

Transition to the Professional Nursing Role Practice Test (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	16

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. Identifies a facility as nurse friendly.**
 - A. Magnet status certification**
 - B. Pew Report**
 - C. COPA model**
 - D. QSEN Competencies**

- 2. In Kohlberg's framework, which level is defined by maintaining social order and following laws?**
 - A. Preconventional**
 - B. Conventional**
 - C. Postconventional**
 - D. None**

- 3. What is the term for the lack of a timely and appropriate response to changes in a patient's condition, leading to potential deterioration?**
 - A. Failure to Rescue**
 - B. Malpractice**
 - C. Negligence**
 - D. Medical Error**

- 4. The practice of nursing that includes accepting responsibility for actions taken to provide client care and for the consequences of actions not performed is called what?**
 - A. Accountability**
 - B. Liability**
 - C. Autonomy**
 - D. Competence**

- 5. Normative ethics uses the concepts and principles discovered by meta ethics to guide decision making about what is right or wrong in interactions.**
 - A. Descriptive Ethics**
 - B. Normative Ethics**
 - C. Applied Ethics**
 - D. Meta Ethics**

- 6. What term describes the demonstration of high level personal, ethical, and skill characteristics of a member of a profession?**
- A. Occupation**
 - B. Professional**
 - C. Professionalism**
 - D. Profession**
- 7. Which action describes a violation that can include publication of private facts about a client?**
- A. Invasion of Privacy**
 - B. Defamation**
 - C. Privileged Communication**
 - D. Libel**
- 8. Using knowledge and strategies to support conclusions is an example of which cognitive skill?**
- A. Analysis**
 - B. Interpretation**
 - C. Explanation**
 - D. Synthesis**
- 9. What term means using research findings to guide nursing practice?**
- A. Theory**
 - B. Hypothesis**
 - C. Evidence Based Practice**
 - D. Model**
- 10. What are the two major national organizations that represent nursing in today's health care system?**
- A. The National League for Nursing (NLN) and the American Nurses Association (ANA)**
 - B. The American Medical Association and the American Nurses Association**
 - C. National Council of State Boards of Nursing and NLN**
 - D. International Council of Nurses and NLN**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Identifies a facility as nurse friendly.

A. Magnet status certification

B. Pew Report

C. COPA model

D. QSEN Competencies

Magnet status certification signals a nurse-friendly environment by recognizing a facility that meets rigorous standards for nursing excellence and a supportive practice climate. It looks at how nurses participate in governance, have autonomy and control over their practice, access ongoing professional development, and work under strong nursing leadership and collaborative culture. Facilities earning Magnet designation tend to have better nurse recruitment and retention, safer staffing, higher job satisfaction, and related improvements in patient outcomes. Other options influence policy, models, or educational standards but do not serve as a formal designation that a facility is nurse-friendly in the way Magnet status does.

2. In Kohlberg's framework, which level is defined by maintaining social order and following laws?

A. Preconventional

B. Conventional

C. Postconventional

D. None

The main idea here is that moral reasoning is guided by rules and expectations that keep society functioning. In Kohlberg's theory, the conventional level is defined by an emphasis on maintaining social order and obeying laws. People at this level judge actions by how well they align with the expectations of others and with the legal rules that structure community life. They see laws and rules as necessary for harmony and predictability, and they follow them to be seen as "good" or responsible, not just for personal gain. So, choosing to follow laws and uphold social order fits this level, because it reflects the view that moral action is about conforming to society's rules and fulfilling duties to the community. By contrast, the preconventional level focuses on personal rewards or punishments, and the postconventional level centers on abstract principles or social contracts that may go beyond specific laws.

3. What is the term for the lack of a timely and appropriate response to changes in a patient's condition, leading to potential deterioration?

A. Failure to Rescue

B. Malpractice

C. Negligence

D. Medical Error

The essential idea being tested is recognizing when a delay in noticing and responding to a patient's declining condition leads to harm. Failure to rescue describes exactly that situation: warning signs are missed or actions are not taken quickly enough, allowing deterioration to progress and potentially result in serious harm or death. In practice, this means timely assessment and escalation—calling for help, activating a rapid response, or starting appropriate interventions as soon as changes such as increasing work of breathing, confusion, drop in oxygen saturation, or unstable vital signs appear. This term is specific to the lapse in timely recognition and response to deterioration. Other terms cover broader scenarios: malpractice and negligence involve breaches of duty that cause harm, while medical error is a broad category that includes various types of mistakes in care. But failure to rescue zeroes in on the delay in detection and action that allows a patient's condition to worsen.

4. The practice of nursing that includes accepting responsibility for actions taken to provide client care and for the consequences of actions not performed is called what?

A. Accountability

B. Liability

C. Autonomy

D. Competence

Accountability means taking responsibility for what you do in patient care and for the outcomes of those actions, including the consequences of things you do not do. In nursing, this means you are answerable to patients, families, employers, and the profession for delivering care that meets standards and for any results that arise from your actions or omissions. It encompasses documenting properly, following established policies, and owning the outcomes of care, whether positive or negative. The idea that you're accountable for omissions as well as actions is key—if a standard of care requires an intervention and you don't perform it, you're accountable for that missed care. This distinguishes accountability from liability (legal responsibility), autonomy (independence in decision-making), and competence (having the necessary knowledge and skills).

5. Normative ethics uses the concepts and principles discovered by meta ethics to guide decision making about what is right or wrong in interactions.

A. Descriptive Ethics

B. Normative Ethics

C. Applied Ethics

D. Meta Ethics

Normative ethics concerns what makes actions right or wrong and provides standards to guide decisions in interactions. The statement fits best because normative ethics uses the insights and frameworks developed in metaethics to justify and apply these standards when deciding how to act—for example, applying duties, consequences, or virtuous character to real choices. Metaethical questions about the meaning of moral terms and the status of moral truths underpin these normative theories, showing how concepts from metaethics inform the criteria used to judge actions. Descriptive ethics describes how people actually think or behave morally, not how they ought to act. Applied ethics uses normative theories to address specific practical issues, but does not define the general decision-making standards itself. Meta ethics studies the nature of moral knowledge and language rather than providing practical decision-making guidelines.

6. What term describes the demonstration of high level personal, ethical, and skill characteristics of a member of a profession?

A. Occupation

B. Professional

C. Professionalism

D. Profession

Professionalism is the demonstration of high-level personal, ethical, and skill characteristics expected of a member of a profession. It reflects integrity, accountability, respect for patients and colleagues, ethical decision-making, and a commitment to ongoing competence and patient safety. A professional is someone who embodies these attributes, while an occupation is simply the job itself and a profession is the field with specialized knowledge. So, describing the behavior and standards someone upholds in practice best fits professionalism.

7. Which action describes a violation that can include publication of private facts about a client?

- A. Invasion of Privacy**
- B. Defamation**
- C. Privileged Communication**
- D. Libel**

Invasion of privacy is the idea at play here, specifically the public disclosure of private facts. This win comes from the fact that it involves sharing information that is highly personal and not of legitimate public concern, without the client's consent. The facts disclosed may be true, but because they are private, publishing them can cause harm and violate the person's privacy rights. In a nursing context, sharing a patient's confidential medical details with people who aren't involved would illustrate this tort. This is distinct from defamation, which deals with false statements that damage reputation; libel is simply a written form of defamation. Privileged communication refers to information disclosed within a protected confidential relationship, which is exempt from liability in many cases. So, publication of private facts best describes the violation described.

8. Using knowledge and strategies to support conclusions is an example of which cognitive skill?

- A. Analysis**
- B. Interpretation**
- C. Explanation**
- D. Synthesis**

Providing reasons and evidence to justify a conclusion is the skill being tested. Explaining involves showing how your knowledge and the strategies you used support the conclusion, making the reasoning clear and defensible. This is why this choice is the best fit. The other tasks describe different mental efforts: analyzing means breaking information into parts to understand structure, interpreting is about deriving meaning from information, and synthesizing involves combining ideas to form something new. Here, the emphasis is on articulating how the conclusion is supported, which is the core of explaining.

9. What term means using research findings to guide nursing practice?

- A. Theory**
- B. Hypothesis**
- C. Evidence Based Practice**
- D. Model**

Using research findings to guide nursing practice is evidence-based practice. It means integrating the best available evidence from systematic research with clinical expertise and patient preferences to make care decisions and improve outcomes. Evidence-based practice applies proven research to real patient care, rather than just describing or predicting phenomena. The other terms—theory, hypothesis, and model—describe ways of understanding or representing knowledge, but they do not on their own capture the process of translating research into everyday care. For example, if high-quality studies show a particular dressing reduces infection, a nurse would adopt that dressing in practice and monitor outcomes to ensure it helps patients.

10. What are the two major national organizations that represent nursing in today's health care system?

A. The National League for Nursing (NLN) and the American Nurses Association (ANA)

B. The American Medical Association and the American Nurses Association

C. National Council of State Boards of Nursing and NLN

D. International Council of Nurses and NLN

In nursing, the main national voices are the American Nurses Association and the National League for Nursing. The American Nurses Association represents practicing nurses, setting professional standards, ethics, and advocating for policy that affects nursing practice and the workplace. The National League for Nursing focuses on nursing education, supporting high-quality education programs, research in education, and accreditation. Together they cover both the practice side and the education side of the profession, which is why they're recognized as the primary national organizations representing nursing in today's health care system. Other groups exist—such as licensure boards or international bodies—but they don't serve the same broad national representation for nurses in the United States.

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://transitiontopronursingrole.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE