KAPLAN NURSING ENTRANCE PRACTICE EXAM (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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What does phloem tissue in plants primarily conduct?

A. Water and minerals
B. Hormones and nutrients
C. Foods made by the plant
D. Gases and wastes

2. Which part of the body is primarily responsible for nutrient absorption?

A. Stomach
B. Large intestine
C. Small intestine
D. Liver

3. What does the formula V = D/T represent?

A. Acceleration
B. Average Speed
C. Dynamics
D. Power

4. In the context of beliefs, what does "iconoclastic" imply?

A. Conformity
B. Support for tradition
C. Critique of established norms
D. Promotion of religious ideals

5. What is the primary difference between an element and a compound?

A. Compounds can act as single units while elements cannot
B. Elements are made of molecules, compounds are not
C. Compounds can be separated into elements, but elements cannot
D. Elements have fixed proportions, whereas compounds do not

6. In grammar, what does an adjective typically describe?

A. A noun
B. A verb
C. An entire sentence
D. An adverb

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7. Which type of mammals are characterized by giving birth to underdeveloped young that continue development in a pouch?

A. Placental mammals

B. Monotremes

C. Marsupial mammals

D. Eutherian mammals

8. Which of the following describes a characteristic of vector quantities?

A. Only has magnitude

B. Represents temperature

C. Includes direction

D. Cannot be negative

9. What process marks the beginning of embryonic development?

A. Fertilization

B. Ovulation

C. Menstruation

D. Implantation

10. What cellular process do root cells undergo to increase their number?

A. Binary fission

B. Mitosis

C. Meiosis

D. Apoptosis

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does phloem tissue in plants primarily conduct?

A. Water and minerals

B. Hormones and nutrients

C. Foods made by the plant

D. Gases and wastes

Phloem tissue plays a critical role in the transport of organic compounds, primarily the products of photosynthesis, such as sugars. These sugars, which are synthesized in the leaves during the process of photosynthesis, are then distributed throughout the plant to provide the necessary energy for growth, reproduction, and other metabolic functions. The structure of phloem is specifically adapted for this task; it consists of sieve elements and companion cells that facilitate the efficient flow of these nutrients. Unlike other tissues in the plant, phloem primarily conducts foods made by the plant rather than water or minerals, which are transported by xylem. This distinction makes phloem essential for transporting energy-rich compounds that are vital for the plant's overall health and functionality.

2. Which part of the body is primarily responsible for nutrient absorption?

A. Stomach

B. Large intestine

C. Small intestine

D. Liver

The small intestine plays a crucial role in nutrient absorption, making it the primary site in the digestive system for this process. It is specifically designed to maximize absorption through its extensive surface area, which is enhanced by finger-like projections called villi and microvilli. These structures increase the surface area available for nutrients to be absorbed into the bloodstream. As food travels through the small intestine, enzymes from the pancreas and bile from the liver further break down food contents, allowing nutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins, and fats to be absorbed effectively. Each section of the small intestine—duodenum, jejunum, and ileum—has a specific role, but it's primarily in the jejunum and ileum where the majority of nutrient absorption occurs. While other parts of the digestive system contribute to digestion and absorption processes, they do not primarily handle nutrient absorption to the same extent as the small intestine. The stomach primarily aids in digestion through the breakdown of food with gastric acids, while the large intestine mainly absorbs water and electrolytes and processes waste. The liver's role is vital in metabolic processes and detoxification, but it is not directly involved in absorbing nutrients from food.

3. What does the formula V = D/T represent?

A. Acceleration

B. Average Speed

C. Dynamics

D. Power

The formula V = D/T represents average speed, where V is the average speed, D is the distance traveled, and T is the time taken to travel that distance. This formula is fundamental in physics and motion analysis because it illustrates how speed is determined by the ratio of distance to time. In practical terms, average speed is a crucial concept in many areas, including transportation, athletics, and everyday movement, as it allows individuals to understand how quickly an object or person is moving over a specified period. Given that speed is defined as the distance covered divided by the time it takes to cover that distance, this equation accurately captures that relationship, making average speed the correct interpretation of the formula.

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4. In the context of beliefs, what does "iconoclastic" imply?

A. Conformity

B. Support for tradition

C. Critique of established norms

D. Promotion of religious ideals

The term "iconoclastic" refers to challenging or critiquing established norms and traditions, particularly in the context of beliefs. When someone is described as iconoclastic, they often question the validity of commonly accepted ideas and may seek to dismantle these beliefs. This attribute is commonly associated with individuals who advocate for innovation or reform in various fields, including religion, art, and culture. The concept contrasts with supporting tradition or conformity, as it encourages a departure from traditional values and established practices. Therefore, the essence of iconoclasm lies in its critical stance toward these accepted norms, highlighting its role in fostering new perspectives and ideas.

5. What is the primary difference between an element and a compound?

A. Compounds can act as single units while elements cannot

B. Elements are made of molecules, compounds are not

C. Compounds can be separated into elements, but elements cannot

D. Elements have fixed proportions, whereas compounds do not

The primary difference between an element and a compound lies in the composition and separability of these substances. Elements are pure substances that consist of only one type of atom and cannot be broken down into simpler substances by chemical means. In contrast, compounds are formed when two or more elements chemically bond together in specific proportions. Compounds can be broken down into their constituent elements through chemical reactions, which is the essence of the correct answer. For example, water is a compound made of hydrogen and oxygen atoms bonded together. It can be separated into hydrogen and oxygen, which are elements, through processes like electrolysis. This highlights the significant distinction that while compounds can be deconstructed into individual elements, elements themselves are the simplest form of matter and cannot be simplified further. The other options do not accurately capture the fundamental differences between elements and compounds. While it is true that compounds often act as single units in chemical reactions, so can elements in certain contexts. Additionally, the statement about elements being made of molecules is misleading; elements can exist as individual atoms or as molecules (like O2), but they do not consist of molecules themselves in a fundamental sense. The idea that elements have fixed proportions while compounds do not is also incorrect because compounds are characterized by fixed ratios of their

6. In grammar, what does an adjective typically describe?

A. A noun

B. A verb

C. An entire sentence

D. An adverb

An adjective typically describes a noun by providing additional information about it, such as its qualities, quantities, or characteristics. For instance, in the phrase "the tall building," the adjective "tall" gives more insight into the noun "building." Adjectives help to create a more vivid picture in the reader's or listener's mind by detailing aspects like color, size, shape, and other descriptors that are essential for understanding the noun better. This role distinguishes adjectives clearly from other parts of speech, such as verbs, which describe actions or states, or adverbs, which modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adjectives do not typically describe entire sentences either; this function is more aligned with adverbial phrases or clauses. Understanding the specific function of adjectives helps in improving sentence structure and enhancing clarity in communication.

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7. Which type of mammals are characterized by giving birth to underdeveloped young that continue development in a pouch?

A. Placental mammals

B. Monotremes

C. Marsupial mammals

D. Eutherian mammals

Marsupial mammals are indeed characterized by giving birth to underdeveloped young that continue their development in a pouch. This unique reproductive strategy is a key feature of marsupials, such as kangaroos and koalas. After a very short gestation period, the young are born in a highly immature state and must then crawl into the mother's pouch for further growth and nourishment. The pouch provides a protected environment where the young can latch onto a nipple and continue to develop safely until they are more fully formed and able to survive outside. In contrast, placental mammals have a different approach to reproduction, where the young are nurtured inside the womb via a placenta until they are more fully developed before birth. Monotremes are a different group of mammals that lay eggs instead of giving live birth, and eutherian mammals refer specifically to placental mammals, further reinforcing the distinction between the various reproductive methods among mammalian classifications.

8. Which of the following describes a characteristic of vector quantities?

A. Only has magnitude

B. Represents temperature

C. Includes direction

D. Cannot be negative

A vector quantity is defined as having both magnitude and direction. This means that when describing a vector, it is not sufficient to know just how much of something there is (magnitude); the direction in which that quantity acts is also crucial. For instance, velocity is a vector because it tells you both how fast something is moving (magnitude) and in which direction it is moving. In contrast, a scalar quantity would only involve magnitude with no directional component. Therefore, characteristics indicating a lack of direction or implying only magnitude would not be descriptive of vector quantities. The inclusion of direction is what fundamentally distinguishes vectors from scalars, which makes the understanding of vector characteristics essential in physics and related fields.

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9. What process marks the beginning of embryonic development?

A. Fertilization

B. Ovulation

C. Menstruation

D. Implantation

The beginning of embryonic development is marked by fertilization. During this process, a sperm cell from the male fertilizes an egg cell from the female, resulting in the formation of a zygote. This single-celled zygote then begins to undergo a series of developmental stages, including cleavage and blastocyst formation, which ultimately lead to implantation into the uterine wall. Fertilization is essential because it initiates the genetic combination of the parents' DNA, creating a unique organism. This is the starting point of development; from this moment on, the zygote will divide and organize into a more complex structure, eventually becoming an embryo. The other options represent different stages or processes in the reproductive cycle. Ovulation refers to the release of an egg from the ovary, which is a prerequisite for fertilization but does not itself initiate embryonic development. Menstruation is the shedding of the uterine lining and occurs when fertilization does not take place, while implantation is the process where the already formed blastocyst adheres to the uterine lining after fertilization and subsequent development. Thus, fertilization is specifically the critical process that marks the very start of embryonic development.

10. What cellular process do root cells undergo to increase their number?

A. Binary fission

B. Mitosis

C. Meiosis

D. Apoptosis

Root cells primarily undergo mitosis to increase their number. Mitosis is the process through which a single cell divides to produce two genetically identical daughter cells, enabling growth and development in plants. This process is crucial in the root zone where rapid cell division is necessary for the establishment and expansion of the root system, allowing the plant to absorb water and nutrients effectively. Other cellular processes are not involved in this specific context. For instance, binary fission is typical in prokaryotic organisms like bacteria, not in eukaryotic plant cells. Meiosis, on the other hand, is essential for sexual reproduction as it reduces the chromosome number by half to produce gametes, which is not relevant to the active growth phase of root cells. Apoptosis refers to programmed cell death, a process that eliminates damaged or unnecessary cells, rather than increasing cell numbers. Thus, in the context of root cells increasing their population for functioning and growth, mitosis is the correct process.

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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:

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

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