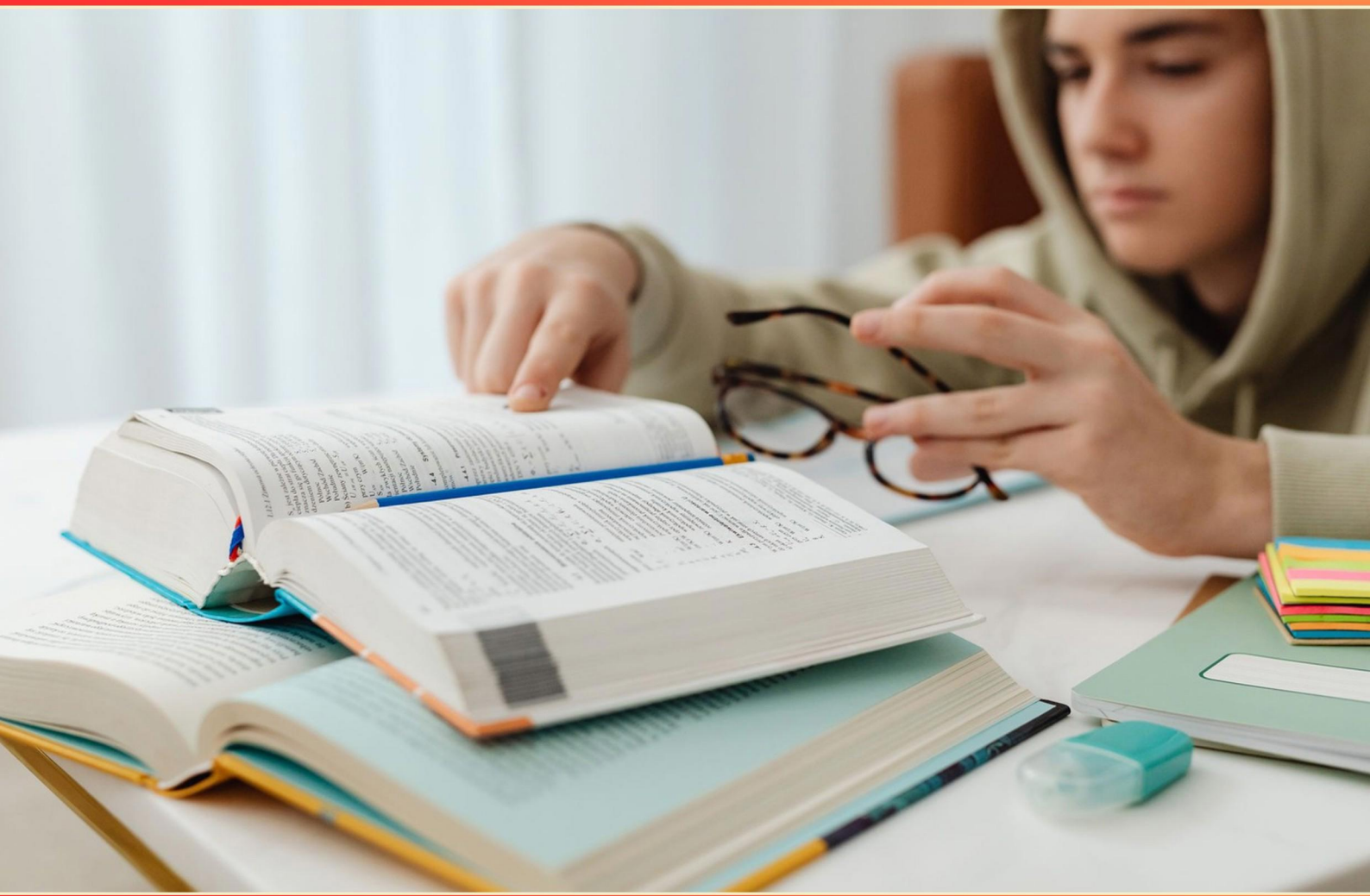
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE (LPN) ENTRANCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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. Which of the following is a false statement about the skeletal system?

A. It consists of bones and cartilage

B. It assists in movement with muscles

C. It filters blood for oxygen

D. It provides protection for vital organs

2. How is hydrogen prepared in the laboratory by combining zinc and hydrochloric acid?

A. It is changed to another element

B. It reacts with the water in the acid

C. It replaces the combined hydrogen in the acid

D. It serves as a catalyst

3. What is the main role of T-helper cells?

A. Directly kill infected cells

B. Promote B cells to produce antibodies

C. Capture foreign antigens

D. Generate memory cells

4. The vaporization of solid dry ice to gaseous carbon dioxide by heating is an example of?

A. Sublimation

B. Evaporation

C. Precipitation

D. Condensation

5. What is the main action involved in the process of peristalsis?

A. Chemically breaking down food

B. Contracting and relaxing of muscles to move food

C. Secreting digestive enzymes

D. Absorbing nutrients in the intestines

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6. When multiplying fractions, what should you do after performing the multiplication?

A. Reduce the fraction if necessary

B. Add both denominators

C. Convert to a percentage

D. Invert the product

7. Which organ is NOT part of the digestive system?

A. Esophagus

B. Liver

C. Stomach

D. Kidney

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of simple epithelium?

A. Multiple layers of cells

B. Several functions for protection

C. Exists in one layer of cells

D. High vascularity

9. Which of the following numbers is the largest prime number listed here?

A. 19

B. 17

C. 13

D. 23

10. Which of the following correctly identifies prime numbers?

A. 1, 3, 5, 9

B. 2, 3, 4, 5

C. 2, 3, 5, 7

D. 6, 7, 8, 9

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a false statement about the skeletal system?

A. It consists of bones and cartilage

B. It assists in movement with muscles

C. It filters blood for oxygen

D. It provides protection for vital organs

The skeletal system plays a crucial role in the overall functioning of the body, and understanding its accurate descriptions is essential. The statement regarding the skeletal system filtering blood for oxygen is not accurate. While the skeletal system is composed of bones and cartilage, assists in movement alongside muscles, and provides protection for vital organs, it does not have a role in the blood filtration process. Blood filtration is primarily the function of the kidneys, which are responsible for removing waste and balancing bodily fluids. Furthermore, oxygen transport in the body is predominantly the responsibility of the respiratory system, where oxygen enters the bloodstream through the lungs. Therefore, the inclusion of blood filtering in the functions of the skeletal system makes that statement false.

2. How is hydrogen prepared in the laboratory by combining zinc and hydrochloric acid?

A. It is changed to another element

B. It reacts with the water in the acid

C. It replaces the combined hydrogen in the acid

D. It serves as a catalyst

When zinc is combined with hydrochloric acid in a laboratory setting, the reaction leads to the production of hydrogen gas. The key aspect of this reaction is that zinc displaces the hydrogen ions present in hydrochloric acid, which is a typical reaction for metals that are more reactive than hydrogen. The reaction can be summarized by the following chemical equation: $$\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2 \uparrow$$ In this equation, zinc (Zn) reacts with hydrochloric acid (HCl) to produce zinc chloride ($ZnCl$) and hydrogen gas (H). During this process, the zinc replaces the hydrogen ions (H) in the hydrochloric acid, enabling the release of hydrogen gas, which can be observed as bubbles forming in the solution. This displacement reaction demonstrates how a more reactive metal can replace a less reactive element in a compound, which is fundamental in understanding single replacement reactions in chemistry. Thus, the correct answer accurately describes the mechanism of hydrogen production in this context.

3. What is the main role of T-helper cells?

A. Directly kill infected cells

B. Promote B cells to produce antibodies

C. Capture foreign antigens

D. Generate memory cells

The main role of T-helper cells is to promote B cells to produce antibodies. T-helper cells, also known as CD4+ T cells, play a crucial role in the immune system's adaptive response. When T-helper cells recognize antigens presented by antigen-presenting cells, they release cytokines, which are signaling molecules that assist in activating B cells and other immune cells. This interaction is vital because B cells, upon activation, differentiate into plasma cells that produce antibodies specific to the antigens. These antibodies then help neutralize pathogens or mark them for destruction. Therefore, the activation of B cells and the subsequent production of antibodies by T-helper cells are essential for an effective immune response against infections. While directly killing infected cells is the role of cytotoxic T cells, capturing foreign antigens is primarily the function of antigen-presenting cells. Generating memory cells is a process that can occur as a response to antigen stimulation but is not the primary function of T-helper cells themselves. Their main focus is on coordinating and enhancing the immune response, particularly through B cell activation.

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4. The vaporization of solid dry ice to gaseous carbon dioxide by heating is an example of?

A. Sublimation

B. Evaporation

C. Precipitation

D. Condensation

The process of solid dry ice transitioning directly into gaseous carbon dioxide when heated is a clear example of sublimation. Sublimation is defined as the phase transition of a substance from a solid directly to a gas without passing through the liquid phase. This phenomenon occurs under certain conditions of temperature and pressure, most effectively observed with substances like dry ice, which sublimates at temperatures above -78.5°C. In contrast, evaporation refers to the transition of a liquid to a gas, which is not applicable in this scenario, as dry ice is a solid at room temperature. Precipitation involves the process where a substance in solution comes out of solution and forms solid particles, which does not relate to the vaporization process described. Condensation is the reverse process, where a gas turns into a liquid, and not relevant to the context of solid dry ice becoming a gas. Thus, the transition of dry ice to carbon dioxide gas exemplifies sublimation as it skips the liquid phase entirely.

5. What is the main action involved in the process of peristalsis?

A. Chemically breaking down food

B. Contracting and relaxing of muscles to move food

C. Secreting digestive enzymes

D. Absorbing nutrients in the intestines

The primary action involved in the process of peristalsis is the contracting and relaxing of muscles to move food through the digestive tract. This coordinated muscle movement is crucial for propelling the contents of the gastrointestinal system from one segment to another, allowing for the efficient transport of food, fluids, and waste. Peristalsis occurs in waves, beginning in the esophagus and continuing throughout the intestines, ensuring that food is mixed with digestive enzymes and effectively moved toward the stomach and intestines for further processing. The smooth muscles in the walls of the digestive tract play a key role in this process. When these muscles contract in a coordinated manner, they create a wave-like motion that pushes food forward. This mechanism is essential for digestion, as it not only aids in the physical movement of food but also facilitates the mixing of food with digestive secretions, ultimately enhancing nutrient absorption. Understanding peristalsis is fundamental in nursing, as disruptions in this process can lead to complications such as obstruction or dysmotility, affecting patient care and treatment strategies.

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6. When multiplying fractions, what should you do after performing the multiplication?

A. Reduce the fraction if necessary

B. Add both denominators

C. Convert to a percentage

D. Invert the product

When multiplying fractions, the process involves multiplying the numerators together and multiplying the denominators together to create a new fraction. After obtaining the product, it is essential to reduce the fraction if necessary. This means simplifying it to its lowest terms by dividing both the numerator and denominator by their greatest common divisor (GCD). For example, if the resultant fraction after multiplication is 8/12, reducing this fraction to 2/3 makes it simpler and easier to understand. This step is crucial for ensuring clarity and accuracy in mathematical communication. The other options do not align with the standard procedure for handling the product of two fractions. Adding both denominators is relevant in addition problems, converting to a percentage applies when interpreting values rather than simply manipulating fractions, and inverting the product does not have a basis in fraction multiplication. Thus, reducing the fraction is the correct action to take after performing the multiplication.

7. Which organ is NOT part of the digestive system?

A. Esophagus

B. Liver

C. Stomach

D. Kidney

The kidney is not part of the digestive system; it is part of the urinary system. The primary function of the kidneys is to filter blood and produce urine to excrete waste products from the body. In contrast, the digestive system includes organs such as the esophagus, liver, and stomach, which are involved in the processing and absorption of nutrients. The esophagus transports food from the mouth to the stomach, where the food is mixed with gastric juices for digestion. The liver plays a crucial role in metabolism, including the production of bile, which helps in the breakdown and absorption of fats. These functions illustrate their vital roles within the digestive system, further reinforcing that the kidney does not have a role in digestion.

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of simple epithelium?

A. Multiple layers of cells

B. Several functions for protection

C. Exists in one layer of cells

D. High vascularity

Simple epithelium is defined by its structure of having a single layer of cells. This characteristic is essential for its primary functions, which include absorption, secretion, and filtration. The thinness of the single layer facilitates efficient exchange of materials such as gases, nutrients, and waste products between tissues and the underlying capillaries, contributing to its role in processes like diffusion. In addition, simple epithelium is commonly found lining surfaces where rapid transport of substances is necessary, such as in the alveoli of the lungs, the lining of blood vessels, and the intestinal tract. The fact that it consists of one layer contrasts sharply with stratified epithelium, which contains multiple layers and serves different protective roles. This distinction is crucial when studying the various epithelial tissues and their specific functions in the body.

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9. Which of the following numbers is the largest prime number listed here?

A. 19

B. 17

C. 13

D. 23

The largest prime number listed among the options is 23. A prime number is defined as a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself. When analyzing the provided numbers, 17, 19, and 13 are all prime, but they are all smaller than 23. The number 23 only has two divisors, which are 1 and 23 itself, confirming its status as a prime number. Thus, among the given choices, 23 stands out as the largest prime number.

10. Which of the following correctly identifies prime numbers?

A. 1, 3, 5, 9

B. 2, 3, 4, 5

C. 2, 3, 5, 7

D. 6, 7, 8, 9

Prime numbers are defined as natural numbers greater than 1 that have no positive divisors other than 1 and themselves. In this context, the correct grouping of numbers is identified in the third option. The numbers listed—2, 3, 5, and 7—each meet the criteria for being prime. Specifically, 2 is the only even prime number, as it can only be divided evenly by 1 and 2. The number 3 can only be divided by 1 and 3, making it prime as well. The same applies to 5 and 7, which cannot be divided evenly by any other numbers besides themselves and 1. In contrast, the other groups contain numbers that do not adhere to the prime number definition. For instance, option A includes the number 1, which is not considered a prime number because it does not satisfy the requirement of having two distinct divisors. Option B has the number 4, which is composite because it can be divided evenly by 1, 2, and 4. Finally, option D includes 6, 8, and 9, all of which are composite as well, with multiple divisors. Thus, option C accurately represents a set of

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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://lpnentrance.examzify.com

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

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