

KAPLAN NURSING ENTRANCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What is the role of the vas deferens?**
 - A. Production of sperm
 - B. Transport of sperm
 - C. Secretion of hormones
 - D. Storage of urine
- 2. Which structure in the respiratory system carries air down to the lungs and is protected by cartilage rings?**
 - A. Trachea
 - B. Alveoli
 - C. Bronchioles
 - D. Larynx
- 3. What is the probability that a color-blind son inherited the gene from his mother?**
 - A. 0%
 - B. 50%
 - C. 75%
 - D. 100%
- 4. How can you efficiently check your work in mathematics?**
 - A. Use a calculator for all problems
 - B. Review each step in the problem
 - C. Skip to the final answer
 - D. Ask someone for help
- 5. What typically occurs in a competitive relationship among organisms?**
 - A. Unlimited resources available
 - B. One organism provides benefit to another
 - C. Limited resources available
 - D. All population members thrive

6. What is true about the existence of force?

- A. It exists in isolation
- B. It exists only in pairs
- C. It exists in one direction
- D. It is independent of motion

7. Which structure carries food from the mouth to the stomach?

- A. Trachea
- B. Esophagus
- C. Intestine
- D. Pharynx

8. What is the simplified result of $17 - 15 \frac{7}{12}$?

- A. $1 \frac{5}{12}$
- B. $\frac{17}{12}$
- C. $2 \frac{1}{12}$
- D. $0 \frac{1}{12}$

9. What role does the cell wall play in relation to the cell membrane?

- A. It enhances nutrient absorption
- B. It provides additional protection and structure
- C. It controls the movement of substances
- D. It is responsible for energy production

10. What are the three types of muscle tissue found in vertebrates?

- A. Smooth, skeletal and cardiac
- B. Skeletal, cardiac and striated
- C. Cardiac, smooth and connective
- D. Striated, smooth and voluntary

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of the vas deferens?

- A. Production of sperm
- B. Transport of sperm**
- C. Secretion of hormones
- D. Storage of urine

The vas deferens plays a crucial role in the male reproductive system, specifically in the transport of sperm. After sperm is produced in the testicles, it is stored temporarily in the epididymis. During ejaculation, the vas deferens contracts to propel sperm from the epididymis through the spermatic cord and into the pelvic cavity, where it eventually merges with seminal fluid to form semen. This function is essential for the delivery of sperm during sexual intercourse, highlighting the significance of the vas deferens in the reproductive process. Other options represent different anatomical structures or functions. Sperm production occurs in the testes, while hormone secretion is primarily associated with glands such as the pituitary and testes, influencing various bodily functions. The storage of urine is managed by the bladder, which is separate from the reproductive systems. Thus, the primary and defining role of the vas deferens is firmly rooted in its ability to transport sperm.

2. Which structure in the respiratory system carries air down to the lungs and is protected by cartilage rings?

- A. Trachea**
- B. Alveoli
- C. Bronchioles
- D. Larynx

The trachea is the correct answer because it serves as the main airway that conducts air from the larynx down to the lungs. It is a tubular structure that is reinforced with C-shaped cartilage rings, which provide support and keep the trachea open, ensuring that air can flow freely to the lungs. This anatomical feature protects the trachea from collapsing during inhalation and exhalation. The other structures mentioned in the options do not fulfill this specific role. The alveoli are tiny air sacs where gas exchange occurs, but they do not carry air; rather, they are the endpoints of the respiratory system. Bronchioles are smaller branches of the bronchi that lead to the alveoli, but they lack the cartilage rings that protect the trachea. Lastly, the larynx is involved in sound production and also serves as a passageway for air; however, it does not carry air down to the lungs and is not primarily responsible for that function as the trachea is.

3. What is the probability that a color-blind son inherited the gene from his mother?

- A. 0%
- B. 50%
- C. 75%
- D. 100%**

A color-blind son inherits his condition from his mother due to the genetics of color blindness, which is often linked to the X chromosome. Color blindness is typically caused by a recessive allele on the X chromosome. Since males have only one X chromosome (inherited from their mother) and one Y chromosome (inherited from their father), if a son is color-blind, it indicates that his single X chromosome carries the recessive gene for color blindness. For a son to be color-blind, he must inherit the X chromosome with the color blindness allele from his mother, as the father contributes a Y chromosome, which does not carry this trait. Therefore, if a son is color-blind, it is guaranteed that he received the color blindness gene from his mother, making the probability of this inheritance 100%. This explanation reinforces the understanding of X-linked inheritance patterns, specifically in relation to traits such as color blindness.

4. How can you efficiently check your work in mathematics?

- A. Use a calculator for all problems
- B. Review each step in the problem**
- C. Skip to the final answer
- D. Ask someone for help

Reviewing each step in a math problem allows you to verify your reasoning and calculations systematically. This method helps identify where a mistake may have occurred if the final answer does not seem correct. By retracing your steps, you can confirm that each operation was performed accurately and that the logic of the problem was followed correctly. This process builds a strong understanding of the principles at play, reinforcing learning and improving problem-solving skills. Utilizing a calculator for all problems might lead to reliance on technology rather than developing one's own problem-solving abilities. Skipping to the final answer prevents reviewing the necessary process that ensures comprehension and accuracy, which can lead to errors going unnoticed. Asking someone for help can be beneficial, but it does not replace the value of independently checking one's own work; it might also lead to dependence on others rather than fostering one's own skills and problem-solving capabilities.

5. What typically occurs in a competitive relationship among organisms?

- A. Unlimited resources available
- B. One organism provides benefit to another
- C. Limited resources available**
- D. All population members thrive

In a competitive relationship among organisms, limited resources are a key factor. This scenario occurs because organisms often vie for the same resources—such as food, water, space, and mates—that are necessary for their survival and reproduction. When resources are limited, it leads to competition, which can impact the health and success of the populations involved. The presence of limited resources also means that not all individuals within a population can thrive, as some may secure necessary resources while others may struggle. This concept is fundamental in understanding ecological dynamics and the concepts of natural selection and survival of the fittest, as individuals that can acquire resources more effectively are more likely to survive and reproduce. The idea of competition leading to limitations on population growth and individual success is pivotal in ecology and helps explain various species' behaviors and adaptations in their environments.

6. What is true about the existence of force?

- A. It exists in isolation
- B. It exists only in pairs**
- C. It exists in one direction
- D. It is independent of motion

Force is fundamentally a concept that describes an interaction between objects, and according to Newton's Third Law, every action has an equal and opposite reaction. This principle highlights that forces always occur in pairs; for every force exerted by one object on another, there is a corresponding force exerted back on the first object. This pairing illustrates that force cannot exist in isolation, as any force experienced is the result of an interaction between two entities. Understanding this interdependence is crucial, as it emphasizes that forces are linked to the interactions of objects rather than existing independently or singularly.

7. Which structure carries food from the mouth to the stomach?

- A. Trachea
- B. Esophagus**
- C. Intestine
- D. Pharynx

The esophagus is the structure responsible for transporting food from the mouth to the stomach. It is a muscular tube that connects the throat (pharynx) to the stomach and plays a crucial role in the digestive process. When food is swallowed, it passes through the pharynx and enters the esophagus, where rhythmic contractions known as peristalsis propel the food downward toward the stomach. The trachea is primarily involved in the respiratory system, carrying air to and from the lungs, and does not play a role in the transportation of food. The intestines are part of the digestive system that processes and absorbs nutrients after the food has already been transported to the stomach. The pharynx serves as a passageway for both air and food but does not directly carry food to the stomach; rather, it leads to the esophagus, indicating its position in the swallowing process.

8. What is the simplified result of $17 - 15 \frac{7}{12}$?

- A. $1 \frac{5}{12}$
- B. $\frac{17}{12}$**
- C. $2 \frac{1}{12}$
- D. $0 \frac{1}{12}$

To simplify the expression $17 - 15 \frac{7}{12}$, it is helpful to convert the whole number and mixed number so that they share a common format. Begin by converting 17 into a mixed number format as $17 \frac{0}{12}$. To perform the subtraction more easily, it can be helpful to convert every number into a fraction. Start by expressing 17 in terms of twelfths, which means multiplying by $\frac{12}{12}$ to keep the value equivalent. So, 17 becomes $\frac{204}{12}$. Next, express $15 \frac{7}{12}$ as an improper fraction. You do this by multiplying the whole number (15) by the denominator (12), which gives you 180. Then add the numerator (7), leading to $180 + 7 = 187$, meaning $15 \frac{7}{12}$ can be expressed as $\frac{187}{12}$. Now, you can perform the subtraction: $\frac{204}{12} - \frac{187}{12} = \frac{204 - 187}{12} = \frac{17}{12}$. The option that corresponds to this result is indeed $\frac{17}{12}$. This conversion and simplification method reveals how the subtraction of mixed numbers can be simplified through the use of common denominators, ensuring that the final answer retains

9. What role does the cell wall play in relation to the cell membrane?

- A. It enhances nutrient absorption
- B. It provides additional protection and structure**
- C. It controls the movement of substances
- D. It is responsible for energy production

The cell wall plays a significant role in providing additional protection and structure to the cell. It is a rigid outer layer found in plant cells, fungi, bacteria, and some protists, and it is primarily composed of cellulose in plants or peptidoglycan in bacteria. This structure serves to maintain the shape of the cell and offers support against external pressures, preventing the cell from bursting in hypotonic environments. Conversely, while the cell membrane is responsible for controlling and regulating the movement of substances in and out of the cell, the cell wall's function is more about structural integrity and protection. It acts as a barrier that prevents harmful substances from entering and helps to protect the cell from mechanical stress and pathogens. In terms of energy production, the cell wall does not play a direct role, as this function is typically associated with organelles like mitochondria in eukaryotic cells. Thus, the correct answer emphasizes the essential role of the cell wall in maintaining the overall strength and shape of the cell while also providing an additional layer of defense.

10. What are the three types of muscle tissue found in vertebrates?

- A. Smooth, skeletal and cardiac**
- B. Skeletal, cardiac and striated
- C. Cardiac, smooth and connective
- D. Striated, smooth and voluntary

The three types of muscle tissue found in vertebrates are smooth, skeletal, and cardiac. Smooth muscle is involuntary, non-striated, and primarily found in the walls of hollow organs such as the intestines and blood vessels. Skeletal muscle is striated and under voluntary control, playing a crucial role in body movements and is attached to bones. Cardiac muscle, also striated, is found exclusively in the heart and operates involuntarily, ensuring the heart pumps blood throughout the body. Each type of muscle tissue has distinct structural and functional properties that align with its specific role in the vertebrate body, making this classification important for understanding muscle function and physiology.

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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://kaplan.examzify.com>

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

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