SOUTH DAKOTA CNA LEVEL 2 PRACTICE EXAM (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. When are linens typically changed in long-term care nursing centers?

A. Every morning

B. On the person's bath or shower day

C. Only when requested by the patient

D. At the end of each week

2. When moving a resident with dementia up in bed, what is the most important consideration?

A. To talk to them about it first

B. To avoid rushing

C. To use restraints for safety

D. To change their position frequently

3. Which of the following is NOT a typical responsibility of a CNA?

A. Monitoring patient vitals

B. Administering medications

C. Assisting with daily living activities

D. Documenting patient information

4. What is the name of the small sheet used to help move clients up in bed?

A. Bedspread

B. Draw sheet

C. Fitted sheet

D. Flat sheet

5. Accepting gifts from clients may be classified as which type of abuse?

A. Emotional abuse

B. Physical abuse

C. Financial abuse

D. Neglect

6. What is an important consideration when making an occupied bed?

A. Adjust the bed height to its lowest position

B. Keep the person in good alignment

C. Allow the person to sit up during the process

D. Change sheets quickly to reduce time

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7. What is the term for the back-lying position of a patient?

A. Prone position
B. Sitting position
C. Lateral position
D. Supine position

8. What is a key reason to train staff on the use of restraints?

A. They help with managing aggressive behavior
B. It is required by law
C. They are easy to use
D. They require no supervision

9. What type of bed is created for transferring a person from a stretcher?

A. A hospitality bed
B. A surgical bed
C. An open bed
D. A closed bed

10. When do you need to report an exposure incident?

A. At the end of your shift
B. Right away
C. Only if you feel unwell
D. After discussing with a colleague

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When are linens typically changed in long-term care nursing centers?

A. Every morning

B. On the person's bath or shower day

C. Only when requested by the patient

D. At the end of each week

Linens are typically changed in long-term care nursing centers on the person's bath or shower day because this timing promotes hygiene and comfort for residents. When residents bathe or shower, it is an opportune moment to refresh their bedding and personal linens, ensuring that they are clean and sanitary after they have been washed. This practice aligns with infection control protocols, as fresh linens can help minimize the risk of skin infections and maintain a clean environment. In contrast, changing linens only every morning might not adequately address cleanliness needs based on individual resident care schedules. Changing linens only upon request could lead to prolonged use of soiled or uncomfortable linens, which is not ideal for resident health and comfort. Finally, changing linens at the end of each week may not meet the hygiene needs of residents, especially those who may become soiled or require more frequent changes for various health reasons. Thus, aligning linen changes with bathing or shower days is the most effective approach in promoting the well-being of residents in long-term care facilities.

2. When moving a resident with dementia up in bed, what is the most important consideration?

A. To talk to them about it first

B. To avoid rushing

C. To use restraints for safety

D. To change their position frequently

When moving a resident with dementia up in bed, the most important consideration is to avoid rushing. Individuals with dementia often experience confusion, disorientation, and varying levels of cognitive impairment, which can make them feel anxious or scared during movement. Taking the time to ensure the resident is comfortable and not rushed allows for a more calming and positive experience. When caregivers move a resident slowly and methodically, it helps build trust and reduces the potential for distress. This approach also allows the caregiver to monitor the resident for non-verbal cues, ensuring their comfort and safety throughout the process. The emphasis on a steady, unhurried pace is crucial in avoiding physical discomfort or emotional anxiety that can arise from a rapid or abrupt movement. While talking to the resident, using restraints, or frequently changing their position are considerations in care, they do not address the immediate need for a calm and patient approach during movement, which is vital for a resident with dementia.

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3. Which of the following is NOT a typical responsibility of a CNA?

A. Monitoring patient vitals

B. Administering medications

C. Assisting with daily living activities

D. Documenting patient information

The choice of administering medications is not a typical responsibility of a CNA. Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs) primarily focus on providing direct care to patients, which includes tasks such as monitoring vital signs, assisting with activities of daily living (ADLs) like bathing and dressing, and documenting relevant patient information to ensure continuity of care. CNAs often work under the supervision of licensed nursing professionals and are not authorized to perform tasks such as administering medications, which require a higher level of training and certification. This responsibility typically falls to licensed practical nurses (LPNs) or registered nurses (RNs), who have the necessary training to understand the complexities of medication management, including dosage calculations, potential side effects, and patient monitoring post-administration. Therefore, recognizing the distinct roles within a healthcare team highlights why administering medications is not within the scope of practice for a CNA.

4. What is the name of the small sheet used to help move clients up in bed?

A. Bedspread

B. Draw sheet

C. Fitted sheet

D. Flat sheet

The correct answer is a draw sheet. A draw sheet is a small, often waterproof sheet placed across the middle of the bed, typically under the patient's torso. Its primary purpose is to assist caregivers in moving or repositioning clients safely and comfortably without causing strain or injury to either the caregiver or the client. Using a draw sheet can help facilitate smoother movements, such as lifting a patient up in bed or turning them onto their side. It can prevent skin shearing and help maintain patient dignity and comfort during these movements. In contrast, other types of sheets have different uses: a bedspread is mainly for covering the bed for aesthetic purposes, a fitted sheet covers the mattress snugly and stays in place, and a flat sheet usually serves as a top cover or for tucking in around the patient without the specific functional intent of facilitating movement.

5. Accepting gifts from clients may be classified as which type of abuse?

A. Emotional abuse

B. Physical abuse

C. Financial abuse

D. Neglect

Accepting gifts from clients can be classified as financial abuse because it involves the potential manipulation or exploitation of the client's finances or assets. When a caregiver accepts gifts, it may create a power imbalance and can lead to undue influence over the client, particularly if the client feels compelled to give gifts in order to receive better care or to please the caregiver. This situation can compromise the integrity of the caregiving relationship and may cause the client to feel pressured, leading to an emotional and financial dependency. Financial abuse encompasses a range of actions, including misappropriating funds, coercing a client into making gifts, or failing to manage their financial matters responsibly. The caregiver's acceptance of gifts could lead to difficult dynamics in this delicate relationship, and it can also be seen as taking advantage of the trust and vulnerability of the client. Accepting gifts without clear boundaries often crosses ethical lines, making it crucial for caregivers to maintain professional relationships that prioritize clients' well-being over personal gain.

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6. What is an important consideration when making an occupied bed?

A. Adjust the bed height to its lowest position

B. Keep the person in good alignment

C. Allow the person to sit up during the process

D. Change sheets quickly to reduce time

Maintaining a person's good alignment during the process of making an occupied bed is crucial for several reasons. First and foremost, proper body alignment helps to prevent discomfort and reduce the risk of developing pressure ulcers. When a person is in bed, especially if they have limited mobility or certain health conditions, it's essential to ensure that their body is supported correctly. This support can help maintain circulation and promote comfort. Additionally, keeping the person aligned can assist in their overall well-being and dignity. It shows respect for their needs and reinforces a safe environment. When making an occupied bed, caregivers should always be cautious to avoid movement that could cause pain or strain on the individual, thus good alignment becomes key in facilitating a smoother and more respectful process. The focus on alignment also highlights the importance of communication and cooperation between the caregiver and the individual in bed, which can further enhance the care experience.

7. What is the term for the back-lying position of a patient?

A. Prone position

B. Sitting position

C. Lateral position

D. Supine position

The term for the back-lying position of a patient is "supine position." In this position, the patient lies flat on their back, which is often used in healthcare settings for various assessments and procedures. The supine position can facilitate examination of the anterior surfaces of the body and is commonly used for patients who are resting or undergoing surgery. Other options describe different positions. The prone position refers to lying face down, the sitting position implies an upright posture, and the lateral position involves lying on one's side. Understanding these terms is crucial for providing proper patient care and ensuring comfort during treatments or examinations.

8. What is a key reason to train staff on the use of restraints?

A. They help with managing aggressive behavior

B. It is required by law

C. They are easy to use

D. They require no supervision

Training staff on the use of restraints is primarily focused on the management of aggressive behavior. When staff are trained correctly, they can understand the circumstances under which restraints are necessary and how to implement them safely and effectively. This knowledge is crucial because inappropriate use of restraints can lead to physical harm, psychological distress, and a violation of patients' rights. Effective handling of aggressive behavior through appropriate interventions, which may include restraints as a last resort, ensures the safety of both the patient and the staff. Understanding when and how to use restraints contributes to a safer, more therapeutic environment for all individuals involved, promoting not just physical safety but also emotional well-being.

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9. What type of bed is created for transferring a person from a stretcher?

A. A hospitality bed

B. A surgical bed

C. An open bed

D. A closed bed

A surgical bed is specifically designed to facilitate the transfer of a patient from a stretcher. This type of bed often has features that allow for easier access and positioning of the patient, making it suitable for pre-operative and post-operative care. The design usually includes lowered side rails and may be slightly elevated at the head or foot to accommodate various procedures or transitions. In the context of patient safety and comfort during transfers, the surgical bed provides a secure and stable surface for staff to work with, ensuring that the patient is safely positioned. Additionally, these beds can be adjusted to assist in the movement and handling of a patient, minimizing the risk of injury both for the patient and the healthcare provider. Other bed types, such as hospitality, open, and closed beds, do not serve the same purpose. Hospitality beds are typically utilized in settings like hotels or temporary living situations; open beds are prepared for new patients and are usually in an unmade state; and closed beds are those made up tightly with linens for cleanliness and hygiene. None of these options is designed with patient transfer in mind.

10. When do you need to report an exposure incident?

A. At the end of your shift

B. Right away

C. Only if you feel unwell

D. After discussing with a colleague

Reporting an exposure incident right away is crucial for several reasons. Immediate reporting ensures that the necessary steps can be taken to address the exposure, such as medical evaluation, preventive treatment, and the potential for follow-up actions. Timely reporting allows for proper documentation and investigation, which is essential to understanding the circumstances surrounding the exposure and preventing future incidents. Additionally, it facilitates the prompt implementation of workplace protocols and safety measures to protect both the affected individual and their coworkers. Delaying the report until the end of the shift or after discussing it with a colleague could hinder the response to the incident and elevate the risk of complications or transmission of infections. Reporting only if you feel unwell disregards the importance of addressing any potential exposure proactively, as symptoms may not present immediately. Therefore, immediate reporting is a crucial component of maintaining safety and health standards in a healthcare environment.

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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://sdcnalevel2.examzify.com

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

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