

EAQ- QESN TEAMWORK PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 action indicates a hands-off approach by a nurse leader?**
 - A. Making informed decisions
 - B. Choosing to do nothing when intervention is necessary
 - C. Encouraging team input on decisions
 - D. Developing a strategic action plan
- 2. Which client should the postpartum nurse see first after receiving handoff report?**
 - A. The term infant with a transcutaneous bilirubin reading of 8.6 mg/dL
 - B. The mother experiencing heavy bleeding
 - C. The infant requiring routine vaccinations
 - D. The mother demonstrating signs of infection
- 3. In which situation would total client care be considered an appropriate delivery system?**
 - A. Client with a stable condition
 - B. Client in need of constant monitoring
 - C. Client with an endotracheal tube for pulmonary sepsis
 - D. Client receiving outpatient therapy
- 4. When a conflict arises between staff members during a meeting, what principle should a nurse leader follow?**
 - A. Avoiding the issue
 - B. Sharing personal opinions
 - C. Responding expediently to the issues
 - D. Delegating conflict resolution to a third party
- 5. In effective pain management, which task is typically performed by a registered nurse (RN)?**
 - A. Administering medications as prescribed
 - B. Developing a treatment plan for the client's pain
 - C. Monitoring vital signs
 - D. Providing emotional support to the client

- 6. Which statement indicates the nursing student needs intervention regarding kidney anatomy?**
- A. "Both kidneys are the same size."
 - B. "The left kidney is positioned higher than the right."
 - C. "The right kidney is a little longer and narrower than the left kidney."
 - D. "The kidneys are located in the abdominal cavity."
- 7. What is the best response for a nurse when a client refuses a Papanicolaou (Pap) test and requests to speak with the person in charge?**
- A. Inform the primary healthcare provider of the client's request.
 - B. Reassure the client about the importance of the test.
 - C. Explain the procedure again to the client.
 - D. Document the refusal in the client's records.
- 8. What feedback might a nurse manager expect when assessing the performance of a new transactional leader?**
- A. We feel motivated to excel in our roles.
 - B. We are rewarded based on team goals.
 - C. We fulfill the task to avoid punishment.
 - D. We feel empowered to innovate.
- 9. What communication pattern is exhibited when a staff nurse says "I am sorry, I am responsible for the situation" to a nurse leader?**
- A. Aggression
 - B. Placation
 - C. Assertiveness
 - D. Withdrawal
- 10. How can nurses enhance patient engagement according to modern practices?**
- A. By emphasizing punishment for non-compliance
 - B. By fostering an inclusive environment for feedback
 - C. By limiting patient interactions to scheduled appointments
 - D. By diminishing the role of patients in their care plans

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which action indicates a hands-off approach by a nurse leader?

- A. Making informed decisions
- B. Choosing to do nothing when intervention is necessary**
- C. Encouraging team input on decisions
- D. Developing a strategic action plan

The hands-off approach by a nurse leader is exemplified by choosing to do nothing when intervention is necessary. This reflects a lack of engagement or willingness to take responsibility for guiding the team or addressing issues that arise. By not intervening, the leader essentially refrains from influencing outcomes or providing direction, which characterizes a more detached or passive leadership style. In contrast, the other actions mentioned all involve active participation and engagement from the nurse leader. Making informed decisions requires a leader to analyze situations and set a clear direction, while encouraging team input on decisions fosters collaboration and teamwork. Developing a strategic action plan indicates proactive leadership, as it involves organizing resources and efforts towards achieving specific goals. In essence, the choice to do nothing stands out as a definitive hands-off approach, demonstrating a lack of leadership involvement in necessary interventions.

2. Which client should the postpartum nurse see first after receiving handoff report?

- A. The term infant with a transcutaneous bilirubin reading of 8.6 mg/dL**
- B. The mother experiencing heavy bleeding
- C. The infant requiring routine vaccinations
- D. The mother demonstrating signs of infection

The most critical client for the postpartum nurse to see first is the mother experiencing heavy bleeding. This situation is urgent as heavy postpartum bleeding can lead to severe complications, including hypovolemic shock and maternal death if not addressed promptly. Any significant bleeding after childbirth is a potential emergency that requires immediate assessment and intervention to stabilize the mother's condition. While the other options present concerns that also need to be addressed, they do not carry the same level of urgency. A bilirubin reading of 8.6 mg/dL in a term infant is elevated, but it is not typically urgent unless it exceeds critical thresholds or if the infant shows symptoms of jaundice. The infant requiring routine vaccinations should be managed but does not need immediate attention. Lastly, signs of infection in the mother are serious and warrant follow-up, but heavy bleeding takes precedence as it can quickly deteriorate the mother's health. In summary, the need for immediate intervention in cases of heavy postpartum bleeding makes this situation the highest priority for the nurse.

3. In which situation would total client care be considered an appropriate delivery system?

- A. Client with a stable condition
- B. Client in need of constant monitoring
- C. Client with an endotracheal tube for pulmonary sepsis**
- D. Client receiving outpatient therapy

Total client care is a delivery system where a single caregiver is responsible for all aspects of a patient's care, emphasizing a holistic approach to meeting their needs. This approach is particularly beneficial in complex situations that require comprehensive attention and support. In the case of a client with an endotracheal tube for pulmonary sepsis, the need for total client care is paramount. Such clients typically require continuous monitoring and a wide range of interventions due to their acute condition. The presence of the endotracheal tube indicates that the patient has significant respiratory support needs, which demands skilled care, including frequent assessment of lung sounds, monitoring of ventilation and oxygenation status, and responding to potential complications. The complexity of their care also means they may have multiple comorbid issues that require coordination of various healthcare interventions. In contrast, clients with a stable condition or those receiving outpatient therapy usually do not require the same level of intense, continuous, and holistic care provided through total client care. While clients in need of constant monitoring could also benefit from close attention, the level of complexity and the acute nature of care required for the client with an endotracheal tube distinctly justifies the use of a total client care approach. This method ensures thoroughness and continuity, which are essential

4. When a conflict arises between staff members during a meeting, what principle should a nurse leader follow?

- A. Avoiding the issue
- B. Sharing personal opinions
- C. Responding expediently to the issues**
- D. Delegating conflict resolution to a third party

In situations where conflict arises between staff members during a meeting, the principle of responding expediently to the issues is essential for effective leadership. This approach facilitates the timely resolution of conflicts, preventing escalation and fostering a healthy work environment. By addressing the conflict promptly, a nurse leader demonstrates proactive leadership qualities that encourage open communication and collaboration among team members. Timely intervention can lead to resolving misunderstandings or disagreements before they impact team cohesion or patient care. It can also set a precedent for future conflicts, illustrating to all team members that issues should be addressed directly and constructively, thereby promoting a culture of accountability and teamwork. Engaging directly with the conflict allows the leader to clarify misinformation, address emotions constructively, and guide the staff toward a resolution, ultimately supporting the team's overall dynamics and effectiveness.

5. In effective pain management, which task is typically performed by a registered nurse (RN)?

- A. Administering medications as prescribed
- B. Developing a treatment plan for the client's pain**
- C. Monitoring vital signs
- D. Providing emotional support to the client

In effective pain management, developing a treatment plan for the client's pain is a task that typically falls within the scope of a registered nurse. This function requires an in-depth understanding of the patient's needs, assessment of pain levels, and knowledge of various pain management strategies and medications. The registered nurse collaborates with other healthcare professionals to create a comprehensive plan that addresses not only the physical aspects of pain management but also considers psychological and emotional factors. This task often involves analyzing assessments of the patient's pain, understanding their medical history, and tailoring interventions to suit the individual's condition. While nurses may also administer medications, monitor vital signs, and provide emotional support, the development of a treatment plan is particularly focused on the integration of these actions into a cohesive strategy that promotes the best outcomes for the patient.

6. Which statement indicates the nursing student needs intervention regarding kidney anatomy?

- A. "Both kidneys are the same size."
- B. "The left kidney is positioned higher than the right."
- C. "The right kidney is a little longer and narrower than the left kidney."**
- D. "The kidneys are located in the abdominal cavity."

The statement indicating that the nursing student needs intervention is the one that asserts the right kidney is a little longer and narrower than the left kidney. This is not an accurate description of kidney anatomy. Typically, both kidneys are relatively similar in size, with the left kidney being positioned slightly higher than the right due to the presence of the liver on the right side of the body, which can push the right kidney downwards. In contrast, the left kidney is also considered to be slightly longer and more lateral than the right, but both kidneys generally have a similar shape and function. Therefore, the notion that the right kidney is longer and narrower misrepresents common anatomical knowledge and understanding of kidney structure and positioning. Intervention is needed to correct this misunderstanding and ensure that the nursing student has a proper grasp of kidney anatomy and its clinical implications.

7. What is the best response for a nurse when a client refuses a Papanicolaou (Pap) test and requests to speak with the person in charge?

- A. Inform the primary healthcare provider of the client's request.**
- B. Reassure the client about the importance of the test.
- C. Explain the procedure again to the client.
- D. Document the refusal in the client's records.

The best response for the nurse in this situation is to inform the primary healthcare provider of the client's request. This action respects the client's autonomy and right to make informed choices about their healthcare while ensuring that a qualified professional, who can provide further information and address concerns, engages with the client directly. It demonstrates professionalism and adherence to protocols while recognizing that the client's refusal should be taken seriously and treated with appropriate attention. While reassuring the client about the importance of the test may help alleviate some concerns, it does not address the client's immediate desire to speak with someone in charge, which indicates a specific apprehension that needs to be respectfully handled. Similarly, explaining the procedure again does not honor the client's request for escalation. Documenting the refusal is crucial for the health records but is not the most immediate or constructive response to the client's expressed concerns at that moment. Thus, the course of action that prioritizes the client's request for further discussion is the most appropriate and supportive response.

8. What feedback might a nurse manager expect when assessing the performance of a new transactional leader?

- A. We feel motivated to excel in our roles.
- B. We are rewarded based on team goals.
- C. We fulfill the task to avoid punishment.**
- D. We feel empowered to innovate.

A transactional leader primarily focuses on the exchange that occurs between the leader and their followers, often revolving around rewards and penalties to achieve compliance and complete tasks. In this framework, followers are motivated to comply with the leader's directives to avoid negative consequences, which aligns with a mindset of performing tasks primarily to avoid punishment rather than to seek personal growth or team innovation. When assessing the performance of a new transactional leader, feedback reflecting a sense of obligation or a compliance-driven environment is typical. This indicates that the team members recognize that their input and performance are largely shaped by the transactional leader's emphasis on established goals and the consequences tied to meeting or failing to meet those expectations. Thus, the response about fulfilling the task to avoid punishment accurately emphasizes the nature of transactional leadership where immediate rewards or fear of repercussions are central to team dynamics, lacking a deeper motivation or empowerment that comes from more transformational leadership styles.

9. What communication pattern is exhibited when a staff nurse says "I am sorry, I am responsible for the situation" to a nurse leader?

- A. Aggression
- B. Placation**
- C. Assertiveness
- D. Withdrawal

The communication pattern exhibited by the staff nurse when they say "I am sorry, I am responsible for the situation" demonstrates placation. Placation is characterized by a submissive manner of communication, often involving taking blame or expressing apologies in an effort to appease others. In this context, the staff nurse is acknowledging their role in the situation, which reflects a desire to maintain harmony or mitigate conflict with the nurse leader. This type of communication often arises in environments where individuals might feel pressured or wish to avoid confrontation. While it shows a level of accountability, it can also indicate a lack of assertiveness, as the focus is on appeasing rather than clearly communicating one's own needs or boundaries. This behavior contrasts with assertive communication, which would involve expressing feelings and responsibilities while also advocating for oneself. Hence, the staff nurse's statement aligns well with the concept of placation rather than other, more assertive or aggressive communication styles.

10. How can nurses enhance patient engagement according to modern practices?

- A. By emphasizing punishment for non-compliance
- B. By fostering an inclusive environment for feedback**
- C. By limiting patient interactions to scheduled appointments
- D. By diminishing the role of patients in their care plans

Enhancing patient engagement is vital for effective healthcare outcomes, and fostering an inclusive environment for feedback is a key strategy in modern nursing practices. When nurses actively seek input from patients and encourage them to share their thoughts, concerns, and preferences, they create a partnership that empowers patients in their own care. This collaboration fosters a sense of ownership and accountability, making patients more likely to follow treatment plans and participate actively in their health management. Encouraging feedback from patients not only helps healthcare providers understand what works and what doesn't but also builds trust and rapport. This is essential, as engaged patients are often more satisfied with their care, likely to adhere to medical advice, and able to make informed decisions about their treatment options, leading to improved health outcomes and overall well-being. In contrast, other approaches, such as emphasizing punishment for non-compliance, limiting interactions to scheduled appointments, or diminishing the role of patients in their care plans, would likely undermine engagement. These methods could create barriers to open communication, erode trust, and ultimately lead to poorer health results. Thus, actively fostering an inclusive environment for feedback stands out as a most effective practice for enhancing patient engagement in modern healthcare.

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://eaqquesnteamwork.examzify.com>

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

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