TEAS Nursing Entrance Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

1. Which of the following is an example of parasitism?

A. A tick feeding on a dog

B. A bird building a nest in a tree

C. A bee pollinating a flower

D. A lion and zebra sharing a water hole

2. In the steps to convert an improper fraction to a mixed fraction, what is the first action taken with 11/4?

A. Multiply the numerator by the denominator

B. Add the numerator to the denominator

C. Divide the numerator by the denominator

D. Subtract the numerator from the denominator

3. To simplify 8/16 to its lowest terms, which number do you divide both terms by?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. 16

4. How is the fraction 8/2 expressed as a percentage?

A. 4%

B. 40%

C. 400%

D. 4,000%

5. Which axiom states that if each side of an equation is divided by the same number, the equation remains equal?

A. Addition axiom

B. Subtraction axiom

C. Multiplication axiom

D. Division axiom

6. Which of the following statements about prostaglandins is not true?

A. Prostaglandins promote inflammation.

B. Prostaglandins can only constrict blood vessels.

C. Prostaglandins are made in the renal medulla.

D. Prostaglandins can lead to pain and fever.

7. What is the simplified result of 3^2 multiplied by 3^5?

A. 3^4

B. 3^6

C. 3^7

D. 3^{10}

8. In August my parents will be married for twenty-five years.

A. will be married for twenty-five years.

B. shall have been married for twenty-five years.

C. will have been married for twenty-five years.

D. will be married for twenty five years.

9. What does 'm' represent in the slope-intercept formula?

A. The y-intercept

B. The slope

C. The x-intercept

D. The midpoint

10. How many stamps has Jane collected per month on average if she collected 132 stamps in a year?

A. 10

B. 11

C. 12

D. 20

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which of the following is an example of parasitism?

A. A tick feeding on a dog

B. A bird building a nest in a tree

C. A bee pollinating a flower

D. A lion and zebra sharing a water hole

Parasitism is a relationship between two organisms where one organism benefits at the expense of the other. In this case, a tick feeding on a dog exemplifies parasitism because the tick derives nourishment and benefits from feeding on the dog's blood, while the dog suffers as a result of this interaction, potentially facing health issues such as blood loss, disease transmission, or skin irritation. The other scenarios illustrate different types of ecological relationships. For example, the relationship of a bird building a nest in a tree represents commensalism, where the bird benefits from the tree as a nesting site, but the tree is neither helped nor harmed. The interaction of a bee pollinating a flower is an example of mutualism, as both species benefit—bees get food from the nectar, while the flowers benefit from the pollination. Lastly, the scenario of a lion and zebra sharing a water hole depicts competition rather than parasitism, where both animals are vying for the same resource without a direct benefit or detriment to one another based on their relationship. Therefore, the tick and dog scenario is a clear and direct example of parasitism.

2. In the steps to convert an improper fraction to a mixed fraction, what is the first action taken with 11/4?

A. Multiply the numerator by the denominator

B. Add the numerator to the denominator

C. Divide the numerator by the denominator

D. Subtract the numerator from the denominator

To convert the improper fraction 11/4 to a mixed fraction, the first action involves dividing the numerator by the denominator. In this case, you take 11 (the numerator) and divide it by 4 (the denominator). When you carry out this division, you determine how many whole times the denominator (4) fits into the numerator (11). This results in a whole number, which represents the integer part of the mixed fraction. The remainder of this division helps form the fractional part. Specifically, 11 divided by 4 equals 2 with a remainder of 3. Thus, you can express 11/4 as 2 (the whole number) and 3/4 (the fractional part), giving you the mixed fraction 2 3/4. Starting with division is essential, as it lays the groundwork for identifying both the whole number and the remainder necessary to create the mixed number.

3. To simplify 8/16 to its lowest terms, which number do you divide both terms by?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. 16

To simplify the fraction 8/16 to its lowest terms, you need to identify the greatest common divisor (GCD) of both the numerator (8) and the denominator (16). The GCD is the largest number that can evenly divide both numbers. In this case, the GCD of 8 and 16 is 8. When you divide both the numerator and the denominator by the GCD, you are essentially reducing the fraction to its simplest form. Dividing 8 by 8 results in 1, and dividing 16 by 8 results in 2. Therefore, the fraction simplifies to 1/2. This method ensures that the fraction is in its lowest terms, meaning there are no common factors left other than 1. Thus, dividing both terms by 8 is the correct approach to achieve the simplest expression of the fraction.

4. How is the fraction 8/2 expressed as a percentage?

A. 4%

B. 40%

C. 400%

D. 4,000%

To express the fraction 8/2 as a percentage, you first need to simplify the fraction. When you divide 8 by 2, the result is 4. Next, to convert a whole number to a percentage, you multiply it by 100. Thus, 4 multiplied by 100 equals 400%. This is how the fraction 8/2 translates into a percentage. Understanding this process clarifies why the correct percentage representation of the fraction is 400%. When dealing with percentages, it's essential to remember that 100% represents a whole, so any number multiplied by 100 will show how many times that whole fits into the value in question. In this case, 400% indicates that 4 is four times the equivalent of 100%.

5. Which axiom states that if each side of an equation is divided by the same number, the equation remains equal?

A. Addition axiom

B. Subtraction axiom

C. Multiplication axiom

D. Division axiom

The axiom that states if each side of an equation is divided by the same number, the equation remains equal is the Division axiom. This principle is fundamental in algebra and ensures that the balance of an equation is preserved when both sides are manipulated in the same way. For example, if you have the equation \(a = b\) and you divide both sides by a non-zero number \(c\), the resulting equation \(\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{c}\) will still hold true. This axiom underlies many algebraic operations and is essential for solving equations and understanding their properties. The other axioms pertain to different operations: the Addition axiom involves adding the same number to both sides, the Subtraction axiom involves subtracting the same number from both sides, and the Multiplication axiom involves multiplying both sides by the same number. Each of these axioms maintains equality, but only the Division axiom focuses specifically on the operation of division.

6. Which of the following statements about prostaglandins is not true?

A. Prostaglandins promote inflammation.

B. Prostaglandins can only constrict blood vessels.

C. Prostaglandins are made in the renal medulla.

D. Prostaglandins can lead to pain and fever.

Prostaglandins are lipid compounds that play a crucial role in various bodily functions, including the regulation of inflammation, pain, and fever. The correct answer identifies a misconception about the functions of prostaglandins. Prostaglandins are known to have a variety of effects on blood vessels. While they can cause vasoconstriction in certain contexts, they are also capable of causing vasodilation, which is the widening of blood vessels. This dual ability to constrict and dilate blood vessels makes the statement that they can "only constrict blood vessels" inaccurate. In fact, prostaglandins can have opposite effects depending on the type of prostaglandin and the specific receptors they bind to in different tissues. The other statements are indeed true: prostaglandins promote inflammation, which is part of the body's healing response; they are synthesized in various tissues, including the renal medulla, to regulate functions like blood flow and filtration; and they are associated with the onset of pain and fever, as they can sensitize nerve endings and act on the hypothalamus to increase body temperature. Recognizing the complex roles of prostaglandins helps in understanding their broader physiological importance and the potential implications in health and disease.

7. What is the simplified result of 3^2 multiplied by 3^5?

A. 3^4

B. 3^6

C. 3^7

D. 3^{10}

To simplify the expression 3^2 multiplied by 3^5, you apply the properties of exponents, specifically the product of powers rule. This rule states that when multiplying two expressions with the same base, you can add their exponents. In this case, both terms share the same base of 3. Therefore, you add the exponents together: 2 (from 3^2) + 5 (from 3^5) equals 7. This means that 3^2 multiplied by 3^5 can be expressed as 3 raised to the power of 7, or 3^7. This illustrates how exponent rules simplify calculations involving powers, allowing you to consolidate expressions with the same base efficiently. The correct response reflects this understanding, as 3^7 is the result of combining the two exponent values through addition.

8. In August my parents will be married for twenty-five years.

A. will be married for twenty-five years.

B. shall have been married for twenty-five years.

C. will have been married for twenty-five years.

D. will be married for twenty five years.

The phrase "will have been married for twenty-five years" correctly indicates a future perfect continuous tense, which is appropriate in this context. It conveys that at a specific point in the future, in this case, August, a certain duration of time (twenty-five years) will have been reached in the marriage of the parents. This tense emphasizes the completion of an action over a time period leading up to that future date, showcasing the longevity of their relationship. Using this construction allows for a clear understanding of the timeline: as of that future date in August, the condition of being married for twenty-five years will not just exist but will have been established by that moment, making the sentence precise in its meaning. This is crucial when discussing life milestones such as anniversaries, where the emphasis is on both the current state and the historical duration of the relationship leading up to it.

9. What does 'm' represent in the slope-intercept formula?

A. The y-intercept

B. The slope

C. The x-intercept

D. The midpoint

In the slope-intercept formula, which is often written as \(y = mx + b \), the letter 'm' specifically represents the slope of the line. The slope is a measure of how steep the line is, indicating the rate at which 'y' changes for a given change in 'x'. This concept is fundamental in understanding linear equations, as the slope quantifies the relationship between the two variables. A positive slope means that as 'x' increases, 'y' also increases, while a negative slope indicates that as 'x' increases, 'y' decreases. The slope is crucial for graphing the line and for interpreting the behavior of the relationship represented by the equation. The other terms mentioned in the answer choices refer to different components of the linear equation. The y-intercept, indicated by 'b' in the formula, is the point where the line crosses the y-axis, while the x-intercept refers to where the line crosses the x-axis. The midpoint refers to a specific point that is halfway between two other points and is not relevant in the context of the slope-intercept form.

10. How many stamps has Jane collected per month on average if she collected 132 stamps in a year?

A. 10

B. 11

C. 12

D. 20

To find the average number of stamps Jane collected per month, you can start by recognizing that there are 12 months in a year. To calculate the average monthly stamp collection, you would divide the total number of stamps collected in the year by the number of months. In this case, Jane collected a total of 132 stamps in one year. By dividing 132 by 12, you calculate the average as follows: 132 stamps ÷ 12 months = 11 stamps per month. This result indicates that on average, Jane collected 11 stamps each month over the course of the year. Therefore, the correct choice is that Jane has collected an average of 11 stamps per month.

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://teasnursingentrance.examzify.com

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