Test of Essential Academic Skills (TEAS) ATI English Practice Test (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 punctuation is often confused with quotation marks but serves a different purpose?

A. Apostrophes

B. Cube brackets

C. Braces

D. Hyphens

2. What is the weight of one kilogram in pounds?

A. 1.5 pounds

B. 2.2 pounds

C. 3.5 pounds

D. 4.0 pounds

3. Which pronouns are used with a singular verb according to standard grammar rules?

A. Everyone, somebody, no one, everybody

B. These, those, these all

C. They, them, their

D. None, multiple, all

4. What characteristic of solids allows them to vibrate without much movement?

A. Close molecular arrangement.

B. High energy state.

C. Low density.

D. Random molecular alignment.

5. During which phase of cell division does the number of chromosomes halve?

A. Metaphase I

B. Telophase I

C. Prophase II

D. Prophase I

6. Which type of compounds are characterized by triple bonds?

A. Aromatic compounds

B. Alkenes

C. Alkynes

D. Alkanes

7. What is the state of most metallic elements at room temperature?

A. Solid

B. Liquid

C. Gas

D. Plasma

8. Which of the following best describes electromagnetic radiation?

A. Only consists of visible light

B. Is a form of energy emitted by charged particles

C. Occurs only in a vacuum

D. Requires a medium to travel

9. What is unique about the DNA found in mitochondria?

A. It is inherited from both parents.

B. It is entirely different from nuclear DNA.

C. It is exclusively inherited from the maternal parent.

D. It contains no genetic information.

10. Which of the following structures does not contain membrane-bound organelles?

A. Eukaryotic cells

B. Bacterial cells

C. Animal cells

D. Plant cells

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which punctuation is often confused with quotation marks but serves a different purpose?

A. Apostrophes

B. Cube brackets

C. Braces

D. Hyphens

Apostrophes are the correct choice, as they are frequently confused with quotation marks due to their similar appearance in written text. However, they serve entirely different grammatical purposes. Quotation marks are used to indicate direct speech, quotations, or to highlight specific words or phrases. In contrast, apostrophes are primarily used to show possession (for example, "Sarah's book") or to form contractions (like "can't" for "cannot"). Understanding the distinct roles of these punctuation marks is essential for clear and effective writing. The other options do not have a close resemblance to quotation marks or serve a similar purpose, making them less likely to be confused in everyday usage.

2. What is the weight of one kilogram in pounds?

A. 1.5 pounds

B. 2.2 pounds

C. 3.5 pounds

D. 4.0 pounds

One kilogram is equivalent to approximately 2.2 pounds. This conversion is based on the relationship between the metric system and the imperial system, where 1 kilogram is defined as 2.20462 pounds. For practical purposes, this is often rounded to 2.2 pounds, making it easier to remember and use in everyday conversions. Understanding this conversion is particularly useful in various contexts, such as cooking, travel, and fitness, where both measurement systems may be utilized. The figure is a standard and widely accepted conversion factor, ensuring that the answer accurately reflects the weight equivalency between kilograms and pounds.

3. Which pronouns are used with a singular verb according to standard grammar rules?

A. Everyone, somebody, no one, everybody

B. These, those, these all

C. They, them, their

D. None, multiple, all

The correct choice includes pronouns that, according to standard grammar rules, are treated as singular and therefore take singular verbs. Everyone, somebody, no one, and everybody are all indefinite pronouns that refer to a single, nonspecific person. For instance, in sentences like "Everyone is invited" or "Nobody knows the answer," the verbs "is" and "knows" agree with these singular pronouns. This agreement is essential in maintaining correct subject-verb alignment in English grammar. Other options contain pronouns that are either plural or do not adhere to the question's requirements for singular verb usage. This focus on subject-verb agreement is critical in constructing grammatically correct sentences.

4. What characteristic of solids allows them to vibrate without much movement?

A. Close molecular arrangement.

B. High energy state.

C. Low density.

D. Random molecular alignment.

The characteristic of solids that allows them to vibrate without much movement is due to their close molecular arrangement. In solids, the molecules are packed closely together in a fixed position, which facilitates vibrations. The limited space between the molecules allows them to oscillate around their fixed points without traveling freely or shifting significantly from their locations. This close arrangement results in strong intermolecular forces, which means that while the molecules can vibrate, they do not have the freedom to move apart from each other, unlike in liquids and gases where the molecular arrangement is more spaced out. Understanding this property is essential for comprehending the behavior of solids in different physical contexts, such as their rigidity and resistance to compression.

5. During which phase of cell division does the number of chromosomes halve?

A. Metaphase I

B. Telophase I

C. Prophase II

D. Prophase I

The number of chromosomes is halved during the first meiotic division, specifically in Meiosis I. This division consists of several phases, with Prophase I being the initial phase where homologous chromosomes pair up and exchange genetic material through a process called crossing over. However, it is during the subsequent phases, notably Anaphase I, that the homologous chromosomes are pulled apart to opposite poles of the cell, resulting in two new daughter cells with half the number of chromosomes. By the end of Telophase I, the cell division completes, and the two resultant cells have undergone reduction in chromosome number, but the key processes that lead to the halving occur in Prophase I as it sets up the necessary conditions for chromosome separation. The confusion may arise because it may seem like Telophase I is the appropriate choice since it marks the conclusion of the first meiotic division. However, the actual halving of the chromosomes directly relates back to the pairing and separation processes that commence in Prophase I.

6. Which type of compounds are characterized by triple bonds?

A. Aromatic compounds

B. Alkenes

C. Alkynes

D. Alkanes

The type of compounds that are characterized by triple bonds is alkynes. Alkynes are a class of hydrocarbons that contain at least one carbon-carbon triple bond in their structure. This means that in an alkyne, two carbon atoms share three pairs of electrons, creating a strong bond typically associated with unsaturation in the carbon chain. This triple bond distinguishes alkynes from other types of hydrocarbons. For example, aromatic compounds contain cyclic structures with alternating single and double bonds but do not have triple bonds. Alkenes, on the other hand, are characterized by the presence of double bonds, while alkanes only feature single bonds between the carbon atoms. Therefore, alkynes are the only type of compound in the given choices that specifically include the presence of triple bonds in their molecular structure.

7. What is the state of most metallic elements at room temperature?

A. Solid

B. Liquid

C. Gas

D. Plasma

Most metallic elements are in a solid state at room temperature because they exhibit strong metallic bonding, which results in their atoms being tightly packed together in a crystalline structure. This strong attraction between the positively charged metal ions and the sea of delocalized electrons contributes to their stability in solid form under ordinary conditions. A few exceptions do exist; for instance, mercury is a notable metallic element that is liquid at room temperature. However, the vast majority of metals, such as iron, copper, aluminum, and gold, maintain a solid state, making the option of solid the most accurate choice. In contrast, metallic elements do not typically exist as gases or in plasma states under normal room temperature conditions, which further reinforces why solid is the correct answer. Gases consist of freely moving particles with minimal interaction, while plasma is a state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures, where atoms are ionized. Therefore, the characteristic solid state of most metals at room temperature is a fundamental aspect of their physical properties.

8. Which of the following best describes electromagnetic radiation?

A. Only consists of visible light

B. Is a form of energy emitted by charged particles

C. Occurs only in a vacuum

D. Requires a medium to travel

Electromagnetic radiation is indeed a form of energy that is emitted by charged particles. This energy takes various forms, including visible light, radio waves, X-rays, and gamma rays, among others. The key characteristic of electromagnetic radiation is that it propagates as waves, consisting of oscillating electric and magnetic fields. These waves can travel through the vacuum of space, which is why they can reach us from distant stars and galaxies. This understanding emphasizes the broad nature of electromagnetic radiation beyond just visible light, which is why the option acknowledging it as energy from charged particles is the most accurate. It's significant to highlight that while electromagnetic radiation can occur in a vacuum, it does not require a medium to travel, making it unique compared to sound waves or other types of mechanical waves, which do require a medium.

9. What is unique about the DNA found in mitochondria?

A. It is inherited from both parents.

B. It is entirely different from nuclear DNA.

C. It is exclusively inherited from the maternal parent.

D. It contains no genetic information.

Mitochondrial DNA is unique in that it is exclusively inherited from the maternal parent. This is because, during fertilization, the mitochondria present in the sperm are typically destroyed once the sperm fertilizes the egg, leaving the mitochondria of the ovum as the sole contributor to the mitochondrial DNA of the offspring. This pattern of inheritance allows scientists to trace maternal lineages and is a key aspect of mitochondrial genetics. The distinction of mitochondrial DNA from nuclear DNA is significant as well; while they both serve as critical carriers of genetic information, mitochondrial DNA is circular and much smaller in size compared to the linear strands of nuclear DNA. However, the essential point remains that mitochondrial DNA is not inherited from both parents, nor does it lack genetic information; it contains genes necessary for cellular energy production and other functions.

10. Which of the following structures does not contain membrane-bound organelles?

A. Eukaryotic cells

B. Bacterial cells

C. Animal cells

D. Plant cells

Bacterial cells do not contain membrane-bound organelles. In cellular biology, cells are typically classified into two main categories: prokaryotic and eukaryotic. Bacterial cells are classified as prokaryotic cells, which are simpler in structure and lack the defined compartments that membrane-bound organelles provide. In contrast, eukaryotic cells, which include both animal and plant cells, have complex internal structures that include organelles such as the nucleus, mitochondria, and endoplasmic reticulum, all surrounded by membranes. This compartmentalization allows eukaryotic cells to perform various functions more efficiently and is absent in bacterial cells. So, in the context of the question, the accurate distinction is that bacterial cells have a more simplistic structure and operate without the internal compartments that characterize eukaryotic cells.

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://teasatienglish.examzify.com

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