

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



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. What does the 'who, what, when, where' refer to in recognizing facts?**
 - A. The emotional tone of the passage
 - B. The explicit information contained within
 - C. The author's personal opinions
 - D. The underlying themes of the text
- 2. Which phrase signifies temporal events rather than their order?**
 - A. All hour
 - B. During the day
 - C. First and foremost
 - D. Next in line
- 3. What type of words are "first, second, next, last" typically associated with?**
 - A. Chronological
 - B. Sequential
 - C. Descriptive
 - D. Comparative
- 4. Which statement best exemplifies a key point regarding meteors?**
 - A. Meteors rule
 - B. Meteors might disappear someday.
 - C. A meteor is a piece of stone in space.
 - D. Meteor detection satellites can anticipate damage from meteor showers.
- 5. Why is it important to distinguish between a thesis statement and the main idea?**
 - A. They are fundamentally the same
 - B. A thesis statement presents the overall argument, while main ideas are specific
 - C. Main ideas can only be one sentence, while thesis statements cannot
 - D. A thesis statement is only found in research papers

6. How does the topic sentence about horse training set the stage for the paragraph?

- A. It suggests there is more to consider beyond just naming
- B. It summarizes the entire passage
- C. It lists all potential horse names
- D. It gives examples of popular horse names

7. What is a metaphor?

- A. A direct comparison using "like" or "as"
- B. A figure of speech that implies a comparison
- C. A tool for measuring time
- D. A narrative element of storytelling

8. Which word would indicate a future time reference?

- A. Clearly
- B. Later
- C. Now
- D. Then

9. When writing a guide, which feature is most effective to keep readers informed without overwhelming them?

- A. Dividing text into four columns
- B. Using headings and subheadings
- C. Including extensive graphics
- D. Restricting information to one page

10. Which term refers to a method of organizing events in the order they occur?

- A. Sequential
- B. Chronological
- C. Random
- D. Arbitrary

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the 'who, what, when, where' refer to in recognizing facts?

- A. The emotional tone of the passage
- B. The explicit information contained within**
- C. The author's personal opinions
- D. The underlying themes of the text

The phrase 'who, what, when, where' refers to specific factual elements that provide clear, explicit information within a text. These components help the reader identify essential details about the subject matter presented. For instance, 'who' informs about the people or entities involved, 'what' addresses the actions or events, 'when' places those events in time, and 'where' reveals the locations pertinent to the context. Recognizing these factual elements is crucial for comprehension, as it establishes a firm understanding of the material being studied. This approach to determining the factual basis of a text aids in discerning the objective information necessary for analysis and critical thinking.

2. Which phrase signifies temporal events rather than their order?

- A. All hour
- B. During the day**
- C. First and foremost
- D. Next in line

The phrase "during the day" signifies temporal events rather than their order because it indicates a specific time frame or period in which events occur. It emphasizes when events take place without suggesting a particular sequence or hierarchy. In contrast, phrases like "first and foremost" and "next in line" clearly imply an ordered sequence of events, with an emphasis on the priority or succession of those events. "All hour" can be somewhat ambiguous, as it could imply a duration of time without explicitly focusing on the temporal aspect without indicating order. Therefore, "during the day" effectively captures the essence of discussing events within a designated time frame.

3. What type of words are "first, second, next, last" typically associated with?

- A. Chronological
- B. Sequential**
- C. Descriptive
- D. Comparative

The words "first, second, next, last" are typically associated with sequential order. These terms explicitly indicate the arrangement of events or items in a specific order, making them integral to indicating a sequence. In literature or instructional material, sequential words serve to guide the reader through a process or timeline, allowing them to understand the order in which actions or events occur. This helps in organizing thoughts or concepts clearly, making it easier to follow directions or narratives. While the words can intersect with chronological context (as in a sequence of time), their primary function is to establish a progression or series of steps that need to be followed or considered in order. Thus, they align most closely with the concept of sequencing.

4. Which statement best exemplifies a key point regarding meteors?

- A. Meteors rule
- B. Meteors might disappear someday.
- C. A meteor is a piece of stone in space.
- D. Meteor detection satellites can anticipate damage from meteor showers.**

The statement emphasizing that meteor detection satellites can anticipate damage from meteor showers captures a significant aspect of meteors and their impact on Earth. It highlights the technological advances in monitoring and predicting celestial events that can potentially cause harm. Understanding the function of these satellites illustrates the scientific efforts made to assess risks associated with meteor activity, which is crucial for public safety and preparedness. This option draws attention to the importance of awareness and preparation regarding meteors, which is a key point in the discussion of their relevance to our planet. While other statements mention various attributes of meteors, they do not convey the same level of insight regarding human interaction with meteor events and the implications for safety and response strategies.

5. Why is it important to distinguish between a thesis statement and the main idea?

- A. They are fundamentally the same
- B. A thesis statement presents the overall argument, while main ideas are specific**
- C. Main ideas can only be one sentence, while thesis statements cannot
- D. A thesis statement is only found in research papers

Understanding the difference between a thesis statement and the main idea is essential for effective reading and writing. A thesis statement encapsulates the overall argument or position that an author intends to support throughout their work, effectively guiding the direction of the entire piece. It provides a clear viewpoint that is often debatable and serves as the foundation upon which the rest of the text builds. In contrast, main ideas pertain to specific sections or points within a text and summarize the primary concepts that support the thesis. These ideas break down the broader argument into digestible parts, allowing readers to grasp the multifaceted aspects of the topic being discussed. By recognizing that the thesis statement is a singular, overarching claim while main ideas provide evidence and elaboration that contribute to that claim, readers can better understand how a text is organized and how the author develops their argument. This distinction is critical for both comprehension and effective communication in academic writing.

6. How does the topic sentence about horse training set the stage for the paragraph?

- A. It suggests there is more to consider beyond just naming**
- B. It summarizes the entire passage
- C. It lists all potential horse names
- D. It gives examples of popular horse names

The selection of that answer underscores the idea that the topic sentence introduces broader concepts relevant to horse training, indicating that the discussion will encompass various aspects and considerations, rather than merely focusing on one specific element, like naming. This approach prepares the reader to understand that the paragraph will delve deeper into the complexities and multifaceted nature of horse training, highlighting its nuances. In a well-structured paragraph, the topic sentence usually sets a foundation for the information that follows, hinting that there are various points that will be elaborated upon. A focus on merely summarizing the entire passage, listing names, or providing examples would not accomplish the same goal of preparing the reader for a comprehensive discussion. Therefore, the chosen answer effectively captures the essence of how a topic sentence can guide the reader's expectations regarding the content of the paragraph.

7. What is a metaphor?

- A. A direct comparison using "like" or "as"
- B. A figure of speech that implies a comparison**
- C. A tool for measuring time
- D. A narrative element of storytelling

A metaphor is indeed a figure of speech that implies a comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as." This allows for a deeper and often more vivid understanding of an idea, as it conveys meaning beyond the literal interpretation. For example, saying "time is a thief" suggests that time steals moments from our lives, enriching the concept of time with emotional weight and emphasizing its fleeting nature. This implied comparison helps to create a more evocative image in the reader's mind, demonstrating how metaphors enhance language and expression. The other options do not accurately define a metaphor. A direct comparison using "like" or "as" describes a simile, and a tool for measuring time does not pertain to literary devices or comparisons at all. A narrative element of storytelling refers to components such as plot or character development, which are distinct from figurative language like metaphors.

8. Which word would indicate a future time reference?

- A. Clearly
- B. Later**
- C. Now
- D. Then

The word "later" is an effective indicator of a future time reference. It explicitly suggests that something will occur at a subsequent time, indicating a delay or a point in time that follows the present. This word is often used to describe actions or events that are planned or anticipated to happen after the current moment, distinguishing it from terms that refer to the present ("now") or the past ("then"). In contrast, "clearly" serves as an adverb to express certainty or transparency, rather than time. "Now" relates directly to the current moment, while "then" typically refers to a past point or event. Therefore, "later" is the sole option that distinctly conveys a future timeframe.

9. When writing a guide, which feature is most effective to keep readers informed without overwhelming them?

- A. Dividing text into four columns
- B. Using headings and subheadings**
- C. Including extensive graphics
- D. Restricting information to one page

Using headings and subheadings is the most effective feature for keeping readers informed without overwhelming them. This approach organizes content into manageable sections, which allows readers to quickly locate specific information and understand the structure of the material. Headings provide clear markers that categorize content, making it easier for readers to scan the text and identify the topics or sections that are of interest to them. This clarity and organization reduce cognitive load, leading to better comprehension while also allowing for a more pleasant reading experience. The other options, while they have their benefits, do not achieve the same balance of clarity and accessibility. For instance, dividing text into four columns might make the text difficult to follow, especially for complex information. Extensive graphics can sometimes distract or confuse readers rather than conveying information simply. Limiting information to one page can restrict the depth of coverage and may prevent readers from gaining a comprehensive understanding of the topic. Thus, employing headings and subheadings stands out as a superior method for presenting information effectively in a guide.

10. Which term refers to a method of organizing events in the order they occur?

- A. Sequential**
- B. Chronological
- C. Random
- D. Arbitrary

The term that refers to a method of organizing events in the order they occur is "Chronological." This method specifically arranges events according to the time they happened, from the earliest to the latest. It allows readers to follow a timeline and understand the sequence of events as they unfold in relation to one another. While the term "Sequential" also relates to order, it can refer more broadly to any ordered arrangement, not strictly limited to time. It might imply a step-by-step process or specific sequences in various contexts, such as instructions or algorithmic steps. In contrast, "Chronological" distinctly emphasizes the timing aspect. The terms "Random" and "Arbitrary" do not support the concept of a structured order. "Random" implies a lack of order or deliberate arrangement, and "Arbitrary" suggests a choice based on personal whim rather than any systematic rationale. Therefore, the most accurate term reflecting the organization of events by their occurrence in time is "Chronological."

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!

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