

# VetSkill Level 3 Diploma VN01 - Professional Veterinary Nursing Responsibilities Practice Test (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. What is the radiation exposure limit for individuals under 16?**
  - A. 1 mSv**
  - B. 10 mSv**
  - C. 3 mSv**
  - D. 0.1 mSv**
  
- 2. The Health and Safety at Work Act applies to which group?**
  - A. Patients**
  - B. Employers**
  - C. Vendors**
  - D. Visitors**
  
- 3. The BVNA was formed in which year?**
  - A. 1955**
  - B. 1975**
  - C. 1965**
  - D. 1980**
  
- 4. What year was the Equality Act created?**
  - A. 1996**
  - B. 2010**
  - C. 2002**
  - D. 2015**
  
- 5. Which statement best summarizes Lucy's Law 2020 in relation to puppy sales?**
  - A. Puppies must be microchipped before sale**
  - B. Puppies must be kept in shelters for observation**
  - C. Puppies must be viewed with their mother before sale**
  - D. Puppies must be vaccinated before sale**

- 6. Which statement is true about RIDDOR reporting?**
- A. All incidents at work must be reported**
  - B. Only fatal incidents must be reported**
  - C. Injuries lasting over 7 days, death, and dangerous occurrences are reportable**
  - D. Reporting is voluntary**
- 7. What colour do dogs for good wear wear?**
- A. Green**
  - B. Blue**
  - C. Yellow**
  - D. Burgundy**
- 8. Which of the following is a banned dog breed under the Dangerous Dogs Act?**
- A. Pitbull**
  - B. Labrador Retriever**
  - C. Beagle**
  - D. Boxer**
- 9. Which Act introduced the protected characteristics such as Age and Race?**
- A. Equality Act 2010**
  - B. Data Protection Act 1998**
  - C. Employment Rights Act 1996**
  - D. Animal Welfare Act 2006**
- 10. What does non-maleficence mean in ethical terms?**
- A. Duty to do no harm**
  - B. Duty to maximize benefits**
  - C. Respect for autonomy**
  - D. Justice**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the radiation exposure limit for individuals under 16?**

- A. 1 mSv**
- B. 10 mSv**
- C. 3 mSv**
- D. 0.1 mSv**

The question is about the annual radiation dose limit for non-occupational exposure, including people under 16. The standard limit for the public is 1 mSv per year. This cap is set to protect individuals from the stochastic risks of ionizing radiation, especially in sensitive groups like children whose developing tissues can be more radiosensitive. The principle of keeping exposure as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA) guides these limits, balancing practical needs with health protection. Options that propose higher numbers exceed the public limit, while a much lower figure would be unnecessarily restrictive for routine public exposure. So, 1 mSv per year is the amount designated to keep annual exposure within a safe, widely applicable bound for everyone, including minors.

**2. The Health and Safety at Work Act applies to which group?**

- A. Patients**
- B. Employers**
- C. Vendors**
- D. Visitors**

The main idea is who bears the legal responsibility for workplace safety. The Health and Safety at Work Act places the primary duties on the employer—the person or organization that runs the practice. They must identify hazards, carry out risk assessments, put safe working practices in place, provide training and protective equipment, maintain equipment, and consult with staff about safety. That duty extends to protecting not just employees but others who could be affected by the work, such as visitors or contractors, within the workplace. In a veterinary setting, this means the owner or manager has the key responsibility for safety policies and procedures, while patients (the animals), vendors, or visitors are influenced by those safety measures rather than being the primary duty holders.

**3. The BVNA was formed in which year?**

- A. 1955**
- B. 1975**
- C. 1965**
- D. 1980**

The establishment year of the BVNA reflects the moment when veterinary nurses began organizing as a distinct professional group to support education, standards, and representation in the field. The BVNA was formed in 1965 to unite veterinary nurses, give them a collective voice, and promote professional development in practice. This founding year is consistently cited in veterinary nursing histories as the start of the organized association. The other dates don't correspond to the creation of the BVNA—1955 is earlier than the association existed, while 1975 and 1980 come after its founding and relate to later developments rather than when it was first established.

#### 4. What year was the Equality Act created?

- A. 1996
- B. 2010**
- C. 2002
- D. 2015

The Equality Act is UK legislation that brought together and replaced several earlier anti-discrimination laws to create a single, unified framework for protecting people from discrimination in employment and in the provision of goods and services. It was given Royal Assent in 2010, and most of its provisions came into force that year (with some parts phased in shortly after). The other years correspond to older, separate laws that addressed specific aspects of equality, not the consolidated act itself. So the correct year is 2010.

#### 5. Which statement best summarizes Lucy's Law 2020 in relation to puppy sales?

- A. Puppies must be microchipped before sale
- B. Puppies must be kept in shelters for observation
- C. Puppies must be viewed with their mother before sale**
- D. Puppies must be vaccinated before sale

Lucy's Law 2020 focuses on protecting puppies by tightening how they're sold. A main safeguard is that a buyer should be able to view a puppy with its mother before any sale. This requirement helps ensure the puppy is living with its dam in a suitable environment, allows the buyer to assess welfare and socialization, and helps prevent sales from unregulated or exploitative breeders. It's about transparency and welfare in the sale process rather than just technical steps like microchipping or vaccination, or keeping animals in shelters.

#### 6. Which statement is true about RIDDOR reporting?

- A. All incidents at work must be reported
- B. Only fatal incidents must be reported
- C. Injuries lasting over 7 days, death, and dangerous occurrences are reportable**
- D. Reporting is voluntary

RIDDOR only requires reporting certain serious events to the enforcing authority. The statement is true because it lists three notifiable categories: death, injuries that keep a worker off work for more than seven days, and dangerous occurrences. These are key types of incidents that must be reported under RIDDOR, with other notifiable injuries (such as major injuries like fractures or amputations) also included in the scheme. The other options are not correct because reporting under RIDDOR is mandatory, not voluntary, and not every incident at work must be reported—only those that meet the specific criteria.

**7. What colour do dogs for good wear wear?**

- A. Green**
- B. Blue**
- C. Yellow**
- D. Burgundy**

Color signals on dogs' markers are used to communicate handling status at a glance. When a dog is marked with green, it usually means the animal is friendly and good with people, so staff can approach and handle them with normal precautions. This quick cue helps everyone work more efficiently and safely in busy clinics or shelters, reducing stress for the dog and for the handlers. Other colors are used to indicate different needs or cautions, such as dogs that require a slower approach or extra space, or those with medical or behavioral considerations. The exact meaning can vary by facility, so it's important to follow your local policy. In many practical settings, green is the color associated with "good to handle."

**8. Which of the following is a banned dog breed under the Dangerous Dogs Act?**

- A. Pitbull**
- B. Labrador Retriever**
- C. Beagle**
- D. Boxer**

Banned dog breeds under the Dangerous Dogs Act are specific breeds that the law prohibits owning or keeping because of public safety concerns. The Pit Bull Terrier is one of those breeds, so recognizing it as prohibited is why this option is correct. The other breeds listed—Labrador Retriever, Beagle, and Boxer—are not on the banned list, so they don't carry automatic legal restrictions under that Act. In practice, if a dog is identified or believed to be a banned breed, the owner may face legal actions or requirements to rehome or remove the dog, depending on local laws. For veterinary staff, it's important to understand these distinctions to advise clients about their legal responsibilities and safe handling.

**9. Which Act introduced the protected characteristics such as Age and Race?**

- A. Equality Act 2010**
- B. Data Protection Act 1998**
- C. Employment Rights Act 1996**
- D. Animal Welfare Act 2006**

This topic examines anti-discrimination law and the framework that protects people from unfair treatment. The Act introduced protected characteristics, including Age and Race, and made it unlawful to treat someone unfavorably because of those traits in areas like employment, education, and access to services. It brings together previous discrimination laws into one comprehensive statute, clarifying which characteristics are protected and outlining the duties of employers and service providers to ensure equal treatment, including safeguards against direct and indirect discrimination as well as harassment and victimisation. For context, the Data Protection Act focuses on how personal data is collected and used, not on protected traits. The Employment Rights Act addresses overall worker rights rather than which characteristics are protected. The Animal Welfare Act concerns the welfare of animals, not human protection against discrimination.

**10. What does non-maleficence mean in ethical terms?**

- A. Duty to do no harm**
- B. Duty to maximize benefits**
- C. Respect for autonomy**
- D. Justice**

Non-maleficence is about avoiding harm. In veterinary care this means choosing actions that do not cause pain, injury, or unnecessary risk to the animal, and taking steps to minimize suffering—using proper analgesia and anesthetic techniques, sterile methods, careful monitoring, and selecting safer options when possible. It's a reminder to weigh risks and benefits and to act to prevent harm, or reduce it if it cannot be completely avoided. Hence, the description "duty to do no harm" fits best. The other ideas describe different ethical duties: maximizing benefits aligns with beneficence, respecting autonomy concerns the owner's or patient's decision-making right, and justice relates to fair treatment and resource distribution.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://vetskillvl3diplomavn01.examzify.com>**

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

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