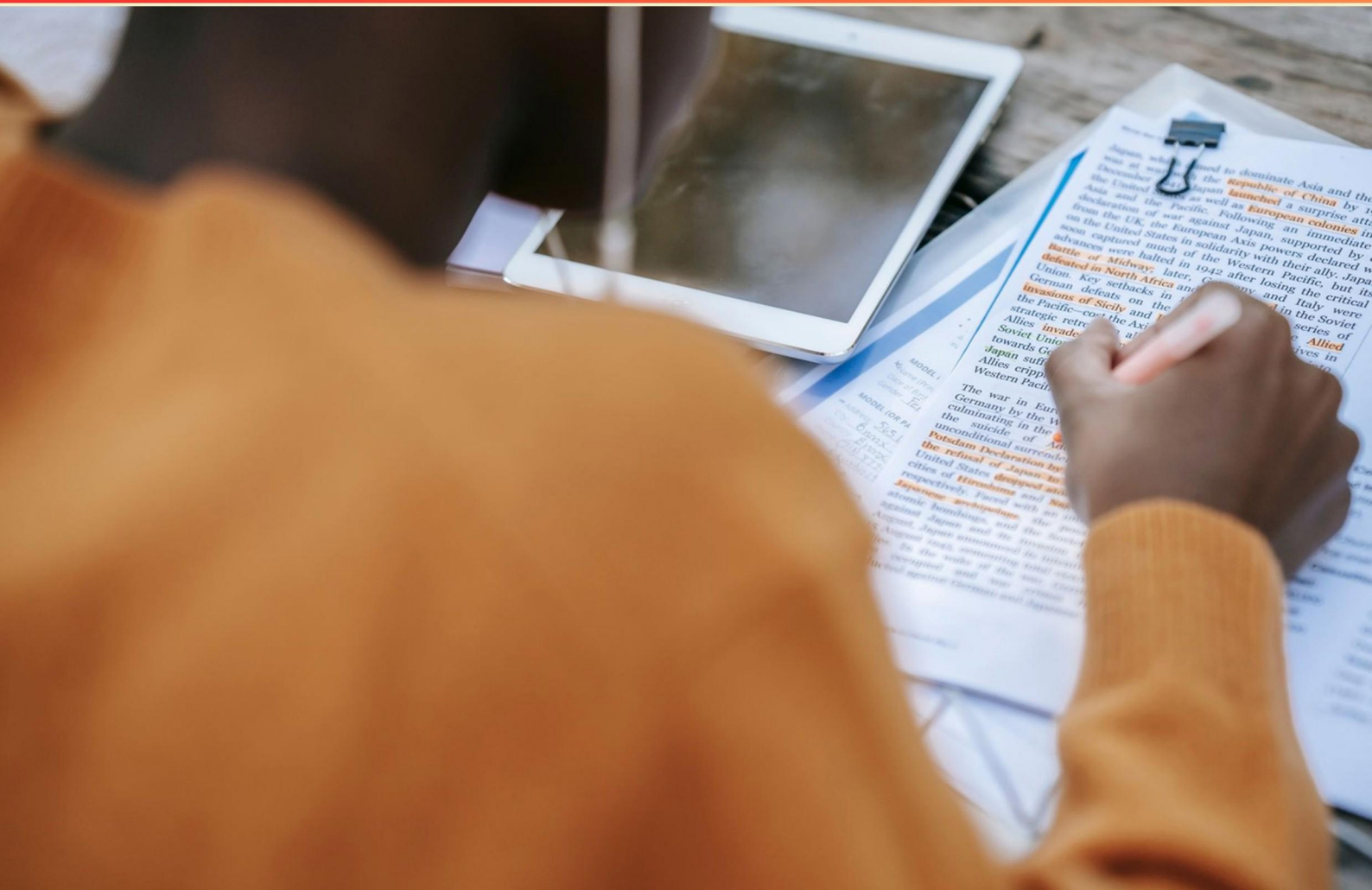


TEST OF ESSENTIAL ACADEMIC SKILLS (TEAS) ATI ENGLISH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 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
- 2. What is the primary role of ribosomes in a cell?**
 - A. Synthesis of DNA
 - B. Assembly of amino acids into proteins
 - C. Storage of genetic information
 - D. Replication of genetic material
- 3. Which type of reaction do enzymes facilitate?**
 - A. Only forward reactions
 - B. Only reverse reactions
 - C. Both forward and reverse reactions
 - D. Nuclear reactions
- 4. What is the primary purpose of meiosis?**
 - A. To produce identical cells
 - B. To produce energy through ATP
 - C. To generate genetic variation
 - D. To replicate DNA for cell growth
- 5. Which solution on the pH scale is the most acidic?**
 - A. 0
 - B. 12
 - C. 7
 - D. 14
- 6. What is the process of evaporation best described as in weather patterns?**
 - A. Solid to liquid transition.
 - B. Liquid to gas transition.
 - C. Gas to liquid transition.
 - D. Solid to gas transition.

- 7. Which external factor is NOT a determinant for enzyme activity?**
- A. pH
 - B. Temperature
 - C. Substrate concentration
 - D. Amino acid structure
- 8. What is the role of excision repair?**
- A. To create new genetic information
 - B. To inspect and repair damaged DNA
 - C. To code for new amino acids
 - D. To facilitate cell division
- 9. What trend is observed in electronegativity as you move across a period from left to right?**
- A. Decreases
 - B. Increases
 - C. Remains constant
 - D. Becomes more unpredictable
- 10. Which of the following best describes the physiological mechanism of sodium in the body?**
- A. Enhances metabolic rate
 - B. Balances body temperature
 - C. Regulates fluid levels
 - D. Boosts immune response

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. What is the primary role of ribosomes in a cell?

- A. Synthesis of DNA
- B. Assembly of amino acids into proteins**
- C. Storage of genetic information
- D. Replication of genetic material

Ribosomes play a crucial role in the process of protein synthesis, which is essential for various cellular functions. They are responsible for assembling amino acids into proteins by translating messenger RNA (mRNA) sequences into polypeptide chains. This process occurs in two main stages: transcription (where DNA is transcribed into mRNA) and translation (where ribosomes read the mRNA and link amino acids together in the correct order). While options like the synthesis of DNA, storage of genetic information, and replication of genetic material are all important cellular processes, they are functions attributed to other cellular components. DNA synthesis occurs in the nucleus with the help of DNA polymerases, genetic information is stored and organized within the cell's DNA, and replication involves enzymes like helicase and DNA polymerase to duplicate the genetic material. Ribosomes are specifically designed for the assembly of proteins, making this option the most accurate representation of their primary function.

3. Which type of reaction do enzymes facilitate?

- A. Only forward reactions
- B. Only reverse reactions
- C. Both forward and reverse reactions**
- D. Nuclear reactions

Enzymes are biological catalysts that speed up the rates of chemical reactions in both directions, meaning they can facilitate both forward and reverse reactions. This ability arises from their role in lowering the activation energy required for a reaction to proceed. In the context of metabolic pathways, enzymes are crucial because they can help convert substrates into products and also convert products back into substrates when necessary. This dual functionality allows for greater regulation and flexibility in biological systems, enabling them to adjust to changing conditions and maintain homeostasis. The mention of nuclear reactions pertains to a completely different field of chemistry and is not relevant to enzymes, which operate within biochemical reactions, not nuclear ones. Additionally, saying that enzymes facilitate only forward or only reverse reactions would be inaccurate, since their actions are not limited to just one direction.

4. What is the primary purpose of meiosis?

- A. To produce identical cells
- B. To produce energy through ATP
- C. To generate genetic variation**
- D. To replicate DNA for cell growth

The primary purpose of meiosis is to generate genetic variation. Meiosis is a specialized form of cell division that occurs in sexually reproducing organisms. Unlike mitosis, which produces two identical daughter cells for growth and repair, meiosis results in four genetically distinct daughter cells, each with half the number of chromosomes of the original cell. This is achieved through processes such as crossing over and independent assortment, which shuffle genetic material and lead to unique combinations of genes in the gametes. These gametes are then used in reproduction, allowing for genetic diversity in the offspring, which is crucial for evolution and adaptation in changing environments.

5. Which solution on the pH scale is the most acidic?

- A. 0**
- B. 12
- C. 7
- D. 14

The solution on the pH scale that is most acidic is represented by a pH of 0. The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14, where lower values indicate higher acidity. A pH of 0 signifies a very high concentration of hydrogen ions, which is characteristic of strong acids. As the pH increases from 0 to 7, the solutions become less acidic, transitioning towards neutral at a pH of 7. Beyond that, from pH 7 to 14, the solutions shift toward basicity, with 14 being the most basic. Therefore, a pH of 0 is the most acidic solution on the pH scale.

6. What is the process of evaporation best described as in weather patterns?

- A. Solid to liquid transition.
- B. Liquid to gas transition.**
- C. Gas to liquid transition.
- D. Solid to gas transition.

The process of evaporation in weather patterns refers to the transition of water from a liquid state to a gaseous state. This occurs when molecules in the surface of liquid water gain enough energy, typically from heat, to break free from the liquid and enter the air as water vapor. Evaporation is a crucial part of the water cycle and plays a significant role in regulating temperature and humidity in the atmosphere. It is responsible for the formation of clouds, as the evaporated water vapor can later condense back into liquid droplets, leading to precipitation. Understanding this process is essential in meteorology and helps to explain various weather phenomena. The other options describe different states of matter transitions but do not pertain to evaporation. The solid to liquid transition describes melting, the gas to liquid transition indicates condensation, and the solid to gas transition refers to sublimation. Each of these processes involves changes in state of matter, but only the liquid to gas transition accurately describes evaporation.

7. Which external factor is NOT a determinant for enzyme activity?

- A. pH**
- B. Temperature
- C. Substrate concentration
- D. Amino acid structure

Amino acid structure is not considered an external factor influencing enzyme activity; rather, it pertains to the intrinsic properties of the enzyme itself. Enzymes are proteins made up of amino acids, and their specific sequence and arrangement determine their shape and function. In contrast, factors like pH, temperature, and substrate concentration are external conditions that can affect how well an enzyme operates. For example, changes in pH can alter the charge of the enzyme or substrate, potentially affecting binding and reactivity. Similarly, temperature can influence the kinetic energy of molecules, which can enhance or hinder enzyme activity based on optimal conditions. Substrate concentration plays a critical role as well; as substrate levels change, it can directly impact the rate at which the enzyme catalyzes a reaction, up to a saturation point. Thus, while pH, temperature, and substrate concentration are crucial to enzyme activity, amino acid structure is intrinsic and not influenced by external factors.

8. What is the role of excision repair?

- A. To create new genetic information
- B. To inspect and repair damaged DNA**
- C. To code for new amino acids
- D. To facilitate cell division

Excision repair plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of DNA by identifying and correcting damage that can occur due to various reasons, such as environmental factors or normal cellular processes. This repair mechanism involves the removal of damaged sections of DNA, followed by the synthesis of new, correct DNA to replace the excised segments. By carefully inspecting and repairing damaged DNA, excision repair helps prevent mutations that could lead to various diseases, including cancer. This process is vital for ensuring that the genetic information is preserved accurately as cells divide and replicate. The other options pertain to different biological functions and processes that do not describe the specific function of excision repair. For instance, creating new genetic information and coding for amino acids involves different mechanisms, such as transcription and translation, while facilitating cell division is primarily the role of other cellular processes rather than DNA repair.

9. What trend is observed in electronegativity as you move across a period from left to right?

- A. Decreases
- B. Increases**
- C. Remains constant
- D. Becomes more unpredictable

As you move across a period from left to right in the periodic table, electronegativity increases. This trend occurs because, as you go across a period, the number of protons in the nucleus increases while the electron shielding effect remains relatively constant. As a result, the increased positive charge in the nucleus attracts the bonding electrons more strongly. Consequently, elements on the right side of the periodic table, such as fluorine or oxygen, tend to have a higher electronegativity compared to those on the left side, such as lithium or sodium. This increase in electronegativity is a fundamental concept in understanding chemical bonding and the behavior of elements in reactions.

10. Which of the following best describes the physiological mechanism of sodium in the body?

- A. Enhances metabolic rate
- B. Balances body temperature
- C. Regulates fluid levels**
- D. Boosts immune response

Sodium plays a critical role in regulating fluid levels in the body, which makes it the best descriptor among the options. It does this through its function as an electrolyte, helping to maintain osmotic balance – the pressure that drives the movement of water across cell membranes. When sodium levels are appropriate, it helps to draw fluids into the bloodstream and tissues as needed, preventing dehydration and maintaining blood pressure. In contrast, while sodium may have other effects on various body systems, options like enhancing metabolic rate or balancing body temperature do not accurately reflect its primary physiological role. Sodium is not primarily involved in boosting the immune response either, which is typically the function of various cells and molecules specifically designed for immunity. Understanding sodium's role in fluid regulation is essential for comprehending broader concepts related to homeostasis in the human body.

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!

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