FOUNDATIONS OF PROFESSIONALISM AND CIVILITY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Outpatient services without overnight stay are typically provided by which setting?

A. Ambulatory care clinics

B. Hospices

C. Medicare

D. Secondary health care

2. Which term is defined as civil law addressing wrongful actions that cause harm or loss?

A. Civil Law

B. Torte Law

C. Informed Consent

D. Licensure

3. Which type of nurse is licensed to provide basic care under supervision of a registered nurse or physician?

A. Licensed practical nurses

B. Advanced practice nurses

C. Pharmacists

D. Dentists

4. Which term describes the approach that places patient needs at the center of decision-making?

A. Tertiary health care

B. Restorative health care

C. Continuing health

D. Patient-centered care

5. Which statement best reflects preventive health care?

A. It focuses on educating and equipping clients to reduce and control risk factors of disease, with examples like immunizations and stress management programs

B. It emphasizes prenatal and well-baby care

C. It includes diagnosis and treatment of emergencies

D. It involves long-term, chronic management

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6. What should nurses do to ensure all health care team members are aware of a client's advance directives?

A. Inform All Members of the Health Care Team

B. Inform Only the Physician

C. Inform Only the Family

D. Inform No One

7. A nurse intentionally makes harmful physical contact with a patient without consent. Which term applies?

A. Battery

B. Assault

C. False Imprisonment

D. Negligence

8. Which term is the right to make one's own personal decisions even when those decisions might not be in that person's own best interest?

A. Autonomy

B. Beneficence

C. Fidelity

D. Justice

9. Which term is the state of keeping or being kept secret or private?

A. Confidentiality

B. Advocacy

C. Autonomy

D. Justice

10. Which scenario demonstrates implied consent?

A. A patient signs a consent form for surgery

B. A patient holds out their arm for a tuberculosis skin test

C. A patient refuses treatment

D. A patient signs an AMA form

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Outpatient services without overnight stay are typically provided by which setting?

A. Ambulatory care clinics

B. Hospices

C. Medicare

D. Secondary health care

Outpatient services are care delivered without staying overnight. The setting built to provide this kind of care is ambulatory care clinics, where patients come in for visits, tests, minor procedures, or follow-ups and return home the same day. They are designed for efficient, short-duration care outside of hospital admissions. Hospices focus on comfort and end-of-life care and can be provided at home or in dedicated facilities, not the typical outpatient clinic setting for general services. Medicare is a health insurance program, not a care setting. Secondary health care refers to specialized medical care typically delivered in hospital settings and often involves inpatient services, which is why it's not the usual outpatient clinic environment.

2. Which term is defined as civil law addressing wrongful actions that cause harm or loss?

A. Civil Law

B. Torte Law

C. Informed Consent

D. Licensure

Tort law is the branch of civil law that handles civil wrongs—acts or omissions by one party that cause harm or loss to another. It covers situations like carelessness that leads to injury (negligence), intentional harm (battery, intentional torts), and certain strict-liability cases. The goal is to provide a remedy to the harmed party, usually monetary damages, and to deter harmful behavior. This area sits within civil law as a focused category dealing with wrongful acts outside of contract. The other options don't fit: civil law is the broader system, informed consent relates to a patient's agreement to treatment, and licensure is about permission to practice a profession.

3. Which type of nurse is licensed to provide basic care under supervision of a registered nurse or physician?

A. Licensed practical nurses

B. Advanced practice nurses

C. Pharmacists

D. Dentists

Providing basic care under supervision is the role of licensed practical nurses. They complete a practical nursing program and are licensed to perform fundamental nursing tasks such as assisting with activities of daily living, monitoring vital signs, and providing routine care under the oversight of a registered nurse or physician. This supervised scope is narrower than that of advanced practice nurses, who have higher-level education and broader responsibilities, including more autonomous patient assessment and often prescribing medications. Pharmacists and dentists are different professionals with their own distinct scopes—pharmacists focus on medications, and dentists handle oral health—so they're not the nursing role described.

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4. Which term describes the approach that places patient needs at the center of decision-making?

A. Tertiary health care

B. Restorative health care

C. Continuing health

D. Patient-centered care

Patient-centered care places the patient's needs, values, and preferences at the heart of decision-making and planning. In this approach, clinicians collaborate with patients, actively seek their goals, explain options and trade-offs, and tailor care to fit the individual's life and circumstances, preserving autonomy and ensuring coordinated care across settings. The other terms refer to different aspects of health services—tertiary health care involves specialized, advanced care; restorative health care focuses on regaining function; continuing health care covers ongoing, routine services. These are important concepts but do not by themselves describe an approach that centers the patient in decisions. So the best description of the approach is patient-centered care.

5. Which statement best reflects preventive health care?

A. It focuses on educating and equipping clients to reduce and control risk factors of disease, with examples like immunizations and stress management programs

B. It emphasizes prenatal and well-baby care

C. It includes diagnosis and treatment of emergencies

D. It involves long-term, chronic management

Preventive health care is about stopping illness before it starts by helping people avoid or reduce risk factors and maintain health. The best reflection here is the idea of educating and equipping clients to reduce and control risk factors of disease, with concrete examples like immunizations and stress management programs. This captures the proactive, health-promotion focus that underpins prevention—teaching people how to stay healthier and prevent problems before they arise. Choosing something that emphasizes prenatal and well-baby care narrows preventive care to a specific population and life stage, rather than describing the general approach of prevention. Emergency diagnosis and treatment represents acute care—addressing problems as they occur and in urgent situations. Long-term chronic management targets people who already have established disease, which is about ongoing care after illness has begun rather than preventing it.

6. What should nurses do to ensure all health care team members are aware of a client's advance directives?

A. Inform All Members of the Health Care Team

B. Inform Only the Physician

C. Inform Only the Family

D. Inform No One

The main idea being tested is ensuring patient wishes are honored by the whole care team through effective communication. Advance directives state what medical interventions a person wants or does not want if they can't speak for themselves, so making sure every member of the health care team knows these preferences prevents unwanted treatments and supports the patient's autonomy. The nurse's role is to ensure the directive is documented in the medical record, placed in a readily accessible part of the chart or electronic record, and communicated to all providers involved in care—physicians, nurses, social workers, and others—so decisions across shifts and settings align with the patient's wishes. This collaborative approach protects the patient, reduces confusion, and maintains consistency in care, especially during transitions or emergencies.

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7. A nurse intentionally makes harmful physical contact with a patient without consent. Which term applies?

A. Battery

B. Assault

C. False Imprisonment

D. Negligence

Battery is intentional, harmful or offensive physical contact with another person without their consent. In this scenario, the nurse deliberately causes physical contact with a patient who did not consent, which fits battery because the essential elements—intentional contact and lack of consent—are present. Assault would involve causing someone to fear imminent harmful contact or an attempted gesture to cause harm, even if no contact occurs; since there is actual contact here, assault is not the fitting term, though it can accompany battery in some cases. False imprisonment means restraining a person's freedom of movement without justification, which isn't described in this situation. Negligence involves harm resulting from a failure to exercise reasonable care, not intentional harmful contact. So, the term that best matches is battery.

8. Which term is the right to make one's own personal decisions even when those decisions might not be in that person's own best interest?

A. Autonomy

B. Beneficence

C. Fidelity

D. Justice

Autonomy means a person's right to govern their own life and make personal decisions, even when those choices aren't aligned with what others think is best. This principle recognizes individuals as capable agents who deserve self-determination, as long as they are informed and acting voluntarily. Respecting autonomy involves providing clear information, ensuring understanding, and honoring the decision once made, unless there's a compelling reason to intervene due to lack of capacity. By contrast, beneficence focuses on acting in the person's best interests, fidelity on keeping promises and maintaining trust, and justice on fair and equitable treatment.

9. Which term is the state of keeping or being kept secret or private?

A. Confidentiality

B. Advocacy

C. Autonomy

D. Justice

Confidentiality is the practice of keeping information secret or private and sharing it only with authorized individuals or with consent. This concept is central in professional ethics because it protects trust, privacy, and safety by ensuring sensitive information isn't disclosed inappropriately. That makes confidentiality the best term for the idea described. Advocacy involves supporting others or a cause; autonomy is about independent decision-making; justice concerns fairness in treatment and outcomes. While related to ethics, those ideas describe different responsibilities rather than the act of keeping information private.

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10. Which scenario demonstrates implied consent?

A. A patient signs a consent form for surgery

B. A patient holds out their arm for a tuberculosis skin test

C. A patient refuses treatment

D. A patient signs an AMA form

Implied consent is consent inferred from a patient's actions or situation when they are capable and the procedure is routine or minor, so explicit verbal or written permission isn't required. The scenario where a patient holds out their arm for a tuberculosis skin test shows this: their action signals willingness to undergo the test without signing a form or verbally agreeing. In contrast, signing a consent form is explicit consent, refusing treatment is explicit refusal, and signing an AMA form indicates a choice to leave against medical advice. Implied consent relies on the patient's nonverbal signal of agreement for a standard, low-risk procedure where not proceeding would be inappropriate or harmful.

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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://foundofprofessionalismcivility.examzify.com

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

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