

Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) Entrance Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	16

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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. How is the product of an odd number of negative integers determined?

- A. It is positive**
- B. It is negative**
- C. It is zero**
- D. It is positive or negative**

2. If 30 is to 40, what is 60 to?

- A. 70**
- B. 80**
- C. 90**
- D. 100**

3. Which type of tissue is primarily responsible for movement in the body?

- A. Epithelial**
- B. Muscular**
- C. Connective**
- D. Nervous**

4. The solubility of a solid in a liquid generally increases with:

- A. An increase in temperature**
- B. An increase in pressure**
- C. A decrease in temperature**
- D. A decrease in pressure**

5. When dividing fractions, what is the first step in the process?

- A. Multiply the two numerators**
- B. Invert the second fraction**
- C. Add both denominators**
- D. Find a common denominator**

6. How many milliliters are in 1 ounce?

- A. 15 mL
- B. 30 mL
- C. 45 mL
- D. 60 mL

7. What is the first step in the scientific method?

- A. Question asking
- B. Problem identification
- C. Developing a hypothesis
- D. Conclusion

8. What does epithelial tissue depend on for nourishment?

- A. Blood vessels
- B. Nearby capillaries
- C. Adipose tissues
- D. Neurons

9. What is the result of dividing the fractions $1/4$ by $1/3$?

- A. $1/12$
- B. $1/4$
- C. $3/4$
- D. $1/3$

10. What type of muscle tissue supports voluntary movements?

- A. Skeletal
- B. Cardiac
- C. Involuntary
- D. Smooth

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How is the product of an odd number of negative integers determined?

- A. It is positive**
- B. It is negative**
- C. It is zero**
- D. It is positive or negative**

When determining the product of an odd number of negative integers, the outcome will always be negative. This is due to the fundamental property of multiplication concerning negative numbers: when two negatives are multiplied together, they yield a positive result. However, when you introduce an additional negative number to that product, the overall sign flips back to negative. To illustrate, consider the multiplication of three negative integers. The first two multiplied together give a positive product, and then multiplying that positive product by the third negative integer results in a negative product. Therefore, this pattern holds true for any odd count of negative integers, whereby the initial negation produces a positive result, and the final multiplication by an odd-counted negative flips it back to a negative result. Hence, the product of an odd number of negative integers is consistently negative.

2. If 30 is to 40, what is 60 to?

- A. 70**
- B. 80**
- C. 90**
- D. 100**

To determine the relationship between the pairs of numbers, we start by analyzing how 30 relates to 40. The ratio can be expressed as follows: 30:40 simplifies to 3:4, meaning for every 3 units of the first number, there are 4 units of the second number. To find what 60 relates to within the same ratio, we can set up a proportion. If we let x represent the unknown value corresponding to 60, we can express the relationship as: $60:x = 3:4$. Next, we can cross-multiply to find x : $3 * x = 60 * 4$ $3x = 240$ $x = 240 / 3$ $x = 80$. Thus, when 60 is maintained in the same 3:4 ratio as 30 is to 40, the corresponding value is 80. This confirms that the answer is accurate. The use of ratios in this way allows us to maintain consistency between the sets of numbers.

3. Which type of tissue is primarily responsible for movement in the body?

- A. Epithelial**
- B. Muscular**
- C. Connective**
- D. Nervous**

Muscular tissue is primarily responsible for movement in the body due to its unique structure and function. Composed of specialized cells that can contract and relax, muscular tissue facilitates movement of the body as a whole and of substances within the body. There are three types of muscular tissue: skeletal, cardiac, and smooth, each serving specific roles in voluntary and involuntary movements. Skeletal muscle is attached to bones and is under voluntary control, allowing for movements like walking and lifting. Cardiac muscle, found only in the heart, operates involuntarily to pump blood throughout the body. Smooth muscle, located in the walls of hollow organs (like the intestines and blood vessels), also functions involuntarily, enabling processes such as digestion and regulation of blood flow. Other types of tissues, while essential for various functions, do not perform the primary role of movement. Epithelial tissue mainly serves protective, absorptive, and secretory functions, connective tissue provides structural support and connection between body parts, and nervous tissue is involved in transmitting signals throughout the body. This distinction highlights the specialized role of muscular tissue in enabling movement.

4. The solubility of a solid in a liquid generally increases with:

- A. An increase in temperature**
- B. An increase in pressure**
- C. A decrease in temperature**
- D. A decrease in pressure**

The solubility of a solid in a liquid generally increases with an increase in temperature because higher temperatures provide the energy needed for the solute particles to break free from their solid structure and interact with the solvent. When the temperature rises, the kinetic energy of the solvent molecules also increases, which facilitates the process of solvation—where solvent molecules surround and interact with solute particles. This enhanced interaction can lead to a greater quantity of the solid dissolving in the liquid. For many substances, particularly salts, increasing the temperature allows more solute to dissolve compared to cooler temperatures. This phenomenon is significant and can be observed in various applications, such as in the preparation of saturated solutions, cooking, and industrial processes, where temperature control is essential for achieving desired concentrations of solutes.

5. When dividing fractions, what is the first step in the process?

- A. Multiply the two numerators**
- B. Invert the second fraction**
- C. Add both denominators**
- D. Find a common denominator**

The process of dividing fractions begins with inverting the second fraction, which means you take the reciprocal of that fraction. This step is crucial because dividing by a fraction is equivalent to multiplying by its reciprocal. By flipping the second fraction (the one you are dividing by), you set up the multiplication format that allows for straightforward calculation. For example, if you are dividing $1/2$ by $3/4$, you would first invert $3/4$ to get $4/3$, transforming the problem into $1/2$ multiplied by $4/3$. This method simplifies the division process and maintains the same overall value. The subsequent step would then involve multiplying the numerators and denominators to reach the final answer. The other methods mentioned in the choices do not align with the correct process for dividing fractions and might lead to confusion or incorrect results. Multiplying the numerators or adding the denominators would not yield the necessary transformation for fraction division, while finding a common denominator is applicable in addition or subtraction of fractions, not division.

6. How many milliliters are in 1 ounce?

- A. 15 mL**
- B. 30 mL**
- C. 45 mL**
- D. 60 mL**

One ounce is equivalent to approximately 30 milliliters. This conversion is commonly used in both culinary measurements and medical dosages. Understanding this relationship is particularly important in nursing and healthcare, where precise dosing of medications is critical for patient safety and effectiveness. The accuracy of this conversion ensures that healthcare providers can communicate and document dosages clearly, allowing for proper administration of medications and fluids. Thus, being aware of the standard measurement conversions, such as from ounces to milliliters, is essential for any licensed practical nurse in providing quality care.

7. What is the first step in the scientific method?

- A. Question asking**
- B. Problem identification**
- C. Developing a hypothesis**
- D. Conclusion**

The first step in the scientific method is often considered to be problem identification. This step involves recognizing and defining the issue or phenomenon that needs investigation. Without a clear problem to address, the subsequent steps in the scientific method, such as asking a question, developing a hypothesis, or reaching a conclusion, cannot be effectively undertaken. Identifying the problem sets the stage for inquiry and guides the researcher in formulating specific questions to explore, which ultimately leads to hypothesis development and experimentation. By pinpointing a precise problem, researchers can ensure their investigation is focused and relevant.

8. What does epithelial tissue depend on for nourishment?

- A. Blood vessels
- B. Nearby capillaries**
- C. Adipose tissues
- D. Neurons

Epithelial tissue relies on nearby capillaries for nourishment because it does not contain blood vessels within its structure. This type of tissue is avascular, meaning it lacks a direct blood supply. Instead, epithelial cells obtain essential nutrients and oxygen through diffusion from adjacent capillaries located in the underlying connective tissue. The thinness of the epithelial layer facilitates this process, allowing the tissue to receive the necessary substances for maintenance and function. The presence of capillaries ensures that the cells can remain viable and responsive, despite their lack of direct vascularization. This characteristic is vital for the role that epithelial tissues play in covering surfaces, lining cavities, and forming glands throughout the body.

9. What is the result of dividing the fractions $1/4$ by $1/3$?

- A. $1/12$
- B. $1/4$
- C. $3/4$**
- D. $1/3$

To determine the result of dividing the fractions $1/4$ by $1/3$, you can utilize the rule for dividing fractions, which states that to divide by a fraction, you multiply by its reciprocal. In this case, the reciprocal of $1/3$ is $3/1$. Therefore, dividing $1/4$ by $1/3$ translates to multiplying $1/4$ by $3/1$: $1/4 \div 1/3 = 1/4 \times 3/1$. When you multiply the numerators together and the denominators together, the computation becomes: $(1 \times 3) / (4 \times 1) = 3/4$. Thus, the result of dividing $1/4$ by $1/3$ is $3/4$. This process illustrates how division of fractions works through the multiplication of the first fraction by the reciprocal of the second, leading to the correct answer, which confirms the arithmetic involved in simplifying and correctly handling fraction operations.

10. What type of muscle tissue supports voluntary movements?

- A. Skeletal**
- B. Cardiac
- C. Involuntary
- D. Smooth

Skeletal muscle tissue is the type that supports voluntary movements. This type of muscle is attached to bones and is under conscious control, which means that individuals can decide when to contract or relax these muscles. The fibers of skeletal muscle are striated and operate in a way that allows for coordinated, purposeful movements, such as walking, lifting, or gesturing. In contrast, cardiac muscle, found only in the heart, is responsible for involuntary contractions that pump blood throughout the body and is not consciously controlled. Smooth muscle, which lines organs and blood vessels, is also classified as involuntary and functions automatically to manage processes like digestion and blood flow. The term "involuntary" refers to muscles that operate without conscious effort, which is distinct from the voluntary nature of skeletal muscle function.

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://lpnentrance.examzify.com>

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

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