

NLN NEX MATH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://nltnexmath.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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	14

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.

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

SAMPLE

1. Two pounds equals grams?

- A. 900
- B. 915
- C. 908
- D. 907.2

2. Which term is defined as 'two peaks'?

- A. unimodal
- B. random variable
- C. compound event
- D. bimodal

3. One cup equals how many pints?

- A. 0.5
- B. 0.25
- C. 1.0
- D. 0.75

4. If A and B are mutually exclusive, and $P(A) = 0.25$, $P(B) = 0.15$, what is $P(A \text{ or } B)$?

- A. 0.25
- B. 0.15
- C. 0.1
- D. 0.4

5. Area of a circle with radius 4 units is which value?

- A. 8π square units
- B. 16π square units
- C. 32π square units
- D. 4π square units

6. Minuend in a subtraction problem is which of the following?

- A. number being subtracted from
- B. a number that is subtracted
- C. the result
- D. the difference

7. Which power of ten is represented by milli-?

- A. 10^{-6}
- B. 10^{-3}
- C. 10^{-1}
- D. 10^3

8. Which expression represents the area of a triangle with base b and height h ?

- A. bh
- B. $\frac{1}{2}bh$
- C. $2bh$
- D. b^2h

9. Which term describes a probability of 0% or 0?

- A. impossible outcome
- B. volume of pyramid
- C. random variable
- D. certain outcome

10. When you are given a slope and a point on a line, which form is most convenient to use?

- A. Slope-Intercept Form
- B. Intercept Form
- C. Point-Slope Form
- D. Two-Point Form

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Two pounds equals grams?

- A. 900
- B. 915
- C. 908
- D. 907.2**

Converting pounds to grams uses a precise conversion factor: 1 pound equals 453.59237 grams. So two pounds is $2 \times 453.59237 = 907.18474$ grams. When you round to one decimal place, you get 907.2 grams, which matches the given option. The other numbers are off because they either round more crudely or use a less precise estimate. For example, 900 g is a rough nearby value, 915 g is too high, and 908 g isn't the correct rounding of the exact value.

2. Which term is defined as 'two peaks'?

- A. unimodal
- B. random variable
- C. compound event
- D. bimodal**

Two peaks signal a bimodal distribution. In probability and statistics, a bimodal distribution has two separate high points, or modes, where data tend to cluster. This is different from a unimodal distribution, which has a single peak. A random variable is simply the quantity whose possible values and probabilities you study, not about how many peaks the distribution has. A compound event is about combining outcomes from different events, not about the distribution's shape. So when you see two prominent peaks, the correct term is bimodal.

3. One cup equals how many pints?

- A. 0.5**
- B. 0.25
- C. 1.0
- D. 0.75

The main idea is how cups relate to pints in the US customary system: a pint holds two cups. So one cup is half a pint, which is 0.5 pint. You can also think in ounces—one cup is 8 ounces and one pint is 16 ounces, and 8 divided by 16 equals 0.5. The other options would correspond to 4 ounces (0.25 pint), 16 ounces (1.0 pint, which is two cups), or 12 ounces (0.75 pint), none of which is the amount in one cup.

4. If A and B are mutually exclusive, and $P(A) = 0.25$, $P(B) = 0.15$, what is $P(A \text{ or } B)$?

- A. 0.25
- B. 0.15
- C. 0.1
- D. 0.4**

When two events cannot happen at the same time, the probability that either could occur is the sum of their individual probabilities, because there's no overlap to double-count. So $P(A \text{ or } B)$ equals $P(A)$ plus $P(B)$. Compute: $0.25 + 0.15 = 0.40$. In general, $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$. Here $P(A \cap B) = 0$ since they're exclusive, so it reduces to the sum above. That's why the correct value is 0.4. The other values would correspond to only counting A, only counting B, or implying some overlap that doesn't exist.

5. Area of a circle with radius 4 units is which value?

- A. 8π square units
- B. 16π square units**
- C. 32π square units
- D. 4π square units

Area of a circle is found with $A = \pi r^2$. With a radius of 4, $A = \pi \times 4^2 = 16\pi$ square units. This comes from squaring the radius before multiplying by π , so the area grows with the square of the radius (doubling the radius would quadruple the area). The value 16π is the one that matches $r = 4$. The other options would arise from different radii: 8π would imply a smaller radius, 32π a larger one, and 4π corresponds to radius 2. Therefore, 16π square units is the correct area.

6. Minuend in a subtraction problem is which of the following?

- A. number being subtracted from
- B. a number that is subtracted**
- C. the result
- D. the difference

Minuend is the starting amount in a subtraction problem—the number from which you subtract another number. For example, in $15 - 7 = 8$, the minuend is 15. The number that is subtracted is the subtrahend, and the result is the difference. So the description that fits the minuend is the number being subtracted from.

7. Which power of ten is represented by milli-?

- A. 10^{-6}
- B. 10^{-3}**
- C. 10^{-1}
- D. 10^3

Metric prefixes tell you the power of ten to use. Milli- represents one thousandth, which is 10^{-3} . That means something measured in milli- is a thousandth of the base unit (for example, 1 millimeter = 0.001 meters, 1 milliliter = 0.001 liters). Other prefixes correspond to different powers: micro- is 10^{-6} , deci- is 10^{-1} , and kilo- is 10^3 . So milli- corresponds to 10^{-3} .

8. Which expression represents the area of a triangle with base b and height h ?

- A. bh
- B. $\frac{1}{2}bh$**
- C. $2bh$
- D. b^2h

The area of a triangle is found by taking half of the product of its base and its height. This comes from imagining two triangles that form a rectangle with the same base and height; together they make the rectangle, so each triangle is half of the rectangle's area. With base b and height h , that area becomes $(\frac{1}{2}) \times b \times h$. So the correct expression is $(\frac{1}{2})bh$. The other ideas would give the full rectangle's area (bh), a doubled amount ($2bh$), or an extra factor of b (b^2h), which doesn't match the way area scales with base and height for a triangle.

9. Which term describes a probability of 0% or 0?

- A. impossible outcome**
- B. volume of pyramid
- C. random variable
- D. certain outcome

When an event cannot happen, its probability is zero. This is called an impossible outcome. The idea is that if there's no chance of the event occurring, the likelihood is 0%. For example, rolling a standard six-sided die and getting a seven is an impossible outcome, so its probability is 0. A random variable is about assigning numbers to outcomes, not describing the chance of an event itself. A certain outcome is one that will happen with probability 1 (or 100%), not 0. The option about the volume of a pyramid is unrelated to probability.

10. When you are given a slope and a point on a line, which form is most convenient to use?

- A. Slope-Intercept Form
- B. Intercept Form
- C. Point-Slope Form**
- D. Two-Point Form

When you know the slope and a point on the line, the most convenient way to write the equation is in point-slope form: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$. This form directly uses the given slope m and the coordinates of the known point (x_1, y_1) , so you can plug them in right away without needing to find where the line crosses the axes. It anchors the line at the known point and shows exactly how y changes as x moves away from that point. If you later want slope-intercept form, you can expand and simplify: $y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$, which gives $y = mx + (y_1 - mx_1)$. But starting from the point-slope form makes it the simplest starting point when the slope and a point are given. Intercept form would require knowing the intercepts with the axes, which aren't provided here, and two-point form needs a second point on the line, which isn't given. So point-slope form aligns best with having slope and a single point.

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://nlInnexmath.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE