Pivot Point Infection Control 102.2 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

1. Microcurrent is characterized by which description?

A. Direct current

B. Extremely low level of electricity that mirrors the body's natural electrical impulses

C. High energy current

D. Moderate energy current

2. Which term refers to the nervous system outside the CNS that connects it to the rest of the body?

A. Peripheral nervous system

B. Central nervous system

C. Autonomic nervous system

D. Sensory nervous system

3. The part of the PNS that controls the glands and the muscles of the internal organs is the?

A. Autonomic nervous system

B. Somatic nervous system

C. Central nervous system

D. Enteric nervous system

4. What is the lower jawbone called, described as the largest and strongest bone of the face?

A. Mandible

B. Maxillae

C. Nasal

D. Frontal

5. Which term describes electromagnetic waves that can be seen by humans?

A. Visible light

B. Infrared light

C. Ultraviolet light

D. Invisible light

6. Kilowatt is a unit of power equal to 1000 of which unit?

A. Watt

B. Ohm

C. Ampere

D. Volt

7. Which bones are plate-shaped and located in the skull?

A. Flat bones

B. Long bones

C. Irregular bones

D. Sesamoid bones

8. Which bone is the little finger side bone of the forearm?

A. Radius

B. Ulna

C. Carpals

D. Phalanges

9. Which term describes the process of pathogen transmission through direct contact like handshakes?

A. Direct transmission

B. Indirect contact

C. Airborne

D. Vector

10. SDS stands for which term in workplace safety?

A. Safety Data Sheet

B. Safety Design Sheet

C. Standard Data Sheet

D. Safety Disclosure Sheet

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Microcurrent is characterized by which description?

A. Direct current

B. Extremely low level of electricity that mirrors the body's natural electrical impulses

C. High energy current

D. Moderate energy current

Microcurrent is characterized by extremely low levels of electrical current that mimic the body's own electrical impulses. The current is delivered in microamperes, designed to be gentle and to support cellular activity and healing without causing noticeable muscle contraction. This low-intensity, physiology-aligned approach contrasts with higher-energy therapies, and with moderate-energy currents, which would produce stronger stimulation.

2. Which term refers to the nervous system outside the CNS that connects it to the rest of the body?

A. Peripheral nervous system

B. Central nervous system

C. Autonomic nervous system

D. Sensory nervous system

The peripheral nervous system is the network that lies outside the brain and spinal cord and connects them to the rest of the body. It includes all the nerves that reach into limbs and organs, carrying sensory information back to the brain and sending motor commands out to muscles and glands. This system allows your body to respond to touch, temperature, pain, and other stimuli, and to carry out actions like moving a hand or adjusting organ function. That's why it's the best fit: it names the entire set of nerves outside the central nervous system that link it to the body. The central nervous system refers to the brain and spinal cord themselves. The autonomic nervous system is a subdivision within the peripheral system that controls involuntary functions, not the whole outside-CNS network. The sensory nervous system describes pathways for sensing information and is part of the peripheral system but does not name the entire outside-CNS network.

3. The part of the PNS that controls the glands and the muscles of the internal organs is the?

A. Autonomic nervous system

B. Somatic nervous system

C. Central nervous system

D. Enteric nervous system

The part of the nervous system that handles involuntary control of glands and the smooth muscles of internal organs is the autonomic nervous system. This system governs functions you don't consciously control, like digestion, heart rate, and gland secretions, by sending signals to glands and to the smooth muscle in organs. It operates through its two main branches—sympathetic and parasympathetic—to ramp up or wind down these activities as needed. The somatic nervous system, in contrast, controls voluntary movement of skeletal muscles. The central nervous system (brain and spinal cord) processes information but isn't the peripheral regulator that directly manages internal organ activity. The enteric nervous system is a specialized network within the gut that can function somewhat independently to manage GI activity, but it's still considered part of the broader autonomic system.

4. What is the lower jawbone called, described as the largest and strongest bone of the face?

A. Mandible

B. Maxillae

C. Nasal

D. Frontal

The lower jawbone is called the mandible. It's the largest and strongest bone of the face because it must withstand the forces of chewing and is the only movable bone of the skull, allowing the mouth to open, close, and articulate with the temporal bones at the temporomandibular joints. The mandible holds the lower teeth and defines the jawline. The other bones mentioned—maxillae form the upper jaw and hold the upper teeth, nasal bones form the bridge of the nose, and the frontal bone makes up the forehead and the upper part of the eye sockets.

5. Which term describes electromagnetic waves that can be seen by humans?

A. Visible light

B. Infrared light

C. Ultraviolet light

D. Invisible light

Humans perceive only a small slice of the electromagnetic spectrum with their eyes, called visible light. These wavelengths are roughly 400 to 700 nanometers and are the portion we see as colors from red to violet. The eye's photoreceptors convert these wavelengths into images and color signals. Infrared light has longer wavelengths and is felt as heat rather than seen. Ultraviolet light has shorter wavelengths and is not visible to the eye, and invisible light refers to any wavelengths outside the visible range. Because visible light is the only range detectable by our vision, it's the correct term here.

6. Kilowatt is a unit of power equal to 1000 of which unit?

A. Watt

B. Ohm

C. Ampere

D. Volt

Power is the rate at which energy is transferred or work is done. In the SI system, power is measured in watts. A kilowatt equals 1000 watts, and a watt is defined as one joule per second. That's why household and appliance ratings use watts or kilowatts. For context, a kilowatt is a common size for larger electrical devices, while a watt is typical for smaller ones. The other units listed—ohm, ampere, and volt—measure different properties (resistance, current, and voltage, respectively). Power can be found from voltage times current (P = V × I), which ties these quantities together when assessing energy transfer.

7. Which bones are plate-shaped and located in the skull?

A. Flat bones

B. Long bones

C. Irregular bones

D. Sesamoid bones

Flat bones are plate-shaped, thin, and broad, which matches the skull bones that form much of the cranial vault and facial structure. In the skull these bones protect the brain and provide large surfaces for muscle attachment. They usually consist of two layers of compact bone with a layer of spongy bone between them (the diploë) and develop mainly through intramembranous ossification. The other shapes don't fit the plate-like description: long bones are elongated, irregular bones have complex shapes, and sesamoid bones are small bones embedded within tendons.

8. Which bone is the little finger side bone of the forearm?

A. Radius

B. Ulna

C. Carpals

D. Phalanges

Two long bones run in the forearm—the radius and the ulna. The little finger side is the ulna. When the palm faces forward, the radius is on the thumb side and the ulna lies on the opposite side toward the pinky. Carpals are wrist bones and phalanges are finger bones, so they aren't the forearm bones.

9. Which term describes the process of pathogen transmission through direct contact like handshakes?

A. Direct transmission

B. Indirect contact

C. Airborne

D. Vector

Direct transmission occurs when pathogens are passed through close physical contact between people, such as a handshake. In this pathway, the infectious agent moves directly from one person to another through touch or through bodily fluids, entering the new host at mucous membranes or through breaks in the skin. This is why hand hygiene and careful contact precautions are essential to stop spread when there is direct person-to-person contact. Indirect contact involves contaminated objects, airborne transmission involves inhaling small particles in the air, and vectors are living organisms that carry pathogens; these routes do not describe hand-to-hand transfer.

10. SDS stands for which term in workplace safety?

A. Safety Data Sheet

B. Safety Design Sheet

C. Standard Data Sheet

D. Safety Disclosure Sheet

SDS stands for Safety Data Sheet, a detailed document that accompanies hazardous chemicals and communicates essential safety information. It covers hazards, ingredients, safe handling and storage, exposure controls, PPE, and emergency measures like first aid and spill response. Employers use SDS to make informed decisions about protecting workers and to guide safe use of chemicals, meeting regulatory requirements such as OSHA HazCom and the Globally Harmonized System. The other terms listed aren't the standard names for this hazard-communication document and don't convey the specific safety information an SDS provides.

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://pivotpointinfectioncont.examzify.com

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