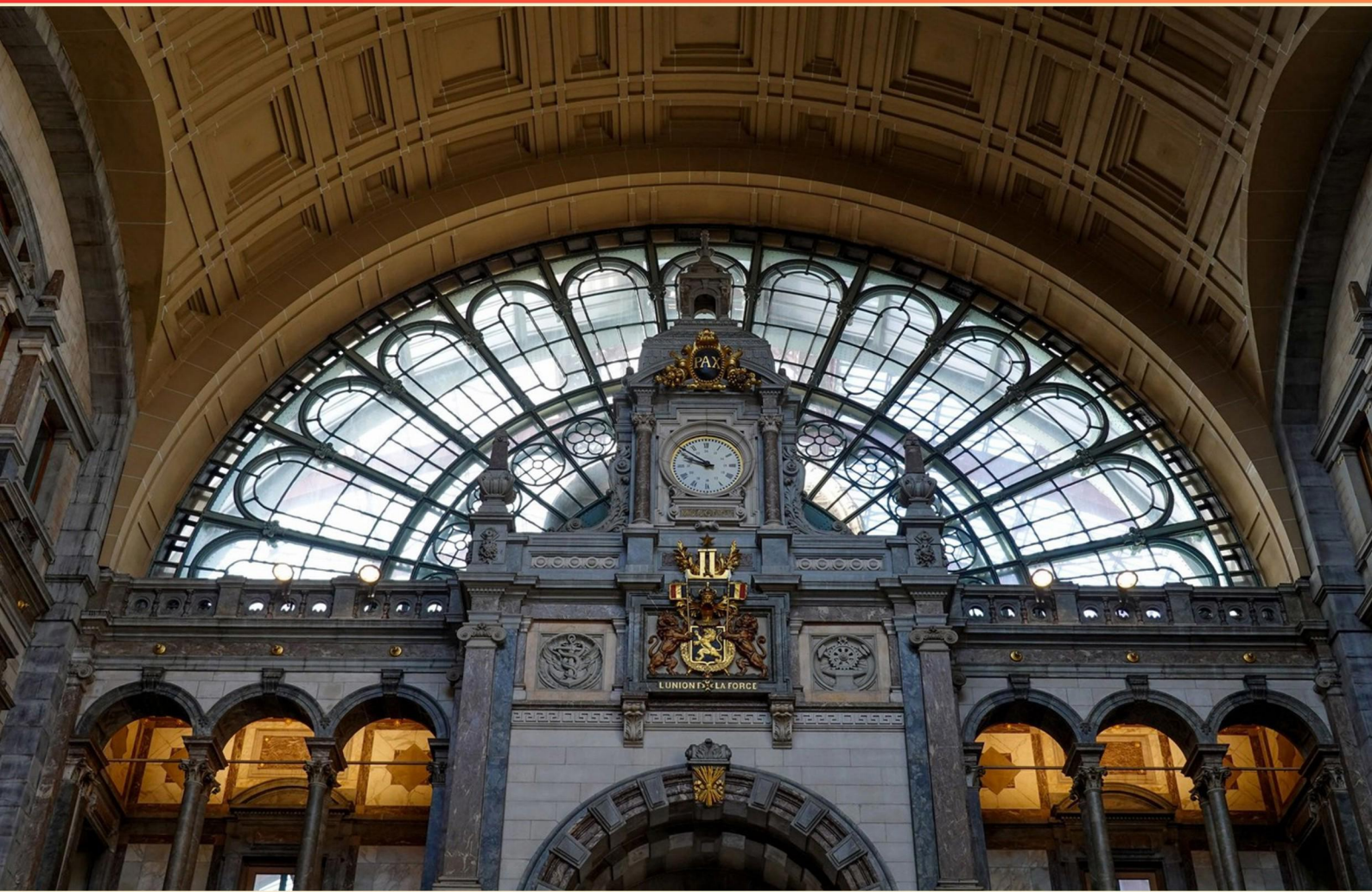


GRAND CENTRAL 100 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. In the EVS Cleaning Request Status, what does On Hold indicate?**
 - A. In Progress = Start cleaning
 - B. Delayed = I need some time
 - C. On Hold = Work on another / Defers the request. Will go back to the top of the list after the other request is complete
 - D. Completed = Cleaning finished

- 2. When solving a data interpretation question that requires calculation, what sequence of steps is recommended?**
 - A. Extract the needed data, perform the calculation, and check units and reasonableness.
 - B. Read the question, guess, and skip checking units.
 - C. Do the calculation first, then locate the data.
 - D. Ignore units, focusing only on numbers.

- 3. In the Transportation Information Section, what does Mode of Transport refer to?**
 - A. Where are they transporting to
 - B. Dispatch time
 - C. Service provider
 - D. How they are transporting

- 4. In the Transfer Center workflow, what is the first step?**
 - A. Enter call details about the admission sources
 - B. Receive request
 - C. Collect documents and enter clinical information
 - D. Plan a patient's transport

- 5. Which concept is essential when dealing with percent increase/decrease?**
 - A. Time value of money
 - B. Base value and percent change calculations
 - C. Unit conversions
 - D. Algebraic manipulation

6. What is the primary purpose of flowsheets?

- A. Allow multiple clinicians to record documentation on a patient
- B. Track transport details
- C. Approve patient transfers
- D. Manage inventory of supplies

7. What is the primary function of the Transfer Center?

- A. Schedules surgeries for admitted patients.
- B. Manages the intake process for direct admits or moving patients who need care to another hospital in the network.
- C. Handles discharge planning for all patients.
- D. Tracks equipment maintenance requests.

8. Which tactic is recommended to improve time management and reduce errors during an exam?

- A. Skip unknown questions and return later
- B. Answer questions in order of perceived difficulty
- C. Read instructions, answer easier items first, manage time, and review
- D. Guess on any remaining questions

9. Which view provides a color-coded, hospital-wide snapshot of bed occupancy?

- A. At a Glance
- B. Bed Browser
- C. Room View
- D. Open Filter

10. What is the default time for High priority?

- A. Fifteen minutes
- B. Sixty minutes
- C. Forty-five minutes
- D. Thirty minutes

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the EVS Cleaning Request Status, what does On Hold indicate?

- A. In Progress = Start cleaning
- B. Delayed = I need some time
- C. On Hold = Work on another / Defers the request. Will go back to the top of the list after the other request is complete**
- D. Completed = Cleaning finished

On Hold means the cleaning task is temporarily paused because another priority task is being worked on or the request has been deferred. The work isn't canceled; it stays in the system and will be revisited, usually returning to the top of the queue once the other task is finished. This status communicates that the item is waiting for a higher-priority action rather than being actively worked on or already completed. In contrast, In Progress shows work has started, Delayed means more time is needed but the task is still active, and Completed means the cleaning is finished.

2. When solving a data interpretation question that requires calculation, what sequence of steps is recommended?

- A. Extract the needed data, perform the calculation, and check units and reasonableness.**
- B. Read the question, guess, and skip checking units.
- C. Do the calculation first, then locate the data.
- D. Ignore units, focusing only on numbers.

A disciplined data-interpretation approach focuses on extracting the exact data you need, performing the calculation with those values, and then checking the result by looking at units and whether it makes sense in the real context. This order matters because it prevents errors from using the wrong numbers or missing important figures, keeps you from arithmetic mistakes, and gives a quick safety net to catch obvious issues. By first pulling out the relevant data, you ensure your calculation is built on the correct inputs and the correct formula. If you skip this step or do the calculation with assumed or guessed numbers, the whole result can be off from the start. After you have the right data, carrying out the calculation cleanly gives you a precise result based on the actual figures provided. Finally, checking units and reasonableness acts as a crucial check. Units confirm you're combining quantities in a way that makes sense (for example, distance over time should yield a speed with the appropriate units), and a reasonableness check catches results that don't fit the scenario (like an impossibly large or tiny number for the given context). If you ignore units or skip this sanity check, you might miss a dimensional error or a result that doesn't align with what the data imply. Other sequences tend to lead you astray: calculating before locating the data can mean you use the wrong values; focusing only on numbers while ignoring units can produce nonsensical results; and guessing or skipping a verification step invites mistakes that go unchecked.

3. In the Transportation Information Section, what does Mode of Transport refer to?

- A. Where are they transporting to
- B. Dispatch time
- C. Service provider
- D. How they are transporting**

Mode of Transport means the method used to move the goods or people—the way they are transported, such as by road, rail, air, or sea. It answers how the shipment travels, not where it's going, when it will depart, or which company handles it. For example, using a truck indicates road transport, while an airplane indicates air transport and a ship indicates sea transport. This choice affects speed, cost, and handling requirements, helping planners align routes and resources. The other aspects reference destination, dispatch timing, or the service provider, not the transport method itself.

4. In the Transfer Center workflow, what is the first step?

- A. Enter call details about the admission sources
- B. Receive request**
- C. Collect documents and enter clinical information
- D. Plan a patient's transport

The action that starts the workflow is to receive the transfer request. This step is the trigger that sets the whole process in motion, giving you the patient's basic details, the sending facility, the reason for transfer, and any initial needs. Once the request is in hand, you can proceed in order: gather and enter the clinical information and necessary documents, note the admission sources and related details, and then plan the transport. Without first receiving the request, there's no verified patient or transfer context to act on, so the other steps wouldn't have a concrete starting point.

5. Which concept is essential when dealing with percent increase/decrease?

- A. Time value of money
- B. Base value and percent change calculations**
- C. Unit conversions
- D. Algebraic manipulation

Percent increase or decrease hinges on the base value—the starting amount—and applying the change to that base. The standard move is to convert the percent to a decimal and multiply by the base, then adjust the base by that amount. In formula form, percent change = $(\text{new} - \text{base}) / \text{base} \times 100$, with the change found as $\text{new} - \text{base}$. For example, starting with 120 and a 15% increase gives $120 \times 1.15 = 138$; a 15% decrease uses $120 \times 0.85 = 102$. The important point is always to reference the original amount when calculating how much has changed. Time value of money deals with interest over time, unit conversions are about changing units, and algebraic manipulation is a general skill you might use—yet the essential step in percent-change problems is identifying the base value and applying the percent change to that base. Remembering this keeps your calculations consistent and accurate.

6. What is the primary purpose of flowsheets?

- A. Allow multiple clinicians to record documentation on a patient
- B. Track transport details
- C. Approve patient transfers
- D. Manage inventory of supplies

Flowsheets are designed to provide a single, time-ordered record of a patient's data that multiple clinicians can update over time. This structured format makes it easy for different care providers to document observations, treatments, and measurements consistently, so anyone involved can quickly see how the patient is progressing. The real value is the collaborative, longitudinal view: it supports continuity of care, helps spot trends (like rising vitals or changing labs), and reduces gaps in documentation as shifts change or different team members care for the patient. Tracking transport details, approving transfers, and managing inventory are separate functions tied to logistics, approvals, or supply management. They don't focus on maintaining the ongoing, shared documentation that flowsheets provide for the patient's clinical data.

7. What is the primary function of the Transfer Center?

- A. Schedules surgeries for admitted patients.
- B. Manages the intake process for direct admits or moving patients who need care to another hospital in the network.
- C. Handles discharge planning for all patients.
- D. Tracks equipment maintenance requests.

The Transfer Center acts as the central hub for moving patients between hospitals within a network. Its main job is to handle the intake for direct admits and to arrange transfers when a patient needs care at a different facility. This includes coordinating bed availability, patient information, and transport so the patient reaches the right hospital in a timely, safe way. That focus matches the idea of coordinating incoming admissions and inter-facility moves, which is what the Transfer Center is designed to do. Surgical scheduling for admitted patients is a task for surgical services, not the transfer hub. Discharge planning is handled by case management and discharge services, focused on getting patients safely home. Tracking equipment maintenance is the realm of facilities or biomedical engineering.

8. Which tactic is recommended to improve time management and reduce errors during an exam?

- A. Skip unknown questions and return later
- B. Answer questions in order of perceived difficulty
- C. Read instructions, answer easier items first, manage time, and review
- D. Guess on any remaining questions

Time management and reducing errors come from a deliberate, steady exam routine: read the instructions first to know exactly what's required, then tackle the easier items to secure quick points and build momentum, keep a steady pace so you don't get stuck on tougher questions, and finish with a review to catch mistakes and confirm your answers. Reading instructions helps you avoid misinterpretation that can waste time or cost points. Starting with easier items lowers cognitive load, gives you early success, and helps you gauge how much time to allocate to the tougher ones. A planned pace prevents spending too long on any single question and ensures you have a moment to check everything. The final review is where you catch careless errors, verify calculations, and make sure nothing was left unanswered. Other approaches, like jumping around without a plan or guessing without review, often lead to wasted time or more mistakes.

9. Which view provides a color-coded, hospital-wide snapshot of bed occupancy?

- A. At a Glance**
- B. Bed Browser
- C. Room View
- D. Open Filter

The main idea here is a quick, visual overview that shows bed status across the whole hospital using color cues. This kind of view lets you see at a glance how many beds are available, occupied, or in transition, helping you allocate space and move patients efficiently without diving into individual bed details. That makes the At a Glance view the best fit for a hospital-wide snapshot, since it emphasizes speed and breadth of view. Bed Browser focuses on listing beds one by one, Room View centers on occupancy by room rather than facility-wide status, and Open Filter is just a tool to refine what you're looking at rather than provide a broad overview.

10. What is the default time for High priority?

- A. Fifteen minutes
- B. Sixty minutes
- C. Forty-five minutes
- D. Thirty minutes**

Understanding the default time allocated for high-priority items in this workflow helps ensure urgent tasks are addressed promptly while keeping the overall flow steady. The system uses 30 minutes as the standard window for high-priority handling. This duration strikes a balance: long enough for a competent team to triage and act, yet short enough to prevent high-priority items from waiting too long and causing delays for others. Shorter windows like 15 minutes can be too constraining, requiring too rapid action; longer windows like 60 minutes reduce urgency and can backlog items. The 45-minute option is less common as a default, since it doesn't offer the same balanced urgency as 30 minutes.

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://grandcentral100.examzify.com>

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

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