MSR TRAINING ORDERS WEEK 1 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. How should confidentiality be managed for Training Order materials?

A. Share with all staff

B. Limit access, classify data, and follow data protection policies.

C. Post publicly

D. Ignore confidentiality

2. What does training material quality refer to in Week 1?

A. All of the above

B. Accessible formatting

C. Clear instructions

D. Accurate content

3. Which statement best describes the relationship between objectives and assessment criteria?

A. Objectives are independent of assessment.

B. Assessment criteria do not relate to objectives.

C. Objectives should be Specific, Observable, and Measurable, and linked to assessment criteria.

D. Assessment criteria define budget.

4. What is the impact of time management on Week 1 training outcomes?

A. Increases the likelihood of skipping safety.

B. Ensures all topics are covered, pace is safe, and assessment windows are respected.

C. Has no effect on outcomes.

D. Delays assessments to the next week.

5. Which DAW code matches the meaning: DAW 2 means Patient requested brand?

A. DAW 0: Substitution allowed

B. DAW 1: Brand substitution prohibited

C. DAW 2: Patient requested brand

D. DAW 3: Not used

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6. Which form would be used to report an incident during Week 1?

A. Attendance roster.

B. PPE check form.

C. Incident report form.

D. Equipment checkout form.

7. Which acronym stands for Fraud, Waste and Abuse?

A. FWA

B. CSR Log Note

C. ADP

D. RPh

8. What is the significance of Site Readiness in Week 1?

A. Focuses only on equipment maintenance.

B. Addresses participant attire.

C. Ensures the training venue and environment meet safety, accessibility, and logistical needs.

D. Describes the scoring rubric for assessments.

9. PHI stands for which term?

A. Personal Health Information

B. Public Health Information

C. Protected Health Information

D. Private Health Information

10. Quantity refers to?

A. The total number of pills

B. The total amount charged

C. The number of refills

D. The dosage per pill

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should confidentiality be managed for Training Order materials?

A. Share with all staff

B. Limit access, classify data, and follow data protection policies.

C. Post publicly

D. Ignore confidentiality

Confidentiality is about making sure Training Order materials are accessible only to people who need them and are protected against unauthorized disclosure. The best approach is to limit access to authorized staff, classify the data to indicate how sensitive it is and what protections apply, and follow your data protection policies for handling, storage, sharing, retention, and disposal. This combination uses appropriate safeguards—like least-privilege access, clear data classifications, encryption where needed, secure storage, and audit trails—and ensures compliance with privacy and security rules. Sharing with all staff, posting publicly, or ignoring confidentiality would expose sensitive information and violate policies and laws, increasing the risk of data breaches and harm.

2. What does training material quality refer to in Week 1?

A. All of the above

B. Accessible formatting

C. Clear instructions

D. Accurate content

Quality in training materials means they are usable, reliable, and fit for purpose. In Week 1 this is shown by how information is presented, how learners are guided through tasks, and whether the content is accurate. Accessible formatting ensures the material is easy to read and navigate for all learners—clear layout, readable fonts, proper contrast, and compatibility with assistive technologies so everyone can access the information. Clear instructions make expectations explicit: the steps to follow, what to do next, and what successful completion looks like. When directions are unambiguous, learners can perform tasks without guessing. Accurate content means the information reflects current standards, procedures, and data. Correct facts and up-to-date guidance build trust and prevent misinformation. Because each of these aspects contributes to a solid, usable resource, quality is about all of them together. If any piece were missing, the material wouldn't be as effective, even if the others were strong. So in Week 1, training material quality is defined by accessible formatting, clear instructions, and accurate content working in harmony.

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3. Which statement best describes the relationship between objectives and assessment criteria?

A. Objectives are independent of assessment.

B. Assessment criteria do not relate to objectives.

C. Objectives should be Specific, Observable, and Measurable, and linked to assessment criteria.

D. Assessment criteria define budget.

Alignment between objectives and assessment criteria is essential. Objectives describe what learners should be able to do, and assessment criteria define the standards by which that performance will be judged. When objectives are Specific, Observable, and Measurable, you can clearly identify the evidence needed to show success. Linking those objectives to assessment criteria ensures the tasks and scoring actually measure whether the objective has been achieved. This makes the learning goals transparent and the evaluation fair and actionable. For example, an objective like "students can analyze a problem and explain the solution steps" becomes measurable when it's stated as "students will identify the key steps and justify each with a brief rationale for a given problem." The assessment criteria then specify what counts as a correct analysis and justification, so success is observable and verifiable. The other ideas—objectives existing independently of assessment, criteria unrelated to objectives, or budgeting—don't provide a reliable way to judge learning and thus miss the essential link between what is intended to be learned and how it is measured.

4. What is the impact of time management on Week 1 training outcomes?

A. Increases the likelihood of skipping safety.

B. Ensures all topics are covered, pace is safe, and assessment windows are respected.

C. Has no effect on outcomes.

D. Delays assessments to the next week.

Time management in Week 1 training drives outcomes by ensuring you cover all required topics, maintain a safe, steady pace, and complete assessments within the allotted windows. Planning time means you allocate enough minutes for each topic and for practice, questions, and review, so nothing is rushed and learning sticks. A deliberate pace supports careful, correct execution of procedures, reduces fatigue, and keeps safety steps in view. Respecting assessment windows prevents delays and ensures you demonstrate competence before moving forward, which keeps the training on track. When time isn't managed well, topics may be skipped or skimped, procedures rushed, and evaluations postponed, all of which undermine learning and skill development.

5. Which DAW code matches the meaning: DAW 2 means Patient requested brand?

A. DAW 0: Substitution allowed

B. DAW 1: Brand substitution prohibited

C. DAW 2: Patient requested brand

D. DAW 3: Not used

Dispense As Written (DAW) codes guide how substitutions are handled at fill time. When the patient explicitly asks for the brand-name product, the code signals to dispense the brand and to document the patient's preference. This honors the patient's choice and can influence how the prescription is billed and reimbursed. In contrast, a code that means substitution is allowed allows a generic to be substituted, a code that means brand substitution is prohibited requires dispensing the brand-name only and no substitution, and a code marked as not used does not come into play in practice. Recognizing this mapping helps you understand that the code for patient-requested brand instructs the pharmacist to provide the brand-name medication.

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6. Which form would be used to report an incident during Week 1?

A. Attendance roster.

B. PPE check form.

C. Incident report form.

D. Equipment checkout form.

Documenting an incident uses an incident report form, which is designed to capture all the essential details of what happened, when and where it occurred, who was involved, any injuries or damage, witnesses, and the immediate actions taken. This creates an accurate record that supports safety investigations, accountability, and follow-up actions, and it ensures the information is organized for reporting requirements. Other forms serve different purposes: an attendance roster tracks who was present, a PPE check form confirms equipment in use and its status, and an equipment checkout form logs who has equipment and when it's due back. They don't collect incident specifics or initiate the safety review process, which is why the incident report form is the correct choice.

7. Which acronym stands for Fraud, Waste and Abuse?

A. FWA

B. CSR Log Note

C. ADP

D. RPh

Fraud, Waste and Abuse are grouped together in healthcare and compliance contexts to capture the full spectrum of improper payments and misuse of resources. The common shorthand for this trio is FWA, a widely used abbreviation in audits, training, and reporting to flag these issues together. The other terms listed don't represent this combined concept: they refer to unrelated ideas like a note or record type, a data processing/payroll term, or a profession, none of which denote the three areas of concern. So the best answer is the one that uses FWA to stand for Fraud, Waste and Abuse.

8. What is the significance of Site Readiness in Week 1?

A. Focuses only on equipment maintenance.

B. Addresses participant attire.

C. Ensures the training venue and environment meet safety, accessibility, and logistical needs.

D. Describes the scoring rubric for assessments.

Site Readiness means ensuring the training venue and environment are prepared to support Week 1 with safety, accessibility, and logistics in mind. This involves having proper safety measures in place (exits, first aid, emergency procedures), making the space accessible to all participants (clear signage, accommodations as needed, accessible restrooms), and confirming the practical setup meets needs (room layout for hands-on practice, adequate seating, working power and IT, reliable Wi Fi, lighting, temperature, and smooth check-in and parking logistics). When these elements are confirmed, sessions can run smoothly, with fewer interruptions and distractions, so participants can focus on learning. This isn't about equipment maintenance, participant attire, or scoring rubrics, which are different concerns.

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9. PHI stands for which term?

A. Personal Health Information

B. Public Health Information

C. Protected Health Information

D. Private Health Information

In HIPAA privacy, PHI refers to information about a patient's health status, the care they receive, or the payments for that care that can be linked to an identifiable individual. This includes names, addresses, dates, contact details, medical records, test results, diagnoses, treatment information, and billing data, as long as the data could identify the person. The term used officially for PHI is Protected Health Information, which is why this option is correct. Data that has been de-identified—stripped of identifiers—is not PHI. The other phrases listed aren't the standard HIPAA term, so they don't represent PHI in the privacy sense.

10. Quantity refers to?

A. The total number of pills

B. The total amount charged

C. The number of refills

D. The dosage per pill

Quantity is the total number of units to be dispensed, such as the total number of pills in a prescription. It determines how many pills the patient receives and is used in calculating the amount dispensed and, indirectly, cost, but it isn't the amount charged, the number of refills, or the dosage per pill. So, for a prescription written for 30 tablets, the quantity is 30.

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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://msrtrainingordersweek1.examzify.com

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

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