ARCHER READINESS ASSESSMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://archerreadinessassmt.examzify.com

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What are Key Risk Indicators (KRIs)?

A. Metrics used to assess employee performance

B. Metrics used to provide early warning signs of increasing risk exposure

C. Metrics that define market trends

D. Metrics related to financial growth

2. Vitamin B12 deficiency can lead to which of the following conditions?

A. Macronutrient deficiency

B. Hypertension

C. Neuropathy

D. Glucogenosis

3. Smallpox is primarily spread through which method?

A. Direct contact

B. Aerosolized droplets

C. Fecal-oral transmission

D. Vector-borne transmission

4. What is a benefit of team nursing in client care?

A. It allows for total care by a single nurse

B. It provides additional expertise and surveillance

C. It simplifies communication with families

D. It eliminates the need for delegation

5. When administering dopamine, which of the following should the nurse closely monitor?

A. Blood glucose levels

B. Heart rate and rhythm

C. Respiratory rate

D. Fluid intake and output

6. Why is documentation critical in the case management role of nursing?

A. Provides evidence for insurance claims

B. Ensures client satisfaction

C. Records interactions and treatments for continuity of care

D. Minimizes workload for healthcare professionals

SAMPLE

7. Before administering digoxin, what is the minimum apical pulse rate that must be checked for adults?

A. 50 beats per minute

B. 60 beats per minute

C. 70 beats per minute

D. 80 beats per minute

8. What is a key characteristic of effective communication in risk management?

A. Flexibility in messaging

B. Clarity and transparency in discussing risks and management strategies

C. Emphasis on visual presentations alone

D. Avoiding difficult conversations

9. For moderate hypoglycemia, what should be provided to the patient?

A. 15 g of carbohydrate

B. 30 g of rapidly absorbed carbohydrate

C. Glucose tablets and water

D. A meal high in fiber

10. Continuous bubbling in the water seal chamber of a chest tube indicates what condition?

A. Normal functioning

B. Pneumothorax improvement

C. Air leak

D. Complete lung expansion

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What are Key Risk Indicators (KRIs)?

A. Metrics used to assess employee performance

B. Metrics used to provide early warning signs of increasing risk exposure

C. Metrics that define market trends

D. Metrics related to financial growth

Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are essential metrics used to provide early warning signs of increasing risk exposure within an organization. They help in identifying potential risks before they materialize into actual problems, allowing businesses to take proactive measures to mitigate those risks. KRIs can be quantitative or qualitative and are often linked to the organization's specific risk appetite. By monitoring KRIs, organizations can track risk trends over time, identify areas that require attention, and better inform decision-making processes. This proactive approach to risk management is vital in maintaining operational stability and ensuring that an organization's risks remain within acceptable levels. Using KRIs allows organizations to remain vigilant and responsive to changes in their risk environment.

2. Vitamin B12 deficiency can lead to which of the following conditions?

A. Macronutrient deficiency

B. Hypertension

C. Neuropathy

D. Glucogenosis

Vitamin B12 deficiency is linked to several serious health issues, one of which is neuropathy. This condition occurs when there is damage to the peripheral nerves, leading to symptoms such as numbness, tingling, and difficulty in coordination. Vitamin B12 plays a crucial role in the production of myelin, which is the protective sheath that covers nerves. Without adequate B12, myelin production is hindered, resulting in nerve damage and the associated symptoms of neuropathy. The significance of addressing B12 deficiency is underscored by the potential for this condition to severely impact a person's quality of life. Neuropathy resulting from a lack of Vitamin B12 can lead to persistent and debilitating sensations and may require comprehensive management, highlighting the importance of maintaining adequate levels of this essential vitamin through diet or supplementation.

3. Smallpox is primarily spread through which method?

A. Direct contact

B. Aerosolized droplets

C. Fecal-oral transmission

D. Vector-borne transmission

Smallpox is primarily spread through aerosolized droplets, making this method the correct answer. The virus that causes smallpox, variola virus, can be transmitted when an infected person coughs or sneezes, releasing droplets that contain the virus into the air. These droplets can be inhaled by another person, leading to infection. This method of transmission is particularly significant because it allows the virus to spread easily in close quarters, such as households or crowded areas, thereby facilitating outbreaks. The risk of transmission is higher in situations where people are in close contact with infected individuals, highlighting the importance of understanding airborne infections. Other transmission routes, like direct contact, while relevant in certain contexts (such as touching contaminated surfaces or skin lesions), are less effective in spreading smallpox compared to aerosolized droplets. Fecal-oral transmission is associated with other infectious diseases, and vector-borne transmission refers to infections spread by insects or other animals, which does not apply to the smallpox virus.

SAMPLE

4. What is a benefit of team nursing in client care?

A. It allows for total care by a single nurse

B. It provides additional expertise and surveillance

C. It simplifies communication with families

D. It eliminates the need for delegation

Team nursing is an approach that leverages the strengths and skills of multiple caregivers to provide high-quality client care. The benefit of additional expertise and surveillance is highlighted because team nursing involves collaboration among healthcare professionals with diverse skills and specialties. This collaborative effort enhances the ability to monitor clients more effectively, ensuring that various aspects of their health are addressed comprehensively. When team members work together, they can share information, discuss patient needs, and collectively develop care plans that take into account the individual strengths of each caregiver. This leads to better outcomes, as the combined knowledge allows for a more thorough assessment and response to client needs. Furthermore, the presence of multiple healthcare professionals means there is continuous observation and support, which can significantly enhance patient safety and care quality. The other options do not represent the fundamental strength of team nursing. Total care by a single nurse contradicts the essence of team nursing. Simplifying communication with families may occur but is not a primary focus of this model. Delegation is still necessary in team nursing, as roles and responsibilities are shared among the members of the care team.

5. When administering dopamine, which of the following should the nurse closely monitor?

A. Blood glucose levels

B. Heart rate and rhythm

C. Respiratory rate

D. Fluid intake and output

Monitoring heart rate and rhythm is crucial when administering dopamine because this medication is a catecholamine that can influence cardiovascular function. Dopamine acts primarily on dopaminergic receptors, but at higher doses, it stimulates beta-adrenergic receptors, which can increase heart rate and myocardial contractility. This means that the patient's heart function can change significantly, and any alterations in heart rate or rhythm must be detected promptly to prevent complications such as arrhythmias or myocardial ischemia. The other choices involve important aspects of patient care, but they are not as directly related to the specific effects of dopamine. For instance, while monitoring blood glucose levels is important in many clinical scenarios, it is not primarily affected by dopamine. Similarly, respiratory rate monitoring is essential, especially in patients with respiratory distress or those on respiratory medications, but it is not the primary focus when administering dopamine. Fluid intake and output is also vital for assessing kidney function and fluid balance, yet again, it does not have the direct correlation with dopamine as heart rate and rhythm do. Therefore, the most critical parameter to watch while administering dopamine is the heart rate and rhythm due to its profound impact on cardiovascular stability.

SAMPLE

6. Why is documentation critical in the case management role of nursing?

A. Provides evidence for insurance claims

B. Ensures client satisfaction

C. Records interactions and treatments for continuity of care

D. Minimizes workload for healthcare professionals

Documentation is fundamental in the case management role of nursing because it serves as a comprehensive record of interactions and treatments administered to clients, which is essential for ensuring continuity of care. When nurses document patient assessments, interventions, and responses, they create a clear and accessible history that can be referenced by all members of the healthcare team. This continuity is crucial, particularly in complex cases where multiple professionals are involved, as it allows for informed decision-making based on a complete understanding of the patient's condition and care trajectory. Additionally, well-maintained documentation facilitates seamless transitions between care settings, ensuring that any changes in the patient's status or treatment plan are communicated effectively. This thorough record-keeping supports better coordination among healthcare providers, ultimately leading to improved patient outcomes and safety within the healthcare system.

7. Before administering digoxin, what is the minimum apical pulse rate that must be checked for adults?

A. 50 beats per minute

B. 60 beats per minute

C. 70 beats per minute

D. 80 beats per minute

The correct choice, which indicates a minimum apical pulse rate of 60 beats per minute prior to administering digoxin, is based on the medication's pharmacological effects and safety protocols. Digoxin is a cardiac glycoside that increases the force of heart contractions and may slow down the heart rate. Therefore, it's crucial to ensure that the heart is functioning adequately before giving the drug. A minimum pulse rate of 60 beats per minute serves as a threshold to help prevent potential adverse reactions such as bradycardia (an abnormally slow heart rate), which can occur if digoxin is administered when the heart rate is already low. Assessing the apical pulse is essential as it provides a direct measure of cardiac function. If the pulse is below this threshold, healthcare providers typically would withhold the medication and further assess the patient's condition. In clinical practice, additional parameters might also be considered, but the 60 beats per minute mark is a standard guideline followed for adult patients when determining the appropriateness of digoxin administration. This guideline is established to ensure patient safety while optimizing the therapeutic effects of the medication.

SAMPLE

8. What is a key characteristic of effective communication in risk management?

A. Flexibility in messaging

B. Clarity and transparency in discussing risks and management strategies

C. Emphasis on visual presentations alone

D. Avoiding difficult conversations

Clarity and transparency in discussing risks and management strategies is essential in effective communication within risk management. This characteristic ensures that all stakeholders, including team members and decision-makers, fully understand the nature of the risks involved and the planned strategies to mitigate them. Clear communication helps to align expectations, enhances trust, and encourages collaboration among all parties involved in the project or organizational objectives. When risks are communicated transparently, it allows for informed decision-making and enables proactive steps to be taken, which can better prepare a team to handle potential issues before they escalate. It fosters an environment where concerns can be openly addressed, allowing for comprehensive risk assessments and the identification of appropriate management strategies. This level of openness is pivotal in achieving successful outcomes and minimizing the likelihood of misunderstandings or oversights that could adversely impact the project's success.

9. For moderate hypoglycemia, what should be provided to the patient?

A. 15 g of carbohydrate

B. 30 g of rapidly absorbed carbohydrate

C. Glucose tablets and water

D. A meal high in fiber

In cases of moderate hypoglycemia, it is essential to provide a sufficient amount of rapidly absorbed carbohydrates to effectively raise blood glucose levels. The recommended amount for moderate hypoglycemia is 30 grams of carbohydrate because this amount is typically effective for quickly replenishing glucose stores and alleviating the symptoms associated with low blood sugar. Rapidly absorbed carbohydrates, such as glucose tablets, jellybeans, or sugary beverages, are preferred because they can be quickly converted into glucose and utilized by the body. This rapid action helps to stabilize blood sugar levels more effectively than smaller amounts. While providing 15 grams of carbohydrates might be appropriate for mild hypoglycemia, the moderate condition requires a greater amount to ensure that the patient's blood glucose is adequately restored to a safe level. Meals high in fiber or complex carbohydrates are not recommended in an acute situation because they take longer to digest and convert into glucose, which would not address the immediate need created by the hypoglycemic episode. Similarly, while glucose tablets with water are helpful, they might not provide enough carbohydrate alone to address moderate hypoglycemia effectively compared to the targeted 30 grams.

SAMPLE

10. Continuous bubbling in the water seal chamber of a chest tube indicates what condition?

A. Normal functioning

B. Pneumothorax improvement

C. Air leak

D. Complete lung expansion

Continuous bubbling in the water seal chamber of a chest tube is indicative of an air leak. When a chest tube is properly placed and functioning normally, any air from the pleural space should rise to the water seal chamber without creating continuous bubbles. The water seal acts as a one-way valve, allowing air and fluid to escape from the pleural space while preventing air from entering back into it. If continuous bubbling is observed, it suggests that there is air escaping from somewhere in the system, typically from a leak in the chest tube or connection site. This indicates that the integrity of the system has been compromised, and it requires further assessment and possible intervention to correct the leak. The other options do not accurately describe the condition indicated by continuous bubbling; for instance, normal functioning of a chest tube would not present with such bubbling, and an improvement in pneumothorax or complete lung expansion would likely be associated with a more stable and quiet water seal chamber.

SAMPLE

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://archerreadinessassmt.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE