# RNPEDIA: PNLE OVERALL TEST 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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# 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 ..... 15


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.

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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. **Reprimanding a staff nurse for work that is done incorrectly is an example of what type of reinforcement?**

   A. Negative reinforcement

   B. Feedback

   C. Performance appraisal

   D. Positive reinforcement

2. **In anorexia nervosa, the primary gain of the client is to achieve which of the following?**

   A. Weight loss

   B. Weight gain

   C. Reduce anxiety

   D. Attractive appearance

3. **Freud states that temper tantrums are observed in which psychosexual stage?**

   A. Oral

   B. Anal

   C. Phallic

   D. Latency

4. **A researcher who makes a generalization based on observations of an individual's behavior is said to use which type of reasoning?**

   A. Inductive

   B. Logical

   C. Illogical

   D. Deductive

5. **During an acute gout attack, which drug is commonly administered?**

   A. Prednisone

   B. Colchicine

   C. Aspirin

   D. Allopurinol

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**6. A therapy that focuses on here and now principle to promote self-acceptance**

A. Cognitive therapy

B. Gestalt therapy

C. Behavior therapy

D. Personality therapy

**7. Which statement best promotes cooperation when giving an oral medication to a toddler?**

A. Would you like to drink your medicine?

B. If you take your medicine now, I'll give you a lollipop

C. See the other boy took his medicine? Now it's your turn.

D. Here's your medicine. Would you like a mango or orange juice?

**8. Finger-thumb opposition is expected on which date for a baby born May 23, 1984?**

A. April 1985

B. February 1985

C. June 1985

D. March 1985

**9. Information in a patient's chart is inadmissible in court if which of the following occurs?**

A. The client objects to its use

B. Handwriting is legible

C. There are too many unofficial abbreviations

D. The client's parents refuse to use it

**10. What is the typical blood loss amount within the first 24 hours after vaginal delivery?**

A. 100

B. 500

C. 200

D. 400

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. Reprimanding a staff nurse for work that is done incorrectly is an example of what type of reinforcement?

A. Negative reinforcement

B. Feedback

C. Performance appraisal

D. Positive reinforcement

*Understanding reinforcement types in shaping behavior helps explain this. Negative reinforcement involves removing an unpleasant condition after the desired behavior occurs to increase that behavior's likelihood. When a staff nurse does work correctly, the unpleasant consequence (the reprimand) would be avoided in the future. In this sense, the reprimand acts as an aversive stimulus tied to incorrect performance, and the effort to avoid it by performing correctly leads to the removal of that aversive condition, strengthening the correct behavior. By contrast, positive reinforcement would reward good performance with something pleasant, feedback is general information about performance, and performance appraisal is a formal evaluation.*

## 2. In anorexia nervosa, the primary gain of the client is to achieve which of the following?

A. Weight loss

B. Weight gain

C. Reduce anxiety

D. Attractive appearance

*The key idea here is that the behavior serves to relieve internal distress. In anorexia nervosa, restricting food acts as a coping mechanism that lowers the person's anxiety about weight, body image, and loss of control. That relief from tension and the sense of mastery it provides is the primary internal gain driving the behavior. Weight loss is a consequence of the restriction, not the core reason for the behavior. While weight loss, weight gain, or improving appearance can be observed outcomes or external concerns, they don't capture the immediate internal benefit that sustains the pattern: reduced anxiety.*

## 3. Freud states that temper tantrums are observed in which psychosexual stage?

A. Oral

B. Anal

C. Phallic

D. Latency

*The main idea here is Freud's anal stage, the second stage of psychosexual development, which centers on control and elimination during toilet training, typically around ages 1 to 3. During this time, the child learns to regulate defecation and respond to demands for obedience and cleanliness. Temper tantrums often arise as the child tries to assert autonomy and resist parental control over these bodily functions. It's a period where conflicts about control are common, and tantrums can be a vivid expression of that push-pull dynamic. This isn't usually linked to the earlier oral stage, which is about feeding and dependence, nor to the phallic stage, which centers on gender identity and Oedipal conflicts, nor to the latency period, which is a calmer, less sexually focused phase.*

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## 4. A researcher who makes a generalization based on observations of an individual's behavior is said to use which type of reasoning?

A. Inductive

B. Logical

C. Illogical

D. Deductive

*Generalizing from observed behavior to a broader statement is inductive reasoning. Induction takes concrete observations of a particular case and extends them to a general rule or pattern. It builds probability, not certainty, because a general claim supported by some instances can be challenged by new evidence. In the scenario, the researcher observes an individual's behavior and uses those observations to form a broader generalization about behavior. That aligns with induction: moving from a specific example to a broader conclusion. This is different from deductive reasoning, which starts with a general principle and applies it to specific cases, yielding conclusions that are logically certain if the premises are true. Inductive conclusions are probabilistic, meaning they may be strong or weak depending on the collect of observations and how representative they are. Logical is a broad term for reasoning that follows rules of logic, but the described situation specifically involves generalizing from observations, which is characteristic of inductive reasoning. Illogical would imply the reasoning is flawed or not following logic, which isn't what's described here.*

## 5. During an acute gout attack, which drug is commonly administered?

A. Prednisone

B. Colchicine

C. Aspirin

D. Allopurinol

*In an acute gout flare, the goal is to rapidly quiet the inflammatory reaction caused by urate crystals in the joint. Colchicine is commonly used because it directly targets that inflammation: it prevents neutrophil migration and activation by disrupting microtubule function, which reduces the inflammatory cascade around the crystals and brings relief more quickly when started early. While other options like NSAIDs or corticosteroids can also be effective, colchicine has a strong track record for acute management and is especially useful when NSAIDs aren't suitable. Urate-lowering therapy, such as allopurinol, is not used to treat the current attack; it's reserved for long-term prevention and is typically started after the flare has subsided. Aspirin is avoided during an acute gout attack because it can worsen uric acid levels and impede its excretion, making symptoms harder to control.*

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## 6. A therapy that focuses on here and now principle to promote self-acceptance

A. Cognitive therapy

B. Gestalt therapy

C. Behavior therapy

D. Personality therapy

*Here-and-now awareness is the essence of Gestalt therapy. It centers on what a person is experiencing in the present moment—feelings, bodily sensations, thoughts, and actions—without getting lost in the past or future. This immediate, experiential focus helps cultivate self-acceptance because you confront your experience as it is, acknowledge it fully, and integrate it into your sense of self. Techniques used in this approach encourage staying with what is happening right now rather than avoiding or analyzing it intellectually, which strengthens authenticity and self-acceptance. Cognitive therapy, by contrast, aims to change distorted or unhelpful thoughts to alter emotions and behavior, rather than prioritizing present-m moment experience for acceptance. Behavior therapy focuses on modifying observable actions through reinforcement and conditioning rather than fostering acceptance of internal experiences. "Personality therapy" isn't a standard label for a distinct approach and doesn't center on the here-and-now process used to build self-acceptance.*

## 7. Which statement best promotes cooperation when giving an oral medication to a toddler?

A. Would you like to drink your medicine?

B. If you take your medicine now, I'll give you a lollipop

C. See the other boy took his medicine? Now it's your turn.

D. Here's your medicine. Would you like a mango or orange juice?

*Promoting cooperation with toddlers during oral medication comes from presenting the medicine as a normal, manageable part of the routine and giving the child a small sense of control. This option does that by calmly informing the child that the medicine is next, then offering a choice of a beverage to accompany it. The act of choosing between mango or orange juice makes the experience feel collaborative rather than coercive, and the drink can help mask the taste and make swallowing easier, turning the moment into a positive routine. Other approaches often undermine cooperation: simply asking if they want to drink the medicine can be too vague and unstructured, leaving room for delays; offering a candy reward can teach that medicine only comes with a bribe and may create trouble in the future; using peer pressure to conform can cause anxiety and resistance rather than voluntary cooperation.*

## 8. Finger-thumb opposition is expected on which date for a baby born May 23, 1984?

A. April 1985

B. February 1985

C. June 1985

D. March 1985

*Finger-thumb opposition is when the thumb can touch the fingertips, forming a precise pincer grasp. This fine motor milestone usually appears around 9 to 12 months as hand–eye coordination and thumb–finger control mature. For a baby born May 23, 1984, about 9 months later falls in February 1985, which aligns with the typical earliest onset of this skill. The later dates would correspond to further development (10–12 months), but the earliest, most characteristic timing is around 9 months, making February 1985 the best match.*

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## 9. Information in a patient's chart is inadmissible in court if which of the following occurs?

A. The client objects to its use

B. Handwriting is legible

C. There are too many unofficial abbreviations

D. The client's parents refuse to use it

*Confidentiality of medical records protects what a patient shares and what a chart contains, so patient consent or an established privilege governs whether that information can be used in court. If the patient objects to the use of information from their chart, the records are generally inadmissible because the patient has asserted a privacy interest over those communications and data. Handwriting legibility and the presence of unofficial abbreviations affect readability or accuracy but do not by themselves determine whether something is admissible. Likewise, a parent's refusal to use the chart does not automatically render it inadmissible—the issue is the patient's own right to privacy and privilege.*

## 10. What is the typical blood loss amount within the first 24 hours after vaginal delivery?

A. 100

B. 500

C. 200

D. 400

*Most women lose about half a liter of blood in the first day after vaginal delivery. The typical amount is around 500 mL, with a common range of roughly 300–500 mL. This level is often used as a reference for normal postpartum blood loss; larger losses point toward postpartum hemorrhage. The smaller values (100 or 200 mL) are well below normal postpartum shedding, and while 400 mL can occur, it's not the average amount.*

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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://rnpediapnleoverall2.examzify.com

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

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