

TEAS NURSING ENTRANCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://teasnursingentrance.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	15

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. Which of the following is considered a model for enzyme action?**
- A. Lock and Key model
 - B. Enzyme interaction model
 - C. Transformation model
 - D. Transcription model
- 2. What are the rules for multiplying exponents?**
- A. Add the exponents together if bases are the same
 - B. Subtract the exponents if numbers are different
 - C. Multiply the numbers before applying exponents
 - D. Multiply by zero
- 3. In decimal notation, what place value does the number 7 in 3.47 represent?**
- A. Tenths
 - B. Hundredths
 - C. Whole number
 - D. Thousandths
- 4. What is the standard formula used to determine a line's equation in slope-intercept form?**
- A. $Y = MX + B$
 - B. $Y = BX + M$
 - C. $Y = MX - B$
 - D. $Y = B + MX$
- 5. If a person wants to convert 5 kilometers to miles, which conversion factor is appropriate?**
- A. 0.5
 - B. 0.62
 - C. 1.5
 - D. 2.0

- 6. What remains the same when converting an improper fraction to a mixed number?**
- A. Numerator
 - B. Denominator
 - C. Both numerator and denominator
 - D. None of the above
- 7. In simplifying an expression, what is the significance of roots and powers?**
- A. They have no impact on the simplification process.
 - B. They can determine the final value of the expression.
 - C. They may help in adding or simplifying terms using laws of exponents.
 - D. They always complicate the simplification process.
- 8. Which of the following statements is a key principle of cell theory?**
- A. All cells are identical in function
 - B. All cells arise from preexisting cells
 - C. Cells can only exist independently
 - D. Organisms are made entirely of non-living components
- 9. What does the multiplication axiom of algebra state?**
- A. If you add the same number to both sides, the equation remains equal.
 - B. If you multiply both sides by the same number, the equation remains equal.
 - C. If you subtract the same number from both sides, the equation remains equal.
 - D. If you divide both sides by the same number, the equation remains equal.
- 10. True or False: Only like terms can be combined in algebraic expressions.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not always
 - D. Only under certain conditions

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is considered a model for enzyme action?

- A. Lock and Key model**
- B. Enzyme interaction model
- C. Transformation model
- D. Transcription model

The Lock and Key model is considered a fundamental concept in understanding enzyme action because it illustrates how enzymes interact specifically with their substrates. In this model, the enzyme is compared to a lock, and the substrate is viewed as a key that fits perfectly into that lock. This specificity ensures that enzymes catalyze only particular reactions by binding to corresponding substrates, much like a key can only open a specific lock. This model emphasizes the unique shape of both the enzyme and substrate, highlighting how the complementary structures allow for a precise fit. Once the substrate binds, the enzyme can facilitate the chemical reaction, converting substrates into products through its active site. This understanding forms a critical basis for biochemistry and molecular biology as it explains the high degree of selectivity of enzymes in biochemical pathways.

2. What are the rules for multiplying exponents?

- A. Add the exponents together if bases are the same**
- B. Subtract the exponents if numbers are different
- C. Multiply the numbers before applying exponents
- D. Multiply by zero

When multiplying exponents that have the same base, the correct rule to apply is to add the exponents together. This principle arises from the definition of exponents, which states that when you multiply two powers with the same base, you can combine them by adding their exponents. For example, $(a^m \times a^n)$ can be rewritten as (a^{m+n}) . This rule allows for simplification and is a foundational concept in exponent rules, illustrating how exponential growth works when the same base is involved. Recognizing this principle is crucial for solving more complex problems involving exponential expressions in mathematics and science. The other choices do not accurately reflect the rules for manipulating exponents. Subtracting exponents is applicable in the case of division, not multiplication; multiplying numbers before applying exponents is not a standard practice in exponent rules; and multiplying by zero does not relate directly to the rules of exponents in a meaningful way. Hence, the understanding that one must add exponents when the bases are the same is central to using exponents correctly in mathematical operations.

3. In decimal notation, what place value does the number 7 in 3.47 represent?

- A. Tenths**
- B. Hundredths
- C. Whole number
- D. Thousandths

In decimal notation, the position of each digit determines its place value. The number 3.47 can be broken down as follows: the digit 3 is in the whole number place, the digit 4 is in the tenths place, and the digit 7 is in the hundredths place. Specifically, the number 7 is located two places to the right of the decimal point. This indicates that it represents how many hundredths are present in the value of the whole number. Each place value in a decimal increases or decreases by a factor of ten as you move left or right of the decimal point. Thus, since 7 is in the hundredths place, it confirms that this digit represents a value of $7/100$ or 0.07 in decimal form. The correct answer illustrates the importance of understanding place values in decimal notation, as they define the contribution of each digit to the overall number.

4. What is the standard formula used to determine a line's equation in slope-intercept form?

A. $Y = MX + B$

B. $Y = BX + M$

C. $Y = MX - B$

D. $Y = B + MX$

The standard formula used to express a line's equation in slope-intercept form is represented as $Y = MX + B$. In this formula, "M" signifies the slope of the line, indicating how steep the line is and the direction it goes (upward or downward), while "B" represents the y-intercept, which is the point where the line crosses the y-axis. This form is particularly useful because it allows for quick identification of the slope and y-intercept, which are critical for graphing the line and understanding its behavior in relation to other lines or functions. This clear structure helps in easily manipulating the equation for various calculations, such as finding points on the line or determining parallel and perpendicular lines. Each component of the equation plays a vital role in defining the characteristics of the linear relationship represented by the graph.

5. If a person wants to convert 5 kilometers to miles, which conversion factor is appropriate?

A. 0.5

B. 0.62

C. 1.5

D. 2.0

To convert kilometers to miles, the appropriate conversion factor is 0.62. This factor is based on the fact that one kilometer is approximately equal to 0.621371 miles. Therefore, when converting 5 kilometers to miles, you would multiply 5 by the factor of 0.62, which gives you about 3.1 miles. Utilizing this conversion factor is essential because it accurately reflects the relationship between these two units of measurement, allowing for precise calculations in distance conversion. The other values provided do not represent the correct ratio of kilometers to miles, making them unsuitable for this conversion.

6. What remains the same when converting an improper fraction to a mixed number?

A. Numerator

B. Denominator

C. Both numerator and denominator

D. None of the above

When converting an improper fraction to a mixed number, the denominator remains the same. An improper fraction is characterized by having a numerator that is larger than the denominator, which indicates that it represents a quantity greater than one. When transforming it into a mixed number, you divide the numerator by the denominator to find out how many whole numbers are contained within the fraction. For example, if you have the improper fraction $7/4$, you would divide 7 by 4, which gives you 1 with a remainder of 3. This means that $7/4$ can be expressed as 1 and $3/4$, where the $3/4$ retains the same denominator of 4 as the original improper fraction. Understanding this process clarifies why the denominator remains unchanged while the numerator is adjusted to reflect the whole number and the remainder in the mixed number format.

7. In simplifying an expression, what is the significance of roots and powers?

- A. They have no impact on the simplification process.
- B. They can determine the final value of the expression.
- C. They may help in adding or simplifying terms using laws of exponents.**
- D. They always complicate the simplification process.

Roots and powers play a crucial role in the simplification of mathematical expressions due to the laws of exponents. When working with expressions that involve exponents and roots, applying these laws allows one to combine like terms, reduce complex expressions, or rewrite them in a more manageable form. For example, knowing that a power with a base can be multiplied or divided according to specific exponent rules can significantly streamline the simplification process. Additionally, manipulating roots, such as converting between fractional exponents and radical forms, can further aid in combining terms under a common radical or simplifying complex fractions. Thus, utilizing the properties of roots and powers effectively facilitates more straightforward calculations and a clearer understanding of the relationships between different components of an expression.

8. Which of the following statements is a key principle of cell theory?

- A. All cells are identical in function
- B. All cells arise from preexisting cells**
- C. Cells can only exist independently
- D. Organisms are made entirely of non-living components

The statement that all cells arise from preexisting cells is a fundamental principle of cell theory. This principle emphasizes that new cells are produced only through the division of existing cells, which underlines the continuity of life. It reflects the understanding that cell division is a crucial process for growth, repair, and reproduction in living organisms. This concept is significant as it helps to establish a connection between all forms of life, illustrating that all cellular organisms derive from earlier cellular forms. This principle also supports various biological processes such as development, healing, and propagation of genetic material through cell division. In contrast, the other statements do not align with the key tenets of cell theory. For instance, while some cells may perform similar functions, the assertion that all cells are identical in function is inaccurate as different types of cells have specialized roles. The idea that cells can only exist independently overlooks the fact that many cells function as part of tissues and organs within multicellular organisms. Lastly, the claim that organisms are made entirely of non-living components contradicts the essence of living organisms, which are composed of living cells and cellular structures.

9. What does the multiplication axiom of algebra state?

- A. If you add the same number to both sides, the equation remains equal.
- B. If you multiply both sides by the same number, the equation remains equal.**
- C. If you subtract the same number from both sides, the equation remains equal.
- D. If you divide both sides by the same number, the equation remains equal.

The multiplication axiom of algebra states that if you multiply both sides of an equation by the same non-zero number, the equality of the equation is maintained. This principle is foundational in algebra, allowing for the manipulation of equations in a way that preserves their truth. When applying this axiom, it is essential that the number used for multiplication is non-zero because multiplying by zero would invalidate the comparison, potentially leading to division by zero in subsequent steps. This axiom enables you to isolate variables and solve equations more effectively, making it an important tool in algebra. The other options refer to different axioms related to addition and subtraction, or division, which while also valid principles in algebra, do not pertain specifically to the multiplication axiom. Each of these operations has its own axiom that governs the equality of equations when performed on both sides, but in this case, the correct answer specifically addresses multiplication.

10. True or False: Only like terms can be combined in algebraic expressions.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Not always
- D. Only under certain conditions

The statement is true because in algebra, like terms are defined as terms that have the same variable raised to the same power. This means that only terms which share identical variables and exponents can be combined through addition or subtraction. For example, in the expression $3x + 5x$, both terms include the variable x raised to the first power, allowing them to be combined to create $8x$. On the other hand, terms that are considered unlike, such as $2x$ and $3y$, cannot be combined because they involve different variables. Therefore, the foundational rule in algebra is that only like terms can be combined, affirming the accuracy of the statement.

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!

SAMPLE