

TEST OF ESSENTIAL ACADEMIC SKILLS (TEAS) ATI READING 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. Why is it important to evaluate an argument's validity in a text?**
 - A. To determine the author's writing style
 - B. To assess if the reasoning is logical and conclusions are justified
 - C. To summarize the main points made
 - D. To identify the target audience of the text
- 2. What type of writing aims to describe an object or thing?**
 - A. Expository
 - B. Descriptive
 - C. Persuasive
 - D. Narrative
- 3. Why is it important to distinguish between connotative and denotative meanings?**
 - A. To reduce confusion in everyday conversations
 - B. To avoid ambiguity in written texts
 - C. To enhance emotional expression in writing
 - D. To improve understanding of complex texts
- 4. What type of source is a 'recording' considered?**
 - A. Secondary source
 - B. Tertiary source
 - C. Primary source
 - D. Historical source
- 5. What is one positive effect of choosing a hobby, as mentioned in the text?**
 - A. Improves physical fitness
 - B. Enhances communication skills
 - C. Alleviates stress
 - D. Increases financial stability
- 6. How is a stereotype different from a bias?**
 - A. A stereotype is based on facts, while bias is based on emotion.
 - B. A stereotype is a generalization about a group, while bias is an unfair opinion.
 - C. A stereotype applies to an individual, while bias applies to groups.
 - D. A stereotype is subjective, while bias is objective.

- 7. What type of writing aims to inform or explain a topic?**
- A. Descriptive
 - B. P ersuasive
 - C. Narrative
 - D. Expository
- 8. What is one primary element of successful horse training according to the text?**
- A. Choosing an easy breed
 - B. Building a strong relationship with the horse
 - C. Possessing advanced technology
 - D. Using harsh training methods
- 9. Which comparison uses "like" or "as" to describe something?**
- A. Simile
 - B. Metaphor
 - C. Analogy
 - D. Personification
- 10. Which of the following is NOT a component of data synthesis?**
- A. Organizing information from various sources.
 - B. Interpreting data in a meaningful way.
 - C. Identifying personal biases.
 - D. Sorting information into categories for further exploration.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is it important to evaluate an argument's validity in a text?

- A. To determine the author's writing style
- B. To assess if the reasoning is logical and conclusions are justified**
- C. To summarize the main points made
- D. To identify the target audience of the text

Evaluating an argument's validity is crucial because it allows readers to assess whether the reasoning presented is sound and whether the conclusions drawn are justified based on the provided evidence. This analysis helps readers discern whether the argument is based on logical premises, which is essential for understanding the strength of the author's position. When reasoning is logical, it fosters trust in the conclusions, enabling readers to form their own informed opinions or respond effectively. The focus on determining the reasoning and its justification is fundamental to critical thinking, encouraging a deeper engagement with the material rather than merely accepting assertions at face value. This kind of evaluation also enhances one's ability to identify biases or fallacies in arguments, ensuring a more nuanced understanding of the text.

2. What type of writing aims to describe an object or thing?

- A. Expository
- B. Descriptive**
- C. Persuasive
- D. Narrative

The type of writing that aims to describe an object or thing is descriptive writing. Descriptive writing focuses on creating a vivid picture in the reader's mind by using detailed observations and sensory language. This style of writing often emphasizes appearance, texture, sound, smell, and taste to help readers visualize and experience the subject being described fully. In descriptive writing, the author carefully chooses words that evoke emotions and stimulate the imagination, allowing readers to engage more deeply with the text. The primary goal is not to inform or argue (as in expository or persuasive writing) or to tell a story (as in narrative writing) but rather to paint a picture through words, immersing the reader in specific details that bring the object or scene to life.

3. Why is it important to distinguish between connotative and denotative meanings?

- A. To reduce confusion in everyday conversations
- B. To avoid ambiguity in written texts**
- C. To enhance emotional expression in writing
- D. To improve understanding of complex texts

Understanding the importance of distinguishing between connotative and denotative meanings is crucial for avoiding ambiguity in written texts. The denotative meaning refers to the literal, dictionary definition of a word, while the connotative meaning encompasses the emotions, associations, or secondary meanings that a word may invoke beyond its literal definition. When a writer or speaker effectively conveys the intended denotative and connotative meanings, it helps clarify the message they wish to communicate. This distinction is particularly important in written texts, where the absence of vocal inflection and body language may otherwise lead to misunderstandings. By carefully choosing words based on their connotations, writers can create specific tones and emotions, guiding the reader's interpretation and ensuring that the intended meaning is received as such. This careful management of meaning directly contributes to reducing ambiguity, fostering clearer communication.

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 is one positive effect of choosing a hobby, as mentioned in the text?

- A. Improves physical fitness
- B. Enhances communication skills
- C. Alleviates stress**
- D. Increases financial stability

Choosing a hobby can significantly alleviate stress, which is a well-documented positive effect. Engaging in enjoyable activities allows individuals to disconnect from daily pressures and immerse themselves in something they love, promoting relaxation and mental well-being. Hobbies often provide a sense of accomplishment and joy, helping to distract from worries and create a more balanced life. By focusing on leisure activities, individuals can manage anxiety and reduce emotional strain, leading to improved overall mental health.

6. How is a stereotype different from a bias?

- A. A stereotype is based on facts, while bias is based on emotion.
- B. A stereotype is a generalization about a group, while bias is an unfair opinion.**
- C. A stereotype applies to an individual, while bias applies to groups.
- D. A stereotype is subjective, while bias is objective.

A stereotype is indeed a generalization about a group of people that often oversimplifies their characteristics, behaviors, or attributes based on perceived group identity, such as race, gender, or occupation. This can lead to misconceptions and reinforce societal norms that may not hold true for every individual within that group. On the other hand, bias refers to a preference or inclination that can lead to unfair treatment or judgment toward an individual or group, often stemming from personal opinions rather than objective reality. The distinction between the two terms lies in their nature: stereotypes categorize groups broadly, while bias reflects a specific opinion or predisposition. By recognizing this difference, one can better understand the impact they have in social contexts, as stereotypes can foster bias and discrimination.

7. What type of writing aims to inform or explain a topic?

- A. Descriptive
- B. P persuasive
- C. Narrative
- D. Expository**

The type of writing that aims to inform or explain a topic is expository writing. This kind of writing is designed to present information clearly and straightforwardly, often using facts, statistics, and examples to help clarify a subject for the reader. The primary goal is to educate the audience about a particular topic without trying to persuade them or tell a story. In contrast, descriptive writing focuses mainly on painting a vivid picture of a person, place, thing, or event, often appealing to the senses, while persuasive writing seeks to convince readers to adopt a specific viewpoint or take a particular action. Narrative writing tells a story and generally includes characters, a plot, and a setting. Each of these forms has its distinct purpose and style, but expository writing uniquely fulfills the need to inform and explain.

8. What is one primary element of successful horse training according to the text?

- A. Choosing an easy breed
- B. Building a strong relationship with the horse**
- C. Possessing advanced technology
- D. Using harsh training methods

Building a strong relationship with the horse is a primary element of successful horse training because the trust and bond between the trainer and the horse significantly influence the horse's responsiveness and willingness to learn. A positive relationship fosters an environment where the horse feels safe and secure, making it more likely to engage in training exercises enthusiastically. Effective communication, understanding the horse's body language, and using positive reinforcement techniques are all part of this relationship-building process. This approach not only enhances the training experience but also promotes a lasting partnership between horse and trainer, which is essential for achieving long-term goals in horse training.

9. Which comparison uses "like" or "as" to describe something?

- A. Simile**
- B. Metaphor
- C. Analogy
- D. Personification

The comparison that uses "like" or "as" to describe something is known as a simile. This figure of speech draws a direct comparison between two different things in a way that highlights a particular quality or aspect they share, by explicitly using "like" or "as." For example, saying "as brave as a lion" or "like two peas in a pod" creates vivid imagery by comparing bravery or similarity using clear terms of comparison. In contrast, a metaphor makes an implicit comparison without using "like" or "as," suggesting that one thing is another (e.g., "Time is a thief"). An analogy often draws a more complex comparison between two things to illustrate a point or explain an idea, but it typically does so in a more elaborate context. Lastly, personification attributes human characteristics to non-human entities or objects, which serves a different purpose in writing and speech.

10. Which of the following is NOT a component of data synthesis?

- A. Organizing information from various sources.
- B. Interpreting data in a meaningful way.
- C. Identifying personal biases.**
- D. Sorting information into categories for further exploration.

Identifying personal biases is appropriately classified as a critical part of research and analysis, particularly in ensuring that interpretations and conclusions are objective and credible. However, it does not directly pertain to the synthesis of data, which mainly involves the processes of gathering, organizing, and interpreting information from various sources. Data synthesis focuses on combining information from diverse sources to draw insights, identify patterns, and create a coherent understanding of a topic. Organizing information, interpreting data meaningfully, and sorting information into categories are all integral steps in synthesizing data, as they help in structuring information logically and making it understandable. Therefore, recognizing and addressing personal biases, while important for research integrity, does not fall under the direct components of data synthesis itself.

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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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