Test of Essential Academic Skills (TEAS) ATI Reading Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

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. **What type of statement expresses an opinion rather than an argument?**

   A. Online gaming is the future of entertainment.

   B. Many people enjoy the benefits of gaming.

   C. Video games should be regulated by parents.

   D. Video games are better than sports.

2. **What is a characteristic of persuasive writing?**

   A. No thesis statement needed

   B. Focus on personal narrative

   C. Presents an arguable thesis

   D. Aims to inform rather than persuade

3. **If you encounter a word you do not know while reading a challenging text, what should you do first?**

   A. Guess at the meaning based on the context

   B. Write it down and look up the meaning after finishing the reading

   C. Skip the word to continue reading

   D. Forget about the word after writing it down

4. **What type of source is a 'recording' considered?**

   A. Secondary source

   B. Tertiary source

   C. Primary source

   D. Historical source

5. **What does synthesizing data require from the researcher?**

   A. Only selecting the most recent studies available.

   B. Understanding how different pieces of information interconnect.

   C. Ignoring irrelevant sources to improve clarity.

   D. Using only primary sources to validate claims.

6. How should all key points within a text function?

   A. Serve as distractions

   B. Support the controlling idea

   C. Express opinions unrelated to the main idea

   D. Stand alone without context

7. How can reading non-fiction benefit a student academically?

   A. It limits understanding to factual content

   B. It develops critical thinking through analysis of facts

   C. It discourages exploration of personal viewpoints

   D. It is less informative than fictional works

8. What is a key takeaway from reading different genres?

   A. Readers become familiar only with complex structures

   B. Readers gain insights into multiple viewpoints

   C. Readers focus primarily on entertainment

   D. Readers develop a preference for simplistic narratives

9. Which term describes the frequency of an event occurring over time?

   A. Chronological

   B. Sequential

   C. Temporal

   D. Descriptive

10. What are the key characteristics of a narrative text?

   A. It contains only factual information

   B. It includes elements like characters, plot, and conflict

   C. It focuses solely on themes without character development

   D. It is structured as a simple list of events

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **What type of statement expresses an opinion rather than an argument?**

    A. Online gaming is the future of entertainment.

    B. Many people enjoy the benefits of gaming.

    C. Video games should be regulated by parents.

    D. Video games are better than sports.

The statement that expresses an opinion rather than an argument is one that presents a personal belief or preference rather than trying to convince or persuade someone about a specific standpoint with supporting evidence.   In this case, the statement "Video games are better than sports" reflects a subjective view and implies a personal preference for video games over sports. It does not provide reasoning or evidence to support why video games might be considered better; it simply asserts a personal opinion. This distinguishes it from statements that may provide evidence, observations, or general facts about a topic. Other choices either present general statements of fact, observations about enjoyment, or present a call for action without a clear opinion, making them less indicative of a personal belief. By focusing on the subjective nature of the statement, it becomes clear that it is an opinion rather than a reasoned argument.

2. **What is a characteristic of persuasive writing?**

    A. No thesis statement needed

    B. Focus on personal narrative

    C. Presents an arguable thesis

    D. Aims to inform rather than persuade

Persuasive writing is defined by its goal to convince the reader of a particular point of view or stance on an issue. A key characteristic of this type of writing is the presentation of an arguable thesis. An arguable thesis provides a specific claim or argument that can be supported by evidence and reasoning throughout the text. This claim is not a mere statement of fact; rather, it invites debate and discussion, signaling to the reader that the writer will advocate for that position within the body of the work.   The ability to articulate a strong, arguable thesis is essential in persuasive writing, as it serves as a foundation for the arguments and evidence that follow, guiding the reader through the writer's rationale and ultimately aiming to persuade them to adopt a similar viewpoint.

3. If you encounter a word you do not know while reading a challenging text, what should you do first?

    A. Guess at the meaning based on the context

    B. Write it down and look up the meaning after finishing the reading

    C. Skip the word to continue reading

    D. Forget about the word after writing it down

Writing the unknown word down to look up its meaning after finishing the reading promotes a thorough understanding of the text. This approach allows you to maintain the flow of reading without getting bogged down by trying to decipher the term immediately. It encourages comprehension of the overall message and context of the passage before you pause to investigate individual vocabulary. By addressing the unknown word later, you can dedicate focused attention to it, which can enhance retention and understanding. Additionally, returning to the word after your initial reading can provide clarity and deepen your overall grasp of the material, reinforcing your vocabulary and reading skills.

4. What type of source is a 'recording' considered?

    A. Secondary source

    B. Tertiary source

    C. Primary source

    D. Historical source

A recording is classified as a primary source because it provides direct or firsthand evidence about a subject or event. Primary sources are original materials that have not been altered or interpreted in any way. They allow researchers to engage with the actual content created during the time of the event, ensuring the authenticity of the information captured. For example, an audio or video recording made at the time of a historical event allows researchers and historians to analyze and interpret the actual voices, sounds, or conversations that transpired. This direct connection to the original context distinguishes it as a primary source, providing valuable insights that secondary sources, which analyze or interpret primary materials, cannot offer in the same way.

5. What does synthesizing data require from the researcher?

    A. Only selecting the most recent studies available.

    B. Understanding how different pieces of information interconnect.

    C. Ignoring irrelevant sources to improve clarity.

    D. Using only primary sources to validate claims.

The process of synthesizing data involves integrating various pieces of information from multiple sources to form a cohesive understanding of a topic. This requires the researcher to grasp how different elements relate to one another, highlighting connections and patterns that may not be immediately apparent when examining individual studies or sources in isolation. By understanding these interconnections, the researcher can create a more comprehensive view of the subject matter, enabling them to draw conclusions that are supported by the evidence gathered. Selecting only the most recent studies does not encompass the broader task of synthesizing data since it may overlook important findings from earlier research. Ignoring irrelevant sources could enhance clarity but does not contribute to the goal of synthesis, which is to connect relevant information. Lastly, relying solely on primary sources may narrow the scope of information available and miss valuable insights derived from secondary analyses or interpretations. Thus, appreciating how various pieces of data interconnect is fundamental to effective synthesis.

6. How should all key points within a text function?

    A. Serve as distractions

    B. Support the controlling idea

    C. Express opinions unrelated to the main idea

    D. Stand alone without context

Key points within a text are essential components that help convey the main message or argument being presented. Their primary function is to support the controlling idea or thesis of the text. By providing specific examples, facts, or evidence, these key points reinforce the main idea and contribute to a coherent understanding of the topic.   When key points align with the controlling idea, they enhance the reader's comprehension and engagement with the text, allowing for a more persuasive and structured argument. This relationship is crucial for ensuring that the text remains focused and relevant, guiding readers toward a clear understanding of the author's intent.   In contrast, distractions or unrelated opinions can confuse readers and detract from the main message, while key points that stand alone without context may lack significance or clarity. Therefore, it is important for key points to consistently support and elaborate on the controlling idea, ensuring a cohesive and effective presentation of information.

7. How can reading non-fiction benefit a student academically?

A. It limits understanding to factual content

B. It develops critical thinking through analysis of facts

C. It discourages exploration of personal viewpoints

D. It is less informative than fictional works

Reading non-fiction can significantly benefit a student academically by developing critical thinking skills through the analysis of facts. Non-fiction texts often present real-world information, data, and arguments that require readers to engage deeply with the material. This engagement fosters the ability to evaluate evidence, discern credible sources, and synthesize information, which are essential skills in academic settings and beyond.   As students encounter varying viewpoints and interpretations of factual content, they are challenged to analyze, critique, and form their own understanding of complex topics. This process not only improves comprehension but also encourages an open-minded approach to learning, as students learn to navigate through different perspectives while forming their conclusions based on evidence and logical reasoning. It equips them with the analytical tools necessary for academic success across various disciplines.

8. What is a key takeaway from reading different genres?

A. Readers become familiar only with complex structures

B. Readers gain insights into multiple viewpoints

C. Readers focus primarily on entertainment

D. Readers develop a preference for simplistic narratives

The key takeaway from reading different genres is that readers gain insights into multiple viewpoints. Engaging with a variety of genres allows readers to explore diverse perspectives, cultures, and experiences that they might not encounter in their daily lives. Each genre often reflects different societal issues, emotional states, or historical contexts, thereby enriching the reader's understanding of the world. This exposure can cultivate empathy and enhance critical thinking capabilities, as readers learn to appreciate the complexity of different viewpoints and the contexts in which they are framed. This contrasts with a singular focus on entertainment or simplistic narratives, which may limit the depth of understanding one can gain from literature.

9. Which term describes the frequency of an event occurring over time?

A. Chronological

B. Sequential

C. Temporal

D. Descriptive

The correct term that describes the frequency of an event occurring over time is "temporal." This term relates specifically to time and is often used in contexts involving the timing and frequency of events. In various fields, including science and social studies, understanding how often an event happens and correlating it with different timeframes is essential. Chronological pertains to the arrangement of events in the order they occurred, which focuses more on the sequence rather than the frequency of events. Sequential refers to a specific order in which something follows another, again emphasizing the progression of events rather than how often they occur. Descriptive typically relates to characterizing or outlining features of an event or phenomenon, without implications about time or frequency. Thus, "temporal" is the most appropriate choice, as it directly relates to time and frequency.

10. What are the key characteristics of a narrative text?

A. It contains only factual information

B. It includes elements like characters, plot, and conflict

C. It focuses solely on themes without character development

D. It is structured as a simple list of events

A narrative text is characterized by its ability to tell a story, which typically involves several fundamental elements. The inclusion of characters, a plot, and conflict is essential in establishing a narrative. Characters are the individuals who engage in the story, and their development can drive the plot forward. The plot encompasses the sequence of events that unfold, often introducing a conflict or challenge that characters must face. This structure allows for exploration of themes and deeper meanings within the narrative, making it engaging and relatable to readers. Unlike the other options, which either limit the type of information presented or do not fully capture the complexities of storytelling, the correct answer encapsulates the essence of what makes a narrative compelling: the interplay of characters, their journeys, and the conflicts that arise throughout the story.

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://teasatireading.examzify.com

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