It varies per application type**
 - B. It is typically under \$100**
 - C. It is standardized for all applicants**
 - D. The fee is waived for certain applicants**
- 3. What action is prohibited by Ohio Rule 4.2?**
 - A. Communicating with a witness without their attorney**
 - B. Communicating with a represented party without consent of their counsel**
 - C. Communicating with clients about pending charges**
 - D. All of the above**
- 4. A physical therapist is responsible for which of the following?**
 - A. Diagnosing all medical conditions**
 - B. Creating therapy plans independent of diagnostics**
 - C. Working exclusively without any supervision**
 - D. Establishing a therapeutic intervention plan after evaluation**
- 5. What constitutes an "unearned fee" in Ohio?**
 - A. Money received before services are completed**
 - B. A fee owed to a third party attorney**
 - C. Fees that are significantly higher than market rates**
 - D. A deposit required by courts**

- 6. What must be proven to establish defamation in Ohio?**
- A. A true statement made about someone that causes harm**
 - B. A false statement made about someone that causes harm to their reputation**
 - C. A statement made in private that does not harm reputation**
 - D. A harmless exaggeration about someone's character**
- 7. What type of conduct must lawyers report under the duty to report?**
- A. Minor infractions**
 - B. Unethical or illegal conduct**
 - C. Unprofessional behavior**
 - D. All client complaints**
- 8. Under which condition can a license be issued without passing the NPTE?**
- A. Evidence of passing CBPT exam only**
 - B. Proof of practice in another state**
 - C. Completion of an education program in a non-licensing country**
 - D. All of the above**
- 9. What is the primary function of a mediator in dispute resolution?**
- A. To decide the outcome of the dispute**
 - B. To represent one party's interests**
 - C. To facilitate a voluntary agreement between parties**
 - D. To enforce legal actions if necessary**
- 10. How is "informed consent" defined in Ohio legal terms?**
- A. Agreement without knowledge of risks**
 - B. Agreement based on miscommunication**
 - C. Agreement after being informed of risks and benefits**
 - D. Agreement given verbally without documentation**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the statute of limitations for personal injury claims in Ohio?

- A. One year from the date of the injury**
- B. Two years from the date of the injury**
- C. Three years from the date of the injury**
- D. Five years from the date of the injury**

The statute of limitations for personal injury claims in Ohio is two years from the date of the injury. This means that if an individual has suffered a personal injury due to someone else's negligence or wrongful act, they must file their lawsuit within two years of the date the injury occurred. Failing to file within this time frame generally results in losing the legal right to pursue compensation for the injury. This two-year limitation is designed to promote timely resolution of disputes and ensure that evidence and witness testimony remain fresh. It encourages individuals to come forward with their claims promptly to foster a more efficient legal process. It's important for claimants to be aware of this time limitation, as missing the deadline could bar them from seeking any damages related to their injury.

2. What is the total fee an applicant must pay to apply for a physical therapist license?

- A. It varies per application type**
- B. It is typically under \$100**
- C. It is standardized for all applicants**
- D. The fee is waived for certain applicants**

The correct answer is that the total fee is standardized for all applicants. This means that every individual applying for a physical therapist license in Ohio is required to pay the same set fee, regardless of their specific situation or background. Standardization in licensing fees helps ensure fairness and transparency in the application process, making it easier for applicants to know exactly what to expect in terms of costs. On the other hand, the information that fees vary per application type suggests a lack of uniformity, which is not applicable in this scenario. While it might be conceivable that some fees are lower than \$100, the fact that fees are typically under a hundred does not accurately reflect the standardized requirement in this context. Additionally, while fee waivers for certain applicants may be possible in specific situations (for example, financial hardship), they don't apply to all applicants universally, which makes this option less relevant to the general requirement.

3. What action is prohibited by Ohio Rule 4.2?

- A. Communicating with a witness without their attorney
- B. Communicating with a represented party without consent of their counsel**
- C. Communicating with clients about pending charges
- D. All of the above

Ohio Rule 4.2 specifically addresses the communication with a party who is represented by a lawyer regarding the subject of the representation. The rule prohibits a lawyer from communicating directly or indirectly with a represented party about the matter in question unless they have the consent of the party's attorney or are authorized to do so by law. This rule is designed to protect the integrity of the attorney-client relationship and to ensure that represented parties receive the protections their attorneys provide. The rationale is that allowing unmediated communication could undermine the crucial role of legal representation and may influence the represented party inappropriately, particularly in delicate legal matters. While communicating with a witness without their attorney or discussing pending charges with clients may raise ethical considerations, these actions do not fall under the specific prohibitions outlined in Rule 4.2, making the selected answer the most relevant and accurate in the context of the question.

4. A physical therapist is responsible for which of the following?

- A. Diagnosing all medical conditions
- B. Creating therapy plans independent of diagnostics
- C. Working exclusively without any supervision
- D. Establishing a therapeutic intervention plan after evaluation**

The role of a physical therapist encompasses several important responsibilities, with a primary focus on the assessment and treatment of patients. Establishing a therapeutic intervention plan after evaluation is a core function, as it involves analyzing a patient's physical condition, understanding their needs, and designing a tailored therapy plan that facilitates recovery and improves function. This process is crucial for ensuring effective treatment outcomes and aligns with the professional standards for physical therapy practice. In the context of the other choices, diagnosing all medical conditions is not typically within the scope of practice for physical therapists, as diagnosis usually requires medical training beyond their qualifications. The creation of therapy plans independent of diagnostics overlooks the necessity of evaluating a patient's condition first, which is foundational for effective treatment. Additionally, physical therapists generally do not work exclusively without supervision; they often collaborate with other healthcare professionals, particularly in complex cases, which underscores the interdisciplinary nature of patient care in a clinical setting.

5. What constitutes an "unearned fee" in Ohio?

- A. Money received before services are completed**
- B. A fee owed to a third party attorney**
- C. Fees that are significantly higher than market rates**
- D. A deposit required by courts**

An "unearned fee" in Ohio typically refers to money received for services that have yet to be completed or performed. In the context of legal practice, when an attorney receives payment for services before those services have been rendered, such payment is considered unearned. This distinction is crucial because it highlights the principle that clients should only be charged for services that the attorney has actually provided. In many cases, attorneys are required to place any unearned fees in a trust account until the services are fulfilled, ensuring that clients' funds are protected until the agreed-upon work is performed. The other options do not align with the definition of an unearned fee because they pertain to different scenarios involving fees. For example, fees owed to a third-party attorney relate to obligations between two attorneys and do not speak to whether the fee is earned. Fees that are significantly higher than market rates might indicate issues of reasonableness or ethical billing practices, but they do not inherently categorize a fee as unearned. Lastly, a deposit required by courts is often part of the court's process or requirement rather than a fee connected directly to services rendered by an attorney.

6. What must be proven to establish defamation in Ohio?

- A. A true statement made about someone that causes harm**
- B. A false statement made about someone that causes harm to their reputation**
- C. A statement made in private that does not harm reputation**
- D. A harmless exaggeration about someone's character**

To establish defamation in Ohio, it is essential to prove that a false statement was made about someone, which, in turn, causes harm to that person's reputation. Defamation is fundamentally about protecting individuals from falsehoods that can damage their social standing or goodwill in the community. In this context, the focus is on the necessity of the statement being false; truthful statements cannot be the basis for a defamation claim, regardless of whether they cause harm. The requirement of proving harm to reputation underscores the importance of the impact that the false statement has on the individual's standing and how they are perceived by others. Since reputational injury is a key component in a defamation case, the claim must demonstrate that the false statement was detrimental to the individual's ability to be viewed favorably by peers or the public. The other options do not reflect the necessary elements for a defamation claim. For instance, a true statement cannot constitute defamation, even if it causes harm. Additionally, private statements that do not affect reputation do not meet the criteria for defamation, nor do harmless exaggerations that do not reflect malicious intent or lead to reputational damage. Therefore, only a false statement that results in harm to someone's reputation fulfills the legal requirements for defamation in

7. What type of conduct must lawyers report under the duty to report?

- A. Minor infractions**
- B. Unethical or illegal conduct**
- C. Unprofessional behavior**
- D. All client complaints**

The duty to report placed upon lawyers primarily pertains to unethical or illegal conduct. This obligation is integral to maintaining the integrity of the legal profession and ensuring that lawyers adhere to ethical standards that govern their behavior. The rules are designed to promote professionalism and accountability, allowing for the preservation of public trust in the legal system. When a lawyer observes another attorney engaging in conduct that constitutes a violation of legal ethics or laws—such as fraud, dishonesty, or criminal activity—they have a professional responsibility to report that behavior to the appropriate governing body, such as a state bar association or ethics committee. This reporting requirement aims to protect the interests of clients and the public at large by holding lawyers accountable for misconduct. While the other options may describe various forms of behavior that could be problematic, they do not reflect the specific duty set by ethics rules concerning reporting obligations. Minor infractions may not rise to the level of serious concern required for reporting, and unprofessional behavior, while concerning, may not always meet the threshold of unethical or illegal conduct under the rules. Client complaints, on the other hand, may involve a variety of issues, and not all would necessitate reporting under the duty to report. Hence, the focus on unethical or illegal conduct provides a clear standard

8. Under which condition can a license be issued without passing the NPTE?

- A. Evidence of passing CBPT exam only**
- B. Proof of practice in another state**
- C. Completion of an education program in a non-licensing country**
- D. All of the above**

A license can be issued without passing the National Physical Therapy Exam (NPTE) when an individual has completed an education program in a non-licensing country. This situation is often addressed in states that recognize foreign-trained practitioners, considering their education as sufficient for eligibility for licensure despite not taking the NPTE. In many jurisdictions, the Board can grant a license on the basis of evaluation of foreign credentials and the competencies acquired during education abroad, which may adhere to the standards required in Ohio. This recognizes the diversity in physical therapy training globally, thus enabling skilled practitioners from other countries to practice in Ohio, even if they have not taken the NPTE. Other scenarios, such as passing the CBPT exam or proof of practice in another state, may lead to specific exceptions or registrations in different jurisdictions but do not necessarily fulfill the requirements set by Ohio law with respect to the NPTE. Therefore, completing an education program in a non-licensing country stands as a unique pathway to licensure under specific conditions.

9. What is the primary function of a mediator in dispute resolution?

- A. To decide the outcome of the dispute**
- B. To represent one party's interests**
- C. To facilitate a voluntary agreement between parties**
- D. To enforce legal actions if necessary**

The primary function of a mediator in dispute resolution is to facilitate a voluntary agreement between the parties involved. Mediators are neutral third parties who assist in communication, helping the disputing parties express their concerns, understand each other's perspectives, and explore mutually agreeable solutions. Instead of imposing a decision, they create an environment conducive to negotiation and collaboration, empowering the parties to reach a consensus that reflects their interests and needs. This approach is distinct because mediation is inherently voluntary; the parties retain control over the outcome, and any agreement reached is a product of their own decision-making rather than a dictated resolution. By guiding the dialogue and proposing frameworks for discussion, the mediator fosters negotiation without taking sides or advocating for one party over the other, emphasizing the goal of self-determination and resolution through cooperative engagement.

10. How is "informed consent" defined in Ohio legal terms?

- A. Agreement without knowledge of risks**
- B. Agreement based on miscommunication**
- C. Agreement after being informed of risks and benefits**
- D. Agreement given verbally without documentation**

In Ohio legal terms, "informed consent" is defined as the agreement a patient gives after being fully informed of the risks and benefits associated with a particular medical procedure or treatment. This concept is crucial in healthcare and legal practice because it ensures that patients make knowledgeable decisions regarding their care. Informed consent requires that the healthcare provider communicates clearly and comprehensively about the potential benefits and risks of the treatment or procedure, allowing the patient to weigh their options. This process supports patient autonomy and upholds ethical standards in medical practice. The other choices inaccurately represent the essence of informed consent. Agreement without knowledge of risks fails to acknowledge the essential element of being informed, while agreement based on miscommunication undermines the clarity required for true consent. Lastly, an agreement given verbally without documentation may lack the necessary legal protection and acknowledgment of the patient's informed choice, which is integral to the concept of informed consent.

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://ohiojam.examzify.com>

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