The Health Occupation Aptitude Examination (HOAE) is a required test for students submitting an application to HACC Radiologic Technology Program. The PSB Health Occupations Aptitude Examination is selectively normed on applicants for admission to various health care career choices and can predict an individual's readiness and capability for successful completion of the educational program designed to prepare qualified health care personnel. The examination addresses required pre-requisite and acquired educational achievements commensurate with the objectives of the preparation program. It comprises five separate tests that measure abilities, skills, knowledge and attitudes important for success in the program and career choice.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE HOAE

We recommend you prepare for the HOAE so that you can achieve the best possible score. Sample questions, as well as the answer key from the Psychologic Service Bureau (PSB), are attached to this document for your reference.

An internet search of “Health Occupation Aptitude Examination preparation” returns multiple websites relating to preparing for the test. However, PSB and HACC have no knowledge of the content or publisher of these resources and therefore cannot make any recommendations regarding them.

Recommendations from the Psychologic Service Bureau

Resources for exam preparation may be found at this website, www.psbtests.com. The PSB believes it may be helpful for you to first review the descriptions and contents of exams found under the 'Available Tests' tab on our website. There, locate the name of the test you will be taking among those listed, select that, and read through the information. Then, please return to the homepage and select 'Students: Resources for Test Taking' located within the reddish area labeled Students. There, find and download sample questions for the appropriate exam and the answer key, if desired. Other materials that may be helpful are also found through this page.

If you feel you need more assistance with preparation, there are a variety of GED study guides to be found at any library or bookstore. Select the one that best addresses your area of weakness. These study guides will cover far more material than is on the test but will have many sample questions, answers and explanations. There may be study guides available that offer preparation for PSB exams, but PSB has no knowledge of the content or publisher and therefore cannot make a recommendation to utilize any of those.

STUDENTS REQUESTING ACCOMMODATIONS

- Students with disabilities who would like to request accommodations should contact the Coordinator of Student Access Services, Vicki Van Hise at 358-2972 or vlvhanhis@hacc.edu before registering for the test.

HOW TO REGISTER FOR THE HOAE AT HACC

- Students must pre-register 24 hours before scheduled test date/time.
- There are multiple testing session’s available at the Lancaster, Harrisburg and York Campus from April 2nd- April 29th (note: application deadline is May 1, 2020)
- Navigate to the PBS website http://www.psbtests.com
- Click on “Pre-Registration” on the Students Tab
• Enter the school code “UQNTR” and click on submit

• There are several sessions offered on the Lancaster Campus, Harrisburg Campus, and the York Campus. Choose the session date you would like to register for and click on “Register”

• Complete the required information (in the “Testing for Occupation” field put “Radiologic Technology”) and click on “Save”
• You will see the verification page below displayed

• You will also receive an e-mail at the address you used to register. This e-mail will have the campus, date and time that you scheduled your test

**COST / PAYING FOR THE TEST**

• The cost for the test is $40.00
• Students should be prepared to pay for the test when they report to the Testing Center
  o After reporting to the testing center students at the Lancaster and York Campuses will be sent to the Welcome Center to make payment and obtain a receipt that they will show to the testing center.
  o At the Harrisburg Campus payment will be collected at the testing center.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Students should report to the testing center 15 minutes before the scheduled test start time
  - Late students will NOT be permitted to test
- Students must present a photo ID to take the test
- Calculators, cell phones, and any electronic devices are **not** permitted
- Applicants to the HACC Radiologic Technology Program may re-take the test once for a **total** of two attempts within a three year period.
- If a student chooses to re-test the highest score within the proceeding three year period will be used in the application process.
A few years ago, although no one knew it, the gases in spray cans were harming the ozone layer. The ozone layer is a part of the atmosphere, a thick blanket of air that covers the world. The atmosphere is made up of many gases, especially nitrogen and oxygen. Close to the earth, the atmosphere is thick and heavy, but as it gets farther away from the earth, the atmosphere gets thin. There, the energy from the sun changes the way gases behave. For example, oxygen atoms usually travel in the air connected together in pairs, but high in the atmosphere, the sun’s energy causes three oxygen atoms to connect together instead of two. These groups of three oxygen atoms are called ozone. The place high in the air where regular oxygen changes to the ozone is called the ozone layer. The ozone layer is very important to life on earth. It soaks up dangerous rays from the sun that harm plants and animals. Even more important, the ozone layer helps keep the earth cool. Without it, the earth might become so hot that the ice caps would melt and flood much of the earth. Fortunately, safe gases are now used in spray cans, but some of the ozone layer has been destroyed.

1. High in the sky the atmosphere is a. thick     b. heavy     c. unchanged     d. thin
2. High in the atmosphere regular oxygen changes to a. solar rays     b. oxygen rays     c. ozone     d. nitrogen
3. Without the ozone layer the earth would become a. cold     b. hot     c. dark     d. frozen
4. The ozone layer serves to screen dangerous rays from a. oxygen atoms     b. spray cans     c. the sun     d. the gases
5. The paragraph is chiefly concerned with the importance of the a. sun rays     b. spray cans     c. ice caps     d. ozone layer

Information in the Natural Sciences

Directions: This section is concerned with measuring your accumulated knowledge of information in the area of the natural sciences. Below is a sample exercise to show you how to do this part of the examination.

Sample A. Discoveries in the operation of the force of gravity were made by a. Lamarck     b. Fields     c. Wells     d. Newton     e. Bonet

The correct answer is Newton.

1. The lower jaw in vertebrates is known as the a. mandible     b. hyoid     c. pelvis     d. coccyx     e. ulna
2. In old age bones may become a. porous     b. flexible     c. ductile     d. pliable     e. supple
3. About one quart, 0.908 dry quart, is equivalent to one a. gram     b. kilogram     c. milligram     d. calorie     e. liter
4. Normal body temperature, expressed in degrees centigrade is a. 212     b. 120     c. 98.6     d. 37     e. 22.8
5. The PH of a neutral solution is a. 0     b. 1     c. 5     d. 7     e. 10
6. An individual who played a large role in smallpox vaccination was a. Lister     b. Jenner     c. Salk     d. Pasteur     e. Dubos
7. The nutrient that yields the most energy per ounce is a. fat     b. protein     c. starch     d. sugar     e. water
8. Of the following, the scientist who was a Nobel Prize winner was a. Darwin     b. DeVries     c. Mendel     d. Muller     e. Galen
9. The approximate percent of nitrogen in the earth’s atmosphere is a. 78     b. 68     c. 58     d. 48     e. 38
10. An example of a good insulator of electricity would be a. copper     b. iron     c. wood     d. bronze     e. tin
11. A type of mechanical wave motion in an elastic medium is a. light     b. radar     c. heat     d. x-rays     e. sound
12. The type of radiation (sunlight) which tans or burns human skin is called a. x-ray     b. infra-red     c. microwave     d. isotopes     e. ultraviolet

Vocational Adjustment Index

Directions: In this part there are statements that concern how you feel about yourself and certain situations in relation to a potential work environment. This part is not really a test. It is an inventory of feelings, attitudes, and opinions designed to assist in placing you in a work situation where you will find satisfaction and happiness. There are no right or wrong answers - some feel one way; others feel another way. Agreement or disagreement with the statements that follow simply indicates what you usually think, how you usually feel, or what you usually do about things. Mark accordingly as you agree or disagree with the statement. Choose the answer that is really true for you, and answer immediately. WORK RAPIDLY.

1. A definite choice of vocations is important.
2. Helping the aged and the sick would be a source of satisfaction.
3. Many young people spend too much time studying.
4. It is difficult to work with strangers.
5. Teachers are often unfair in awarding grades.
6. Working alone rather than with others is preferable.
7. Many people deliberately try to embarrass you.
8. Those in positions of authority too often abuse their employees.
9. Stressful situations leave one weak and exhausted.
10. An ideal job would be one where continuous learning was expected.
Sample Questions for the PSB Health Occupations Aptitude Examination

**Academic Aptitude**

Directions: Academic Aptitude measures how well you think and learn. The following samples demonstrate the types of questions you will be expected to answer in this part of the exam.


In the above set of words, which is most different in meaning from the other words?

Good is the correct answer. The word Good should be the chosen answer for sample question A.

Sample B. You have $10 and give $3 to your mother. How much do you have remaining?  a. $1    b. $2    c. $4    d. $5    e. $7

Ten dollars minus three dollars is seven dollars, so $7 should be chosen as the answer for sample question B.

Sample C. □ is to □ as □ is to ?  a. △ b. ○ c. □ d. ○ e. □

A large circle is to a smaller circle as a large square is to a smaller square. The small square should be chosen as the answer for sample question C.

This is the way you mark all of your answers for the questions that follow.

**Remember that in the sets of words that follow in this part always select the word that is most different in meaning.**

1. a. vital  b. wither  c. fade  d. vanish  e. insipid

2. Five health professionals earned the following scores on an anatomy test: 65, 82, 77, 89, 72. What is the average score?  a. 81  b. 78  c. 77  d. 72  e. 69

3. □ is to □ as □ is to?  a. △ b. ○ c. □ d. ○ e. □

4. a. wane  b. dwindle  c. amplify  d. ebb  e. fade

5. A 72-inch roll of bandage at $1.08 per yard would cost?  a. $1.08  b. $1.96  c. $2.16  d. $2.96  e. $3.24

6. △ is to □ as □ is to?  a. △ b. □ c. ○ d. □ e. □

7. a. hasty  b. serene  c. placid  d. still  e. calm

8. The first minute of a telephone call cost 24 cents and each additional minute 13 cents. What is the cost of a five minute call?  a. $1.20  b. $1.12  c. $0.96  d. $0.76  e. $0.63

9. □ is to □ as □ is to?  a. △ b. □ c. ○ d. □ e. △

**Spelling**

Directions: Spelling measures how well you can spell and what you know about the various rules of grammar as they are reflected in the spelling of certain words. Each line below contains a word with three different spellings. Select the word from each line that is spelled correctly.

Sample A. a. achieve  b. achieve  c. achive

The answer with the correct spelling is achieve.

1. a. emergancy  b. emergancie  c. emergency

2. a. infectious  b. infecteous  c. infectious

3. a. deodorizing  b. deodorizing  c. deodorizing

4. a. density  b. densitie  c. density

5. a. detergents  b. detergants  c. detergente

6. a. caffene  b. caffine  c. caffeine

7. a. ageing  b. aging  c. agging

8. a. erroneous  b. eroneous  c. eronious

9. a. vitamine  b. vitimine  c. vitamin

10. a. paralysis  b. paralysie  c. paralzsis

**Reading Comprehension**

Directions: Reading Comprehension is a test of your ability to understand what you read. It is a measure of some of the skills and abilities you have been developing ever since you entered school. You will be asked to answer questions based on the material contained in written passages. Begin by reading each passage carefully. Each of the questions is followed by four suggested answers. You are to decide which one of these answers you should choose based upon the material in the passage. Answer the question about one passage before going on to the next. You may look back at the passage while you answer the questions. Work carefully but rapidly.

Sample A: There are 4 passages and 50 sets of questions.

In the sample passage above it states that the number of sets of questions is a. 50  b. 30  c. 25  d. 20

The correct answer is 50.
## Sample Questions Answers for
### PSB Aptitude for Practical Nursing Examination

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## Sample Questions Answers for
### PSB Health Occupations Aptitude Examination

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## Sample Questions Answers for
### PSB Registered Nursing School Aptitude Exam

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Understanding Your Test Record and Profile Chart for the

PSB-Health Occupations Aptitude Examination

This data sheet has been prepared to help you understand the meaning of the scores you earned on the PSB-Health Occupations Aptitude Examination as reported on your Test Record and Profile Chart. Immediately beneath the lines containing your name, the name of the school, and the test date, you will find the following:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Percentile Scores</th>
<th>Academic Aptitude V, A, NV, Total</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Reading Comprehension</th>
<th>Natural Sciences</th>
<th>Vocational Adjustment</th>
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The PSB-Health Occupations Aptitude Examination is comprised of five tests and three subtests. These tests and subtests are as follows:

**Academic Aptitude-Part I**
- Verbal - V
- Arithmetic - A
- Nonverbal - NV

**Spelling-Part II**

**Reading Comprehension-Part III**

**Information in the Natural Sciences-Part IV**

**Vocational Adjustment Index-Part V**

An explanation of what is measured by each of these tests and subtests is included.

The Academic Aptitude Total consists of the scores earned on each of the subtests combined into a separate distribution of the three combined scores. Your percentile rank on the Academic Aptitude test is established from this separate distribution of raw scores. It is statistically unsound to average percentile ranks.

Your testing results are reported in two ways, as raw scores and as percentile ranks. Each raw score represents the number of questions answered correctly in one particular part of the examination. For example, if the test Spelling-Part II consists of 60 test questions and you respond correctly to 40 of these test questions, your raw score is 40.

To be meaningful, the raw score is translated into a percentile rank. Percentile rank comes from the concept of percent. The percentile rank is used to describe the relative standing of an individual with respect to other individuals. If you, for example, earned a raw score on the PSB-Health Occupations Aptitude Examination's Academic Aptitude Total test that translated into a percentile rank of 60, it would indicate that your score is better than the scores of 60 percent of persons in a specific comparison group, but not as good as that of 40 percent of persons in that specific comparison group. In the case of the PSB-Health Occupations Aptitude Examination, the specific comparison group is that of individuals who have applied for admission to the same type of allied health profession's education program as you are applying to, for example, radiography, respiratory therapy assistant, paramedic, etc.

The lines on your Test Record and Profile Chart provide a graphic record of the scores (percentile ranks) you earned on each of the five tests and three subtests. You will also find verbal ratings, ranging from "very low" to "superior" in the left margin of the Test Record and Profile Chart.
You can find your verbal rating category for each of the five tests plus the three subtests by looking to the left from the apex of each of the eight connecting lines on your profile chart.

In assessing your performance on the PSB-Health Occupations Aptitude Examination, you will need to consider your results from each and all of the five tests and three subtests. These results will reflect your strengths and weaknesses as measured by the examination and as compared with other applicants for admission to your chosen allied health profession's education program.

Acceptance to or rejection from a health profession program is based upon many factors. Test results are only one of these factors. If, however, you meet all other criteria and have good test results, you can have confidence that you possess the potential for satisfactorily completing the preparation program . . . provided you have the interest, motivation, and willingness to work hard. If your scores were low or marginal on the PSB-Health Occupations Aptitude Examination, you are not as likely to be able to handle the academic work and study required to successfully complete an arduous health profession program. While the immediate failure to realize your goal is disappointing, it is not the end of satisfying and rewarding opportunities for you. There are, most assuredly, many other kinds of training for which you are better suited. The testing is in your best interests as it will enhance your understanding of your abilities and aid in bringing to your attention areas of strength and areas of needed improvement.

**PSB-Health Occupations Aptitude Examination**

**Academic Aptitude-Part I**

**Verbal Subtest**

The verbal aspect consists of vocabulary-related test questions. Empirical evidence has shown this type of test item to be highly related to academic success.

**Arithmetic Subtest**

The numerical aspect consists of items drawing largely from arithmetic. To some degree, it involves skill with arithmetical concepts along with computational speed. The content of the numerical items is that to which practically all eighth grade students have been exposed.

**Nonverbal Subtest**

The nonverbal aspect consists of test items calling for comprehension of form relationships. The measurement is in terms of the ability to manipulate shapes mentally, to reason out differences in pictured objects, and to deal with concrete materials through visualization. Recognition of relationships and of differences between shapes has been shown by research to be basic to learning aptitude.

**Academic Aptitude Total**

The Academic Aptitude test, as measured by the Total, might be thought of as the ability to learn. The test content is specifically adapted for appraising the combination of native and acquired abilities that are needed for work of an academic nature. The Academic Aptitude test emphasizes familiar experiences and concepts while requiring careful reasoning and ability to comprehend and draw conclusions.

**Spelling-Part II**

The Spelling test measures skill with a tool essential to written expression or communication. To some extent the test also reflects the background of educational achievement in at least one of the basic tools of learning.
Reading Comprehension-Part III
The Reading Comprehension test measures ability to understand direct statements, to interpret passages, to grasp the intent of the authors, to observe organization of ideas, and to extract information from passages with respect to ideas and purposes . . . to read and to understand what is read.

Information in the Natural Sciences-Part IV
Measurement with this test concerns accumulation of information in the natural sciences, e.g., biology, chemistry, health and safety, etc., at an elementary level. The relationship of knowledge in the area of the natural sciences to the course of study of the student in the allied health professions is an obvious one.

Vocational Adjustment Index-Part V
An individual's characteristic life style is reflected in his or her educational and occupational adjustment. Feelings, attitudes, personality characteristics, and behavioral traits, which may be quite acceptable in many situations, may not be those desirable for the prospective allied health professional as a student and as a practitioner.