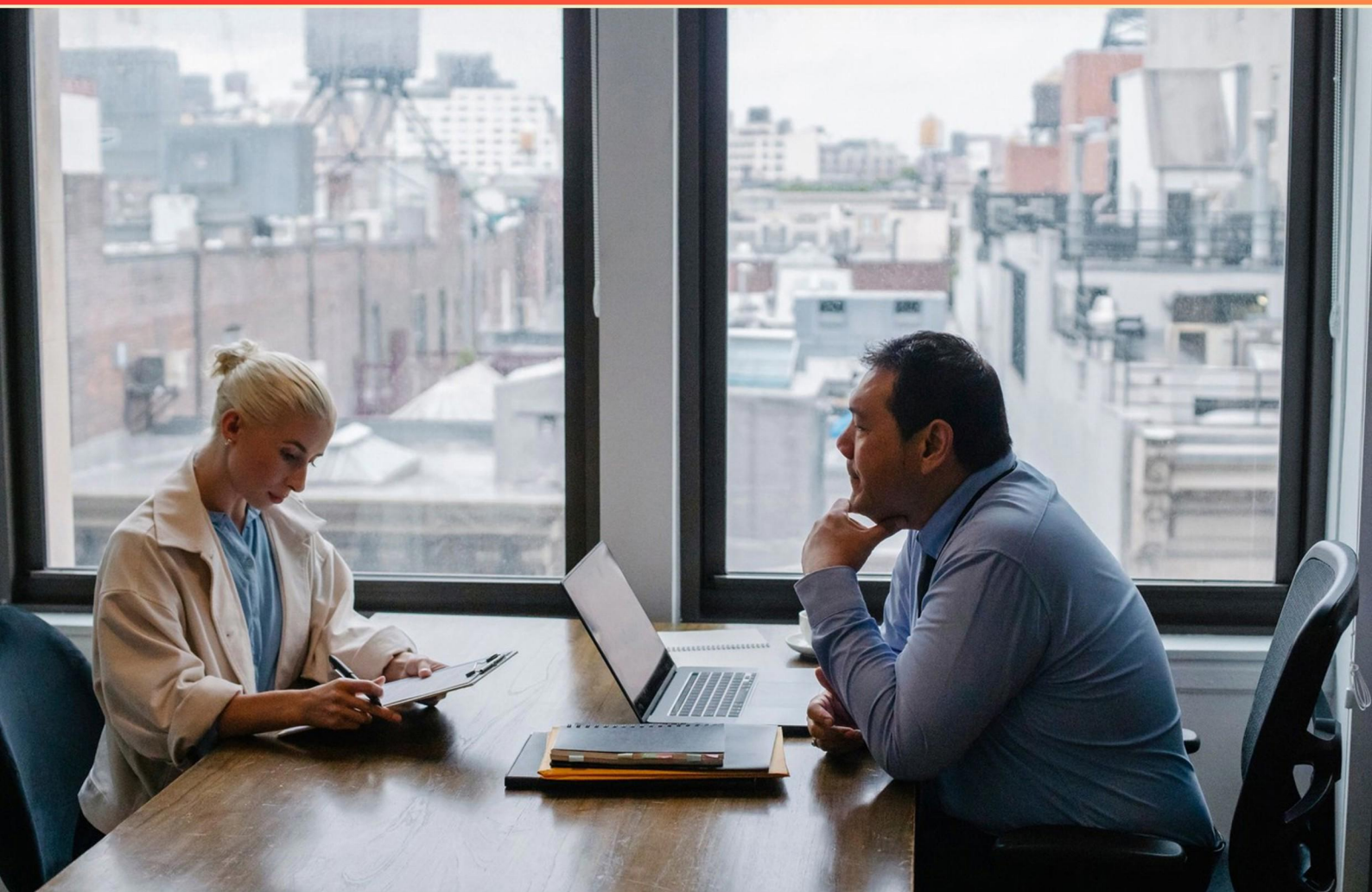


AON ASSESSMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of the interview process?**
 - A. Identify problems
 - B. Provide unnecessary support
 - C. Evaluate changes
 - D. Teach a lesson
- 2. What type of sounds is the bell of the stethoscope used to capture?**
 - A. High-pitched sounds like heartbeats
 - B. Low-pitched sounds such as bruits and heart murmurs
 - C. Ambient sounds in the room
 - D. Dormant sounds in the body
- 3. What should be the interviewer's behavior in the termination phase?**
 - A. Start with more open-ended questions
 - B. Summarize information collected
 - C. Change the topic abruptly
 - D. Ignore cues indicating the interview is concluding
- 4. When conducting a physical assessment, what should be a primary organizational method?**
 - A. Organizing by the patient's background
 - B. Being organized
 - C. Organizing by the healthcare provider's preference
 - D. Organizing based on patient demographics
- 5. What is an example of a probing question in patient communication?**
 - A. Can you tell me your name?
 - B. Is there anything else you can tell me?
 - C. Do you understand?
 - D. How long have you been feeling this way?

- 6. Which trait is commonly assessed in personality testing that relates to teamwork?**
- A. Autonomy.
 - B. Collaboration or teamwork orientation.
 - C. Individual competitiveness.
 - D. Leadership independence.
- 7. Which of the following is objective data?**
- A. Patient's self-reported pain level
 - B. Height measured during a physical examination
 - C. Patient's description of symptoms
 - D. Patient's feedback on care
- 8. What is a key component to continuous assessment in nursing?**
- A. Running tests weekly
 - B. Collecting and validating data
 - C. Patient's consent
 - D. Discharging patients
- 9. What should the condition of a nurse's hands be for effective palpation?**
- A. Cold and long fingernails
 - B. Warm, with short fingernails
 - C. Dry and calloused
 - D. Cool and long fingernails
- 10. When is it most appropriate to use closed-ended questions?**
- A. When seeking elaboration
 - B. When requiring a yes or no answer
 - C. In order to build rapport
 - D. When gathering complex narratives

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of the interview process?

- A. Identify problems
- B. Provide unnecessary support**
- C. Evaluate changes
- D. Teach a lesson

The purpose of the interview process generally revolves around gathering information, assessing candidates or situations, and making informed decisions based on that information. While identifying problems, evaluating changes, and potentially teaching lessons (in a broader context of knowledge sharing during interviews) can be valuable components of an interview, providing unnecessary support does not align with the primary goals of conducting interviews. Interviews are primarily designed to gain insights and facilitate decision-making, rather than to offer support that isn't warranted or useful in that context. Distractions or irrelevant support not aimed at the interview's objectives can detract from the effectiveness and efficiency of the process. Therefore, the focus of the interview process tends to be on direct, constructive outcomes rather than on providing unnecessary support.

2. What type of sounds is the bell of the stethoscope used to capture?

- A. High-pitched sounds like heartbeats
- B. Low-pitched sounds such as bruits and heart murmurs**
- C. Ambient sounds in the room
- D. Dormant sounds in the body

The bell of the stethoscope is specifically designed to capture low-pitched sounds, which include bruits and heart murmurs. This is due to its shape and size, which allow it to effectively detect such sounds. The bell has a narrower opening compared to the diaphragm, which is designed for high-pitched sounds. Low-pitched sounds are typically softer and require a more sensitive detection method, making the bell the preferred tool for evaluating these types of bodily noises. In contrast, high-pitched sounds like heartbeats are better detected using the diaphragm of the stethoscope, which is tailored for capturing sounds with higher frequency. Ambient sounds in the room are generally not captured by the stethoscope, as it is designed to focus on internal body sounds. Dormant sounds in the body are not specific sounds that can be actively identified through the stethoscope, as they imply a lack of sound or activity. Hence, the bell's primary purpose aligns with identifying the low-pitched sounds needed for proper assessment in clinical practice.

3. What should be the interviewer's behavior in the termination phase?

- A. Start with more open-ended questions
- B. Summarize information collected**
- C. Change the topic abruptly
- D. Ignore cues indicating the interview is concluding

In the termination phase of an interview, summarizing the information collected is crucial for several reasons. First, it provides a clear closure to the conversation, reinforcing key points that were discussed. This not only ensures that the interviewer and the interviewee are on the same page regarding what has been learned but also helps to solidify the insights gleaned during the interview. Moreover, summarizing allows the interviewer to clarify any misunderstandings and confirm the important details before concluding the session. This can enhance the quality of the information retained and provide a comprehensive overview to reflect upon afterward. In this phase, open-ended questions can be relevant but starting with them may prolong the termination unnecessarily. Abruptly changing the topic or ignoring cues that indicate the interview is concluding contradicts the professional and respectful nature required in an interview setting, potentially leaving the interviewee feeling confused or undervalued. Therefore, summarizing is the most effective approach during this stage, ensuring a smooth and professional conclusion to the interview.

4. When conducting a physical assessment, what should be a primary organizational method?

- A. Organizing by the patient's background
- B. Being organized**
- C. Organizing by the healthcare provider's preference
- D. Organizing based on patient demographics

Being organized during a physical assessment is fundamental because it ensures that the assessment is thorough, systematic, and efficient. This approach allows healthcare professionals to collect necessary data effectively, reducing the likelihood of missing critical information. A structured method also aids in identifying patterns or abnormalities in the patient's condition. When assessments are organized, it enhances communication among team members, as everyone can easily follow the steps taken during the evaluation and understand the rationale behind observations and decisions. Furthermore, maintaining organization during assessments contributes to a positive patient experience, as it instills confidence in the provider's capabilities and promotes a more streamlined interaction. Other options, while they may have relevance in specific contexts, do not prioritize the assessment process as effectively. For example, organizing by the patient's background or demographics might provide some context but does not address how the assessment itself should be conducted. Organizing based on a healthcare provider's preference can lead to inconsistency and doesn't prioritize the patient's needs or the effective gathering of data necessary for making informed decisions about care.

5. What is an example of a probing question in patient communication?

- A. Can you tell me your name?
- B. Is there anything else you can tell me?**
- C. Do you understand?
- D. How long have you been feeling this way?

Probing questions are designed to elicit more detailed information and encourage deeper conversation, allowing the healthcare provider to gather better insights into the patient's condition or experiences. In this context, the option that asks if there is anything else the patient can share effectively prompts the patient to expand on their thoughts, feelings, and symptoms. It invites them to provide additional context, which can be crucial for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning. In contrast, other options either seek specific factual information, such as a name or duration of symptoms, or assess comprehension, which do not necessarily invite further elaboration or deeper insight into the patient's experience. For example, asking "How long have you been feeling this way?" seeks a specific piece of information rather than encouraging the patient to share additional details. Similarly, asking "Do you understand?" is more about confirming comprehension than eliciting further information. Thus, the probing nature of the chosen question is what makes it the most effective in this scenario.

6. Which trait is commonly assessed in personality testing that relates to teamwork?

- A. Autonomy.
- B. Collaboration or teamwork orientation.**
- C. Individual competitiveness.
- D. Leadership independence.

Collaboration or teamwork orientation is a key trait assessed in personality testing because it directly relates to an individual's ability to work effectively in group settings. This trait encompasses the willingness to cooperate with others, share responsibilities, and contribute to collective goals. In environments where teamwork is essential, understanding how well a person collaborates can predict how successfully they will interact with colleagues, contribute to a team's objectives, and navigate interpersonal dynamics. Teams thrive when members are oriented toward collaboration, as this fosters a supportive atmosphere where ideas are shared, and group cohesion is enhanced. Recognizing the importance of this trait in personality assessments helps employers identify candidates who are likely to succeed in roles that require a significant amount of interaction and teamwork, leading to better organizational outcomes.

7. Which of the following is objective data?

- A. Patient's self-reported pain level
- B. Height measured during a physical examination**
- C. Patient's description of symptoms
- D. Patient's feedback on care

The correct answer is height measured during a physical examination, as it is an example of objective data. Objective data refers to information that can be observed, measured, or quantified, free from personal feelings or interpretations. Height, being a measurable physical characteristic, provides a definitive value that anyone can confirm through standard measurement methods, therefore it constitutes objective data. In contrast, the other options consist of subjective data, which is based on personal opinions, feelings, or self-reports. Patient-reported pain levels, symptom descriptions, and feedback on care all rely on the patient's personal perspective and can vary significantly from one individual to another. These forms of data reflect the patient's personal experience and interpretation, rather than an observable or measurable fact, thus categorizing them as subjective rather than objective.

8. What is a key component to continuous assessment in nursing?

- A. Running tests weekly
- B. Collecting and validating data**
- C. Patient's consent
- D. Discharging patients

Collecting and validating data is central to the concept of continuous assessment in nursing. This process involves systematically gathering information about a patient's condition, responses to treatment, and overall progress throughout their care. By collecting data, nurses are able to monitor changes, understand the effectiveness of interventions, and make informed decisions about ongoing care based on current and relevant information. Additionally, validating this data ensures its accuracy and reliability, which is crucial for effective patient care. It involves cross-checking information through observations, discussion with the patient, consultations with other healthcare professionals, and using evidence-based assessment tools. This thorough approach helps in identifying trends and significant changes in a patient's health status, enabling prompt and appropriate adjustments to the care plan. Running tests weekly, obtaining patient's consent, and discharging patients, while important components of patient care, do not directly represent the essence of continuous assessment as effectively as the systematic process of collecting and validating data does.

9. What should the condition of a nurse's hands be for effective palpation?

- A. Cold and long fingernails
- B. Warm, with short fingernails**
- C. Dry and calloused
- D. Cool and long fingernails

For effective palpation, the condition of a nurse's hands plays a crucial role. Warm hands are important because they facilitate better sensitivity to tactile sensations and help the patient feel more comfortable during the examination. When the hands are warm, the nurse is better able to detect subtle differences in the texture, temperature, and size of body structures. Additionally, having short fingernails is important for safety and hygiene. Long fingernails can potentially scratch the patient or interfere with the accuracy of the palpation technique, as they may hinder the direct contact and feel required during the examination. Short fingernails allow for more precise movements and ensure that palpation techniques can be performed effectively. In contrast, cold hands would not be conducive to effective palpation as they can create an uncomfortable experience for the patient and may not yield accurate assessments. Dry and calloused hands might impede sensitivity, which is essential for palpation, while long fingernails could pose risks and reduce effectiveness during the examination. Thus, the ideal condition for a nurse's hands to ensure effective palpation is to maintain warmth and keep fingernails short.

10. When is it most appropriate to use closed-ended questions?

- A. When seeking elaboration
- B. When requiring a yes or no answer**
- C. In order to build rapport
- D. When gathering complex narratives

Closed-ended questions are most appropriate when the objective is to obtain specific information that can be answered succinctly, often with a simple yes or no. This type of question limits the respondent's answer to predetermined options, which means the interviewer can quickly assess understanding or gather factual information without the need for elaboration or nuance. For instance, in situations like surveys or assessments where quantifiable data is required, closed-ended questions help streamline the collection process. They provide clarity and structure, ensuring that responses are directly relevant to the information sought. In scenarios where decisions need to be made quickly based on clear criteria, such as confirming participation or agreement on specific points, closed-ended questions are exceptionally effective in eliciting definitive responses. In contrast, seeking elaboration, building rapport, or gathering complex narratives requires open-ended questions that encourage longer, more detailed responses, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the subject matter or the respondent's feelings and thoughts.

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://aon.examzify.com>

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

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