

Development of Self II Test 1 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Invasion of privacy is defined as intrusion into a client's what?**
 - A. Healthcare Policy**
 - B. Infringement on Property**
 - C. Intrusion into Private Affairs**
 - D. Defensive Medicine**

- 2. Which of the following is NOT one of the five controlled acts that nurses may perform under the Nursing Act, 1991?**
 - A. Administering a substance by injection or inhalation**
 - B. Inserting an instrument beyond the external ear canal**
 - C. Prescribing, dispensing or compounding a drug**
 - D. Administering a substance by mouth to a patient**

- 3. What are the two elements of the nursing scope of practice statement?**
 - A. A scope of practice statement and a series of controlled acts**
 - B. A list of permitted medications and procedures**
 - C. Hospital patient safety protocols and ethics**
 - D. Continuing education requirements**

- 4. Which statement about legal title protection is true?**
 - A. The terms 'Nurse' and 'Nurse Practitioner' are legally protected titles under the Nursing Act 1991**
 - B. Anyone may call themselves a nurse without registration**
 - C. It is legal to work as a nurse in Ontario without CNO registration**
 - D. The Nursing Act protects hospital titles but not individual professionals**

- 5. During a discipline hearing, what is the role of the panel?**
 - A. They function as a jury to hear evidence and determine outcomes**
 - B. They determine clinical guidelines for the profession**
 - C. They only review written submissions without witnesses**
 - D. They provide a non-binding advisory opinion**

- 6. Under RHPA, who is required to report concerns about a nurse?**
- A. Anyone who works with a nurse**
 - B. Only physicians**
 - C. Only the nurse involved**
 - D. Only the employer**
- 7. Which scenario constitutes abandonment?**
- A. Accepting an assignment and discontinuing without client permission or arranging suitable alternate care**
 - B. Refusing to work extra shift**
 - C. Floating to a unit with adequate orientation**
 - D. Calling for help when needed**
- 8. Do professional standards apply to all nurses regardless of their role?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only to clinical staff**
 - D. Only to nurse managers**
- 9. Which item is considered a form of professional misconduct?**
- A. Inadequate documentation and record keeping.**
 - B. High patient satisfaction.**
 - C. On-time appointment reminders.**
 - D. Adherence to confidentiality.**
- 10. If concerns exist about a nurse's capacity due to health, to which committee is the nurse referred?**
- A. Fitness to Practice Committee**
 - B. Discipline Committee**
 - C. Inquiry Panel**
 - D. Governing Board**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Invasion of privacy is defined as intrusion into a client's what?

- A. Healthcare Policy**
- B. Infringement on Property**
- C. Intrusion into Private Affairs**
- D. Defensive Medicine**

Invasion of privacy means intruding into a person's private life or confidential matters without consent. In a healthcare context, this is about interfering with or exposing a patient's private affairs or information. The phrase that best captures this idea is intrusion into private affairs, since it directly describes crossing into the areas of a person's private life that should remain confidential or undisclosed. Choices about healthcare policy, property infringement, or defensive medicine don't describe intruding into a patient's private life or private information, so they don't fit the concept as it applies to privacy violations.

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the five controlled acts that nurses may perform under the Nursing Act, 1991?

- A. Administering a substance by injection or inhalation**
- B. Inserting an instrument beyond the external ear canal**
- C. Prescribing, dispensing or compounding a drug**
- D. Administering a substance by mouth to a patient**

Under the Nursing Act, 1991, Ontario defines five controlled acts that nurses may perform only with proper authorization. These acts are high-risk procedures and medication-related tasks that require specific training and regulatory approval. The acts include administering a substance by injection or inhalation, inserting an instrument beyond the external ear canal, prescribing, dispensing or compounding a drug, and administering a substance by mouth. In your list, each item corresponds to one of those categories, including administering a substance by mouth. So there isn't a valid option that is not one of the five. If a question asks for what is NOT one of the controlled acts, it might be misworded or intended to test your understanding that all these tasks fall under the five.

3. What are the two elements of the nursing scope of practice statement?

- A. A scope of practice statement and a series of controlled acts**
- B. A list of permitted medications and procedures**
- C. Hospital patient safety protocols and ethics**
- D. Continuing education requirements**

Two elements organize the nursing scope of practice: a scope of practice statement and a series of controlled acts. The scope of practice statement defines the broad activities and responsibilities nurses are authorized to perform across different settings and populations, establishing the professional boundaries for safe and competent care. The series of controlled acts lists the specific procedures that are considered higher risk and therefore require formal authorization, supervision, or delegation to perform. Together, these define both the general space in which nurses operate and the exact actions that demand extra regulatory approval. Other options describe safety guidelines, ethics, medications, or ongoing education, but they don't capture the formal two-part structure used to frame the scope of practice.

4. Which statement about legal title protection is true?

- A. The terms 'Nurse' and 'Nurse Practitioner' are legally protected titles under the Nursing Act 1991**
- B. Anyone may call themselves a nurse without registration**
- C. It is legal to work as a nurse in Ontario without CNO registration**
- D. The Nursing Act protects hospital titles but not individual professionals**

In Ontario, professional titles are legally protected to ensure that only qualified, registered practitioners present themselves to the public as such. The Nursing Act 1991, together with the regulatory oversight by the College of Nurses of Ontario, protects titles like "Nurse" and "Nurse Practitioner." This means you must be registered with the CNO to legally use those titles and to practice nursing, ensuring you meet required education, standards, and ongoing accountability. Because of this protection, it isn't permissible to call yourself a nurse or work as a nurse without CNO registration. The act doesn't protect hospital-specific titles in the same way, and the protection targets the use of professional titles by individuals, not by institutions.

5. During a discipline hearing, what is the role of the panel?

- A. They function as a jury to hear evidence and determine outcomes**
- B. They determine clinical guidelines for the profession**
- C. They only review written submissions without witnesses**
- D. They provide a non-binding advisory opinion**

In a discipline hearing, the panel acts as the trier of fact, hearing evidence from both sides, weighing witness credibility, and applying the relevant standards to decide whether a professional breach occurred and what sanction, if any, is appropriate. They guide the process, listen to testimony, review documentation, and render binding decisions within the regulatory framework, including any resulting sanctions or orders. This role is distinct from creating clinical guidelines, which are produced by professional bodies, and from merely reviewing written submissions or issuing non-binding opinions, which do not involve weighing evidence and determining disciplinary outcomes.

6. Under RHPA, who is required to report concerns about a nurse?

- A. Anyone who works with a nurse**
- B. Only physicians**
- C. Only the nurse involved**
- D. Only the employer**

Under RHPA, concerns about a nurse should be reported to the regulatory college when there are reasonable grounds to believe the nurse has engaged in professional misconduct, is incompetent, or is incapacitated. The obligation to report is broad: it isn't limited to physicians or the nurse's employer. Anyone who works with the nurse—colleagues, supervisors, other health professionals, or any staff in the setting—has a duty to report to the College of Nurses of Ontario (or the applicable regulator). This broad requirement protects patients by enabling early detection and appropriate regulatory review, so the regulator can investigate and take action if needed.

7. Which scenario constitutes abandonment?

- A. Accepting an assignment and discontinuing without client permission or arranging suitable alternate care**
- B. Refusing to work extra shift**
- C. Floating to a unit with adequate orientation**
- D. Calling for help when needed**

Abandonment happens when a practitioner stops providing care without ensuring that another competent professional will take over and without giving reasonable notice to the patient or to the supervisor. In the scenario described, accepting an assignment and discontinuing without the client's permission or arranging suitable alternate care leaves the patient without necessary ongoing care and a proper handoff isn't made. That is abandonment because the continuity and safety of the patient's care are abruptly disrupted. By contrast, refusing to work an extra shift is a boundary setting and doesn't terminate the patient relationship or leave care unfinished. Floating to a unit with adequate orientation indicates you're prepared to provide safe care in that unit. Calling for help when needed shows you're seeking support to protect the patient's safety.

8. Do professional standards apply to all nurses regardless of their role?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only to clinical staff**
- D. Only to nurse managers**

Professional standards provide a universal baseline for safe, ethical nursing practice that applies to every licensed nurse, no matter their role. These standards come from regulatory bodies and professional organizations and outline what nurses should know, how they should think through clinical decisions, communicate with patients, collaborate with colleagues, and maintain accountability. Because licensure and patient safety depend on consistent practice, the expectations don't change by title or position; a nurse who works at the bedside, in management, in education, or in research all must meet the same fundamental standards in their professional actions. When dilemmas arise, these standards guide competency, patient rights, informed consent, privacy, and the obligation to report unsafe practices. So, regardless of whether the job involves direct patient care, supervision, or policy development, professional standards apply to all nurses.

9. Which item is considered a form of professional misconduct?

- A. Inadequate documentation and record keeping.**
- B. High patient satisfaction.**
- C. On-time appointment reminders.**
- D. Adherence to confidentiality.**

The key idea is that proper documentation is a crucial standard of professional practice. Inadequate documentation and record keeping undermines patient safety, interrupts continuity of care, and can expose providers to legal liability, all of which meet the threshold for professional misconduct. High patient satisfaction, on-time appointment reminders, and strict adherence to confidentiality are all examples of appropriate, constructive professional behavior that uphold ethical and legal duties, not misconduct.

10. If concerns exist about a nurse's capacity due to health, to which committee is the nurse referred?

- A. Fitness to Practice Committee**
- B. Discipline Committee**
- C. Inquiry Panel**
- D. Governing Board**

Concerns about a nurse's capacity due to health are addressed through fitness to practice processes. This pathway asks whether health issues or impairment affect the ability to perform duties safely, with the aim of protecting patients while supporting the nurse. It involves medical assessments, potential treatment requirements, and any conditions or restrictions needed to maintain safe practice. Depending on the findings, outcomes can range from medical clearance or monitored practice to restricted duties or temporary suspension until safety can be assured. The other bodies focus on discipline or governance rather than health-related capacity issues, so they aren't the appropriate route for concerns about health and safety.

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://devofself2test1.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE