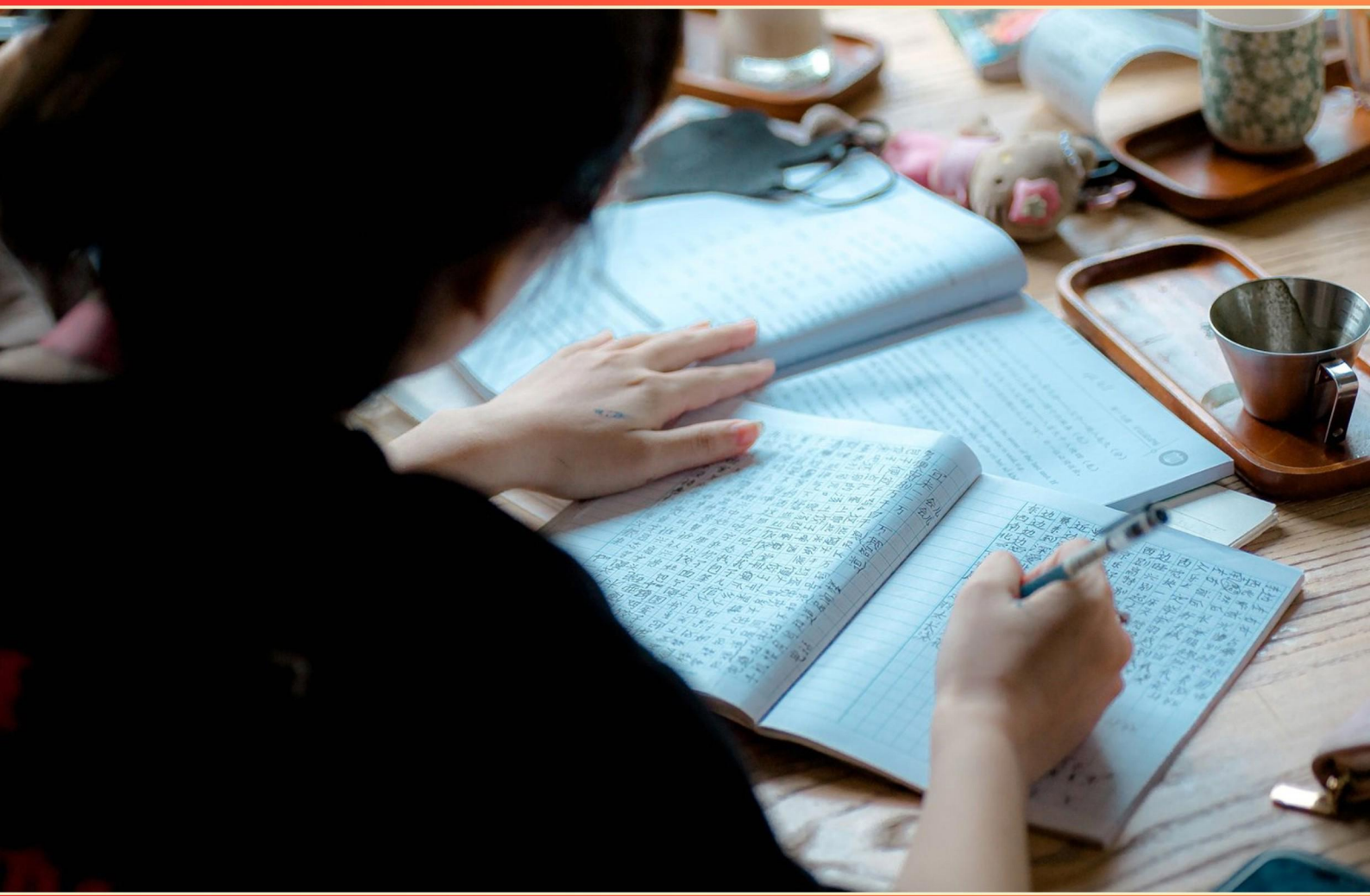
NHSA MODULE 5 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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.

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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. Define standard precautions in infection control.

A. The minimum practices used with all patients: hand hygiene, PPE as needed, respiratory hygiene, safe injections, and safe handling of contaminated equipment

B. PPE only for isolation cases

C. Hand hygiene only

D. Special precautions for select diseases only

2. Points of interest signs indicate what color?

A. Brown

B. Red

C. Blue

D. Green

3. Under which condition should you wash with soap and water rather than use an alcohol-based hand rub?

A. When hands are visibly dirty or there is C. difficile risk

B. When hands are not visibly dirty

C. After every patient contact regardless

D. Before handling sterile equipment

4. Which of the following describes a safe two-point turn technique?

A. Back up into a driveway on the left

B. Pull forward through the intersection

C. Make a U-turn in the street

D. Back up into a driveway on the right

5. Is it true that you should always drive the posted speed limit?

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Not sure

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6. Which is the safest way to make a two-point turn?

A. Back up into a driveway on the left

B. Back up into a driveway on the right

C. Pull forward into a driveway on the left

D. Turn into a driveway head-on

7. How should you respond to a fire in the facility?

A. Follow RACE or REACH principles: Rescue/Alarm/Confine/Extinguish or Evacuate as needed; activate alarm and use PASS if using a extinguisher.

B. Run, Alarm, Contain, Exit.

C. Refrain from calling emergency services.

D. Hide and wait.

8. What is one effective way to maintain your speed when going uphill or downhill?

A. Maintain your current gear

B. Use the brakes to control speed

C. Shift to a higher gear

D. Shift to a lower gear

9. Which statement describes when to perform a wound assessment?

A. Only document wounds if they are healing well.

B. Perform wound assessment monthly.

C. On admission and with any change in condition or new wound; document size, depth, and drainage.

D. Wound assessment is unnecessary if patient is in stable condition.

10. What does a double line indicate?

A. No passing

B. Stop

C. No parking

D. Yield

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Define standard precautions in infection control.

A. The minimum practices used with all patients: hand hygiene, PPE as needed, respiratory hygiene, safe injections, and safe handling of contaminated equipment

B. PPE only for isolation cases

C. Hand hygiene only

D. Special precautions for select diseases only

Standard precautions are the baseline infection control measures applied to every patient to prevent the spread of pathogens in healthcare settings. These include proper hand hygiene before and after patient contact, using the appropriate PPE (gloves, gown, masks/eye protection) based on the anticipated exposure, supporting respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette, safe injection practices, and safe handling and decontamination of contaminated equipment and surfaces. This is why the listed option matches best: it describes the minimum practices used with all patients, not just those who are known to be infected or in isolation. The other choices are too narrow—PPE only for isolation cases ignores routine protection, hand hygiene only misses other essential measures, and special precautions for select diseases fail to cover the standard precautions that apply universally.

2. Points of interest signs indicate what color?

A. Brown

B. Red

C. Blue

D. Green

Colors used on highway signs convey what you'll find ahead. Brown is reserved for points of interest, meaning recreational or cultural sites like national or state parks, historic monuments, scenic attractions, or other notable places. This color helps you spot places to visit rather than services or directions. Other colors have different meanings: blue indicates services (eat, fuel, lodging), green shows directional guidance, and red signals regulatory or prohibitory information. So brown is the color that flags attractions and places worth a quick stop.

3. Under which condition should you wash with soap and water rather than use an alcohol-based hand rub?

A. When hands are visibly dirty or there is C. difficile risk

B. When hands are not visibly dirty

C. After every patient contact regardless

D. Before handling sterile equipment

The main idea is that hand hygiene method depends on what your hands look like and what you might be exposed to. Alcohol-based hand rub is fast and effective for clean hands, but it doesn't remove dirt or spores as well as washing does. When hands are visibly dirty or there's a risk of Clostridioides difficile spores, you should wash with soap and water because the mechanical action of washing helps remove both soil and spores. So, use soap and water in those situations; otherwise, if hands aren't dirty and there's no spore risk, an alcohol-based rub is appropriate.

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4. Which of the following describes a safe two-point turn technique?

A. Back up into a driveway on the left

B. Pull forward through the intersection

C. Make a U-turn in the street

D. Back up into a driveway on the right

The concept being tested is how to turn around safely on a narrow street using a two-point turn. The best approach is to back up into a driveway on the right, then pull forward out of the driveway onto the street in the opposite direction. This method keeps you moving forward when you exit the area, gives you a clear forward view of traffic, and allows you better visibility of pedestrians and oncoming vehicles as you re-enter the road. Backing into a driveway on the left is riskier because you're reversing toward traffic on that side, which reduces visibility and increases the chance of a backing collision. Pulling forward through the intersection doesn't provide a complete turn-in-place and can require crossing traffic in the intersection, posing a safety and legality issue. A U-turn in the street is typically not feasible in many areas due to space and traffic rules, and it also requires more space and can surprise other drivers. So, backing into a driveway on the right and then pulling forward onto the street in the opposite direction is the safest, most controlled way to complete a two-point turn.

5. Is it true that you should always drive the posted speed limit?

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Not sure

Speed limits set the maximum you should drive under normal conditions. You should ride at a speed you can control safely given what's happening outside—weather, visibility, road surface, traffic, curves, and hazards. Because conditions can change, you don't always drive the posted limit. In rain, snow, fog, at night, or in construction zones, or when there are pedestrians, you'll need to slow down to maintain control and allow enough stopping distance. You must not exceed the limit, but you may be going slower than it when conditions demand it.

6. Which is the safest way to make a two-point turn?

A. Back up into a driveway on the left

B. Back up into a driveway on the right

C. Pull forward into a driveway on the left

D. Turn into a driveway head-on

When turning around on a two-way street, the safest approach is to back into a driveway on the right. This positioning lets you finish the turn by driving forward out of the driveway, giving you a clear view of the street and any pedestrians or vehicles before you re-enter traffic. You can then accelerate away in the direction you want to go with good forward visibility, rather than backing out into moving traffic or from a position with limited sight lines. Backing into a driveway on the left would put you in a situation where you're often backing toward traffic or into a less favorable angle for exiting, increasing the risk of a collision. Pulling forward into a driveway on the left keeps you facing away from the road you're leaving and requires backing into traffic to resume, which is less safe. Turning head-on into a driveway isn't a typical two-point turn and involves crossing or maneuvering through traffic in a way that's more risky.

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7. How should you respond to a fire in the facility?

A. Follow RACE or REACH principles: Rescue/Alarm/Confine/Extinguish or Evacuate as needed; activate alarm and use PASS if using a extinguisher.

B. Run, Alarm, Contain, Exit.

C. Refrain from calling emergency services.

D. Hide and wait.

When a fire happens, act with a clear, safety-first sequence: rescue anyone in immediate danger if it's safe, raise the alarm to alert others, and then decide whether to contain the fire or evacuate. If the fire is small and you're trained to do so, you can use a fire extinguisher by applying PASS: Pull the pin, Aim at the base of the flames, Squeeze the handle, Sweep from side to side. Evacuate promptly along designated routes if the fire is spreading, there's smoke, or you're directed to leave. The goal is to get people to safety and not to fight a fire beyond your training. Hiding and waiting is not a reliable safety strategy in a fire, as it increases risk; instead, seek safety or help from trained responders. Following established procedures like this provides a structured, effective response to protect lives.

8. What is one effective way to maintain your speed when going uphill or downhill?

A. Maintain your current gear

B. Use the brakes to control speed

C. Shift to a higher gear

D. Shift to a lower gear

Engine braking by downshifting helps you keep a steady speed on hills. Moving to a lower gear increases engine RPM and torque, giving you enough power to climb without losing speed, and on a downhill it provides resistance that slows the vehicle without over-relying on the brakes. Staying in the same gear may leave you underpowered uphill and offers less engine braking downhill. Shifting to a higher gear reduces torque and engine braking, making it harder to maintain a steady speed on the incline.

9. Which statement describes when to perform a wound assessment?

A. Only document wounds if they are healing well.

B. Perform wound assessment monthly.

C. On admission and with any change in condition or new wound; document size, depth, and drainage.

D. Wound assessment is unnecessary if patient is in stable condition.

Assessing wounds whenever a patient is admitted or when there's a change in condition or a new wound is present is essential because it creates a current, objective snapshot of the wound's status. Documenting size, depth, and drainage provides measurable data that can be tracked over time, helping to determine whether healing is progressing, plateauing, or deteriorating, and it guides treatment decisions and adjustments. Starting with a baseline on admission sets a reference point for all future comparisons. Any new wound or change in condition—like increased drainage, new necrotic tissue, or a growing wound—signals the need to reassess promptly. Relying on infrequent or absent documentation can delay recognition of infection, decompensation, or improved healing, which can affect outcomes. The other ideas are not appropriate because they either delay or omit critical monitoring. Documenting only if wounds are healing well ignores wounds that are not healing or are getting worse, missing important changes. Assessing wounds monthly could miss rapid shifts in condition or drainage, and treating a stable patient as if no wound assessment is needed risks overlooking evolving issues. Even in a stable patient, wounds can change, so ongoing, timely assessment is important.

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10. What does a double line indicate?

A. No passing

B. Stop

C. No parking

D. Yield

Double solid center lines tell you that passing is not allowed in either direction. Crossing these lines to pass another vehicle is prohibited because visibility or road conditions ahead could be unsafe, such as on curves or hills. The goal is to keep traffic in its lanes and prevent risky maneuvers. This is different from other markings or signs that indicate stopping, yielding, or no parking, which relate to completely different rules and actions.

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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://nhsamodule5.examzify.com

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

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