

PAX LVN PRE- ENTRANCE VOCABULARY PRACTICE TEST (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. Which word describes someone who is 'Too concerned with formal rules'?
 - A. Exacting
 - B. Precise
 - C. Strict
 - D. Pedantic
2. What does dyspnea mean?
 - A. Shortness of breath.
 - B. Chest pain
 - C. Dizziness
 - D. Fatigue
3. Which term describes a gradual reduction in strength?
 - A. Wane
 - B. Expand
 - C. Increase
 - D. Escalate
4. Which word means something very bad?
 - A. Horrendous
 - B. Dreadful
 - C. Bad
 - D. Atrocious
5. Define anemia.
 - A. A rapid heartbeat.
 - B. A lower than normal number of red blood cells or hemoglobin.
 - C. A high white blood cell count.
 - D. A decreased platelet count.
6. In dosing instructions, BID indicates taking the medication...
 - A. Once daily
 - B. Twice daily
 - C. Three times daily
 - D. Every other day

7. Which word means done in friendliness?

- A. Disdain
- B. Derelict
- C. Amicable
- D. Strata

8. What is benign?

- A. Cancerous or capable of spreading.
- B. Non-cancerous; not harmful in effect.
- C. A condition of rapid heartbeat.
- D. A disease causing fever.

9. Which word means concerned with acquisition of knowledge?

- A. Abstruse
- B. Adjunct
- C. Cognitive
- D. Truculent

10. What is a diuretic?

- A. A medication that increases urine production to remove excess fluid.
- B. A medication that reduces fever.
- C. A medication that prevents blood clotting.
- D. A medication that treats bacterial infections.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which word describes someone who is 'Too concerned with formal rules'?

- A. Exacting
- B. Precise
- C. Strict
- D. Pedantic**

The idea here is describing someone who is overly focused on formal rules and tiny details. Pedantic captures that exact vibe: a tendency to nitpick and to fixate on correctness of rules, definitions, or etiquette in a way that can feel unnecessarily fussy. The other options don't carry that same emphasis on rule-bound fussiness. Exacting means demanding high standards in general, without the specific nitpicky rule-focus. Precise is about accuracy and exactness, not the obsession with formalities. Strict describes rigid enforcement of rules, but not the habit of fussing over minor rule details. A pedantic person might flag trivial grammatical quirks or minor compliance issues even when they don't affect meaning, which is the hallmark of being overly concerned with formal rules.

2. What does dyspnea mean?

- A. Shortness of breath.**
- B. Chest pain
- C. Dizziness
- D. Fatigue

Dyspnea is the medical term for shortness of breath. It describes the subjective feeling of breathing difficulty or discomfort that a person reports, not something measured by a test. It can occur with exertion or at rest and may result from various conditions affecting the lungs, heart, blood, or even anxiety. Understanding this term helps you recognize and document a patient's breathing symptoms accurately. Other symptoms like chest pain, dizziness, or fatigue refer to different experiences and are not the definition of dyspnea.

3. Which term describes a gradual reduction in strength?

- A. Wane**
- B. Expand
- C. Increase
- D. Escalate

Describing a gradual reduction in strength, wane conveys a slow fading or weakening over time. It suggests a gentle decline rather than a sudden drop, much like the moon waning after a full phase as its illuminated portion decreases. The other words point to growth or intensification: expand means to become larger; increase means to rise in amount or size; escalate implies a rapid or more intense escalation. Because only wane communicates a gradual loss of strength, it's the best fit.

4. Which word means something very bad?

- A. Horrendous
- B. Dreadful
- C. Bad
- D. Atrocious**

Think about how these words express how bad something is. The goal is to pick the one that signals an extreme level of badness in quality or behavior. Atrocious does that precisely: it means shockingly bad or wicked, used for actions or conditions that are plainly unacceptable. It gives a stronger impression than the others, as in "an atrocious error" or "atrocious weather." Horrendous is also very strong and suggests something horrifying or shocking, but it's often about the sense of terror or disgust rather than simply emphasizing how bad something is. Dreadful means terribly bad or causing fear or pity, but it can come off as softer or more dated. Bad is just negative and lacks the intensity of extreme badness. So, for conveying something very bad, atrocious is the best fit.

5. Define anemia.

- A. A rapid heartbeat.
- B. A lower than normal number of red blood cells or hemoglobin.**
- C. A high white blood cell count.
- D. A decreased platelet count.

Anemia is a condition where there aren't enough healthy red blood cells or enough hemoglobin to carry enough oxygen to the body's tissues. Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, the protein that binds oxygen in the lungs and releases it as blood flows through the body. When the red blood cell count or the hemoglobin level falls below the normal range, tissues don't get the oxygen they need, which can cause fatigue, shortness of breath, and other symptoms. The rapid heartbeat can occur as the heart tries to compensate for lower oxygen delivery, but it's a response, not the definition. A high white blood cell count points to infection or inflammation, not anemia. A decreased platelet count affects clotting, not oxygen transport.

6. In dosing instructions, BID indicates taking the medication...

- A. Once daily
- B. Twice daily**
- C. Three times daily
- D. Every other day

Dosing abbreviations tell you how often to take a medicine within a day. BID stands for bis in die, Latin for "twice in a day." So you take the medication two times in each 24-hour period, usually about 12 hours apart to keep the drug level steady. This differs from once daily (every 24 hours), three times daily (three times in 24 hours), or every other day (a spacing longer than 24 hours). That's why the instruction means taking the medication twice daily.

7. Which word means done in friendliness?

- A. Disdain
- B. Derelict
- C. Amicable**
- D. Strata

The best fit is amicable because it directly conveys friendliness in how something is done, whether it's a greeting, a negotiation, or a tone. Amicable describes actions or attitudes that are friendly, cooperative, and without hostility, capturing that sense of goodwill. The other words don't match this idea: disdain expresses contempt or scorn toward others; derelict means neglected or abandoned; strata refers to layers or social classes. These do not convey the friendliness or cooperative spirit the prompt is asking for.

8. What is benign?

- A. Cancerous or capable of spreading.
- B. Non-cancerous; not harmful in effect.**
- C. A condition of rapid heartbeat.
- D. A disease causing fever.

Benign describes something that is non-cancerous and not harmful in effect. In medical terms, a benign tumor grows slowly, stays localized, and does not invade surrounding tissues or metastasize to distant sites. This distinguishes it from malignant tumors, which are cancerous and capable of spreading. The other options describe cancerous conditions, a rapid heartbeat, or fever, none of which define benign.

9. Which word means concerned with acquisition of knowledge?

- A. Abstruse
- B. Adjunct
- C. Cognitive**
- D. Truculent

Think about terms that describe how we think, know, and learn. The word that fits best is one that directly relates to mental processes involved in gaining knowledge—thinking, understanding, and learning. That term is cognitive, which covers things like perception, memory, problem-solving, and how we acquire information. Abstruse means something is difficult to understand, not about how we learn or think. Adjunct refers to something added on or an assistant, not a mental process. Truculent describes someone who is aggressively defiant or combative, again not related to knowledge or learning. So the word that means concerned with acquisition of knowledge is cognitive. For example, cognitive skills are the abilities used to learn and process information.

10. What is a diuretic?

A. A medication that increases urine production to remove excess fluid.

B. A medication that reduces fever.

C. A medication that prevents blood clotting.

D. A medication that treats bacterial infections.

A diuretic is a medication that increases urine production to remove excess fluid from the body. By promoting more urine, it helps reduce fluid buildup in tissues and blood, which can lessen swelling (edema) and help lower blood pressure in some people. Diuretics work by acting on the kidneys to make more salt and water leave the body in urine, with different types targeting different parts of the kidney. They are not used to reduce fever, prevent blood clots, or treat bacterial infections—those roles belong to antipyretics, anticoagulants, and antibiotics, respectively.

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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://paxlvnprentrancevocab.examzify.com>

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

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