

NR 446 Leadership Exam 1 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Standard of care refers to which idea?**
 - A. Level of skills that is required for a certain type of job**
 - B. The minimum wage for healthcare staff**
 - C. A financial benchmark for hospitals**
 - D. A patient billing standard**

- 2. Which is NOT one of the five rights of delegation?**
 - A. Right task**
 - B. Right circumstances**
 - C. Right supervision/evaluation**
 - D. Right time**

- 3. What is a servant leader?**
 - A. Focus on personal power**
 - B. Promote competition**
 - C. Serves others first and promotes collaboration**
 - D. Always give orders**

- 4. Leaving AMA nurse role:**
 - A. Find out why they want to leave; discuss risks; notify the doctor; have patient sign AMA document**
 - B. Refuse to discuss**
 - C. Force patient to stay**
 - D. Do nothing**

- 5. The application of power by legitimate authority, economic sanctions, or political clout to effect change is associated with which strategy?**
 - A. Rational justification**
 - B. Normative peer pressure**
 - C. Power-Coercive strategies**
 - D. Collaborative negotiation**

- 6. Which statement best describes breach of duty?**
- A. Harm that occurs when care falls short**
 - B. Care that should have been provided but wasn't**
 - C. Foreseeability of harm**
 - D. Documentation of patient consent**
- 7. Which principle means do no harm?**
- A. Beneficence**
 - B. Nonmaleficence**
 - C. Justice**
 - D. Fidelity**
- 8. Which term describes a situation in which a person must choose between two morally conflicting options with no clear right choice?**
- A. Moral distress**
 - B. Moral dilemma**
 - C. Moral indifference**
 - D. Moral outrage**
- 9. Which direction is most appropriate to an AP when delegating a task?**
- A. Please get Mrs. Smith up this morning and assist her with hygiene.**
 - B. Please get Mrs. Smith up at 9 am this morning and assist her with hygiene.**
 - C. Please get Mrs. Smith up today and complete hygiene.**
 - D. Please get Mrs. Smith in room 302 up by 9 am and assist her with getting into the shower.**
- 10. Which is an example of a man-made disaster?**
- A. Flood**
 - B. Hurricane**
 - C. Mass Shooting**
 - D. Earthquake**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Standard of care refers to which idea?

- A. Level of skills that is required for a certain type of job**
- B. The minimum wage for healthcare staff**
- C. A financial benchmark for hospitals**
- D. A patient billing standard**

Standard of care in healthcare means the level of care and skill that a reasonably competent professional would provide under similar circumstances, guided by current evidence, guidelines, and institutional policies. In practice, this sets the expected actions for diagnosing, treating, and monitoring a patient, based on the professional's role and the resources available. So, the idea captured here is the level of skills and performance that is appropriate for a given job or situation, which is why this option is the best fit. It's not about wages, financial benchmarks, or patient billing standards, which are unrelated to clinical care quality.

2. Which is NOT one of the five rights of delegation?

- A. Right task**
- B. Right circumstances**
- C. Right supervision/evaluation**
- D. Right time**

The concept being tested is what counts as the standard rights of delegation. In nursing, the five rights are: the Right task, the Right circumstances, the Right person, the Right direction and communication, and the Right supervision and evaluation. Timing isn't listed as its own right. While when and how a task is done matters, timing is addressed within those other rights (for example, ensuring the task is appropriate for the patient's condition and that clear instructions and supervision are in place). So the option that says Right time isn't a separate right of delegation.

3. What is a servant leader?

- A. Focus on personal power**
- B. Promote competition**
- C. Serves others first and promotes collaboration**
- D. Always give orders**

Servant leadership is a leadership approach that puts others' needs first and aims to develop and empower people. In this style, the leader focuses on serving the team and patients, listening, showing empathy, and removing obstacles so others can thrive. In nursing, this means mentoring frontline staff, advocating for safe staffing and needed resources, and creating a collaborative environment where care decisions are made with input from the team. This builds trust, enhances teamwork, and can improve both patient outcomes and staff satisfaction. The description that serves others first and promotes collaboration best captures this approach. Focusing on personal power, promoting competition, or always giving orders reflect other leadership styles that place authority or winning over people and teamwork.

4. Leaving AMA nurse role:

- A. Find out why they want to leave; discuss risks; notify the doctor; have patient sign AMA document**
- B. Refuse to discuss**
- C. Force patient to stay**
- D. Do nothing**

When a patient wants to leave against medical advice, the nurse's role is to engage in a careful, respectful discussion that preserves the patient's autonomy while safeguarding safety. Start by exploring why they want to leave and identify any concerns (pain, fear, personal responsibilities, financial issues). Make sure they understand the potential risks of leaving and that their decision is informed. Assess whether the patient has the capacity to make this decision; if capacity is adequate, involve the physician to discuss options and any alternatives for care. Thoroughly document the conversation, the risks explained, the patient's decision, and obtain the patient's signature on the AMA form. Then provide discharge instructions and arrange any needed follow-up. This approach is appropriate because it balances respect for the patient's right to choose with concrete steps to explain risks, involve medical oversight, and legally document the decision. Choosing not to discuss, trying to force the patient to stay, or taking no action neglects safety, autonomy, and proper documentation.

5. The application of power by legitimate authority, economic sanctions, or political clout to effect change is associated with which strategy?

- A. Rational justification**
- B. Normative peer pressure**
- C. Power-Coercive strategies**
- D. Collaborative negotiation**

This involves leveraging power to compel change. Power-coercive strategies rely on using legitimate authority, economic sanctions, or political clout to force adherence or prompt a response. They're about imposing consequences to achieve the desired outcome, rather than convincing someone through reasoning or appealing to norms or collaboration. This differs from rational justification, which persuades with data and logic; normative peer pressure, which nudges behavior by social expectations; and collaborative negotiation, which seeks mutual agreement through dialogue and shared problem-solving. Power-coercive approaches can yield quick compliance but may also generate resistance or ethical concerns if overused.

6. Which statement best describes breach of duty?

- A. Harm that occurs when care falls short
- B. Care that should have been provided but wasn't**
- C. Foreseeability of harm
- D. Documentation of patient consent

Breach of duty happens when a nurse fails to meet the standard of care by not providing care that should be provided in a given situation. That gap between what is expected and what actually occurs is the breach. In a negligence framework, the four elements are duty, breach, causation, and damages—the breach is the deviation from accepted practice that may lead to harm if it causes injury or deterioration. So, the statement that best describes breach of duty is the one that identifies the failure to deliver care that should have been provided. The other ideas relate to consequences (harm that results from inadequate care), the foreseeability of harm (which speaks to negligence but not the breach itself), and informed consent documentation (which is a separate process and not about breaching the standard of care).

7. Which principle means do no harm?

- A. Beneficence
- B. Nonmaleficence**
- C. Justice
- D. Fidelity

Nonmaleficence is the principle that means do no harm. In healthcare, it requires clinicians to avoid actions that could injure a patient, to minimize risks, and to refrain from interventions where the potential harm outweighs any possible benefit. It guides decisions about whether to proceed with treatments, particularly when the risks are significant or uncertain. This principle is balanced with beneficence (which focuses on promoting the patient's good), but nonmaleficence specifically centers on preventing harm. The other terms describe different duties—beneficence is about doing good, justice is about fairness, and fidelity is about keeping promises and maintaining trust.

8. Which term describes a situation in which a person must choose between two morally conflicting options with no clear right choice?

- A. Moral distress
- B. Moral dilemma**
- C. Moral indifference
- D. Moral outrage

When you face two morally conflicting obligations and no option cleanly satisfies both, you're in a moral dilemma. In this situation, each potential action carries ethical concerns, and there isn't a single right answer that fully resolves the duties involved. The decision requires weighing competing values and likely outcomes to choose the path that best aligns with professional ethics and the overall good, even though every option has downsides. This differs from moral distress, which is when you know the right action but can't take it due to external barriers, and from moral outrage or moral indifference, which involve anger or a lack of concern rather than a difficult choice between competing duties.

9. Which direction is most appropriate to an AP when delegating a task?

- A. Please get Mrs. Smith up this morning and assist her with hygiene.**
- B. Please get Mrs. Smith up at 9 am this morning and assist her with hygiene.**
- C. Please get Mrs. Smith up today and complete hygiene.**
- D. Please get Mrs. Smith in room 302 up by 9 am and assist her with getting into the shower.**

When you delegate to an AP, give precise, observable instructions that identify the patient, tell where they are, set a concrete time, and specify the exact task to perform. This reduces ambiguity and supports safe, timely care. The best option does just that: it names the patient, notes the room they're in, specifies a deadline by 9 am, and clearly states the exact activity—assisting with getting into the shower. That level of detail fits the AP's role, keeps the task within scope, and provides a clear plan for supervision and accountability. Other choices miss essential specifics. They either lack a precise time, omit the room or location, or use vague wording about the task, which can lead to delays or safety risks.

10. Which is an example of a man-made disaster?

- A. Flood**
- B. Hurricane**
- C. Mass Shooting**
- D. Earthquake**

A mass shooting is a man-made disaster because it results from deliberate human actions and policy or societal factors, not from natural environmental forces. Natural disasters—like floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes—arise from natural processes such as weather patterns or geological activity, even though they cause serious harm. In leadership and emergency preparedness, recognizing that some disasters are caused by people helps guide prevention efforts (policy, safety measures, community interventions) as well as response actions (crime scene management, mass casualty care, coordination with law enforcement and public health).

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://nr446leadership1.examzify.com>

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

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