NURSING ENTRANCE TEST (NET) 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 is the best method for enhancing understanding of human anatomy?

A. Relying solely on textbooks

B. Studying with diagrams and interactive resources

C. Watching documentaries about anatomy

D. Listening to lectures without visual aids

2. Which minerals does the muscular system store for various bodily functions?

A. Iron and copper

B. Calcium and phosphorus

C. Magnesium and sodium

D. Zinc and iodine

3. Which of the following metals is classified as a noble metal?

A. Gold

B. Aluminum

C. Iron

D. Zinc

4. What acronym can help with remembering the steps to solve math problems?

A. PEMDAS

B. FOIL

C. BODMAS

D. SOHCAHTOA

5. What is a chromosome?

A. An organized structure of proteins

B. An organized structure of RNA

C. An organized structure of DNA and histones

D. An unorganized collection of genes

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6. Which of the following is NOT a noble gas?

A. Helium

B. Neon

C. Argon

D. Krypton

7. Taste and smell are classified as what type of senses?

A. Visual senses

B. Mechanical senses

C. Chemical senses

D. Auditory senses

8. What is velocity?

A. Distance over time

B. Speed with direction

C. Acceleration of a body

D. Change in momentum

9. How can summarizing a passage be beneficial in the reading section?

A. It reduces the need to read questions

B. It aids in grasping the essential message and details required to answer questions

C. It provides a detailed analysis of each paragraph

D. It allows for faster reading speed

10. Which of the following best describes smooth muscles?

A. They are under voluntary control

B. They are striated in appearance

C. They control involuntary movements

D. They primarily allow the body to move

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the best method for enhancing understanding of human anatomy?

A. Relying solely on textbooks

B. Studying with diagrams and interactive resources

C. Watching documentaries about anatomy

D. Listening to lectures without visual aids

Studying with diagrams and interactive resources is the best method for enhancing understanding of human anatomy because it engages multiple senses and promotes active learning. Visual aids such as diagrams help learners to visualize complex structures and relationships in the human body, making it easier to comprehend spatial orientations and functions. Interactive resources, such as 3D models and anatomy software, further enhance this understanding by allowing learners to manipulate structures, explore anatomy from different angles, and engage in hands-on learning experiences. This interactive approach can reinforce memory retention and help solidify concepts through active participation. In contrast, relying solely on textbooks can limit understanding, as it may not effectively illustrate spatial relationships and may fall short in engaging students. Watching documentaries may provide a good overview, but it may lack the interactive component that solidifies deeper learning. Listening to lectures without visual aids can make it challenging for students to fully grasp anatomical concepts, especially for those who are visual learners. Thus, combining visual and interactive elements is key to mastering the complexities of human anatomy.

2. Which minerals does the muscular system store for various bodily functions?

A. Iron and copper

B. Calcium and phosphorus

C. Magnesium and sodium

D. Zinc and iodine

The muscular system plays a crucial role in storing certain minerals that are essential for various bodily functions, particularly calcium and phosphorus. Calcium is vital for muscle contractions, as it interacts with proteins in muscle cells to enable contraction and strength. Additionally, calcium plays a role in neurotransmission and blood clotting, highlighting its importance beyond just muscle function. Phosphorus also contributes to muscle health by helping to form ATP (adenosine triphosphate), which is the energy currency of cells, necessary for muscle contractions and numerous metabolic processes. Both of these minerals are not only essential components of bone structure but also important for muscle function and overall health. They participate in biochemical processes that are critical to metabolic activities, cell signaling, and maintaining cellular integrity. This interplay underscores the significance of the muscular system in storing these essential minerals for optimal bodily function.

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3. Which of the following metals is classified as a noble metal?

A. Gold

B. Aluminum

C. Iron

D. Zinc

Gold is classified as a noble metal because of its exceptional resistance to corrosion and oxidation. Noble metals are known for their stability and do not easily react with other elements, which allows them to maintain their luster and integrity over time. This characteristic is due to their electron configuration, which makes them less likely to participate in chemical reactions that would lead to deterioration or tarnishing. Other metals, such as aluminum, iron, and zinc, do not share these properties. Aluminum can oxidize when exposed to air, forming a protective layer but is not considered a noble metal due to its reactivity. Iron is prone to rust when it reacts with moisture and oxygen, and zinc, while somewhat resistant to corrosion, can still oxidize more readily compared to noble metals. This fundamental difference in chemical behavior and stability under environmental conditions highlights why gold is classified as a noble metal.

4. What acronym can help with remembering the steps to solve math problems?

A. PEMDAS

B. FOIL

C. BODMAS

D. SOHCAHTOA

The acronym PEMDAS is commonly used to help remember the order of operations in mathematical expressions. It stands for Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication and Division (from left to right), and Addition and Subtraction (from left to right). This sequence is crucial for solving math problems correctly, as it establishes the hierarchy of how to approach calculations. By adhering to this order, students can ensure that they perform the operations in the appropriate sequence to arrive at the correct solution. In contrast, alternative acronyms such as BODMAS (which stands for Brackets, Orders, Division and Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction) are similar in function, emphasizing the same fundamental concepts but using different terminology. FOIL pertains specifically to multiplying binomials and may not be applicable to all math problems. SOHCAHTOA relates to trigonometric functions involving right triangles, focusing on relationships between angles and side lengths, which is a narrower concept than the general order of operations. Therefore, PEMDAS is the most recognized and broadly applicable acronym for helping students remember how to go about solving a wide range of math problems effectively.

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5. What is a chromosome?

A. An organized structure of proteins

B. An organized structure of RNA

C. An organized structure of DNA and histones

D. An unorganized collection of genes

A chromosome is best defined as an organized structure of DNA and histones. This structure is essential for packaging the long strands of DNA into a compact form that can fit within the cell nucleus. The DNA itself contains the genetic information of an organism, while histones are proteins that play a critical role in the organization and regulation of this DNA. During cell division, chromosomes become even more tightly packed, allowing them to be easily separated into daughter cells. The arrangement of DNA around histones forms a structure known as chromatin, which further condenses to form the distinct visible chromosomes seen during the metaphase stage of cell division. Understanding the structure of chromosomes is crucial in fields such as genetics and molecular biology, as it relates directly to how genetic information is inherited, expressed, and regulated within an organism. This structure is fundamental to cellular function, development, and reproduction.

6. Which of the following is NOT a noble gas?

A. Helium

B. Neon

C. Argon

D. Krypton

The correct answer identifies an option that is not a noble gas. In the context of the periodic table, noble gases are a group of elements found in Group 18, which are characterized by their full valence electron shell, resulting in a lack of chemical reactivity under standard conditions. The noble gases include helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon. Krypton, despite being listed as an option, is indeed a noble gas. Therefore, it would not be the correct answer as the question asks for an element that does not belong to this group. In identifying a choice that is not a noble gas, one would have to recognize elements outside of Group 18, such as those in Groups 1 to 17, which include reactive nonmetals, transition metals, and metalloids. It's important to familiarize yourself not only with noble gases but also with the layout of the periodic table and the properties that distinguish noble gases from other elements.

7. Taste and smell are classified as what type of senses?

A. Visual senses

B. Mechanical senses

C. Chemical senses

D. Auditory senses

Taste and smell are classified as chemical senses because they rely on the detection of chemical substances in the environment. In taste, specific molecules in food interact with taste receptors on the tongue, allowing us to perceive flavors. Similarly, smell involves the detection of airborne molecules by olfactory receptors in the nasal cavity, enabling the perception of different odors. This classification highlights the essential role of chemical signals in both taste and smell, distinguishing them from other senses that rely on different forms of stimuli, such as light for visual senses or sound waves for auditory senses. The understanding of taste and smell as chemical senses is important for comprehending how humans interact with their environment through flavor and scent, influencing eating behavior and overall experience.

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8. What is velocity?

A. Distance over time

B. Speed with direction

C. Acceleration of a body

D. Change in momentum

Velocity is defined as speed with a specific direction. In physics, it's important to differentiate between speed, which is a scalar quantity that only considers how fast an object is moving, and velocity, which is a vector quantity that includes both speed and direction. This distinction is crucial because two objects could have the same speed but different velocities if they are moving in different directions. In practical terms, when discussing motion, stating that a car travels at a velocity of 60 miles per hour east conveys much more information than simply saying it travels at that speed. Understanding that velocity includes direction is essential for solving problems related to motion, navigation, and physics in general.

9. How can summarizing a passage be beneficial in the reading section?

A. It reduces the need to read questions

B. It aids in grasping the essential message and details required to answer questions

C. It provides a detailed analysis of each paragraph

D. It allows for faster reading speed

Summarizing a passage is beneficial because it helps in grasping the essential message and key details necessary to answer questions effectively. When you summarize, you distill the most important concepts and information from the text into a concise form, enabling you to understand the main ideas and supporting details. This understanding is crucial when approaching the questions that follow, as it allows you to reference specific elements of the passage confidently and accurately. By focusing on the core message and relevant details, you improve your ability to interpret questions correctly, leading to more informed choices in your answers. This skill is particularly useful in a timed testing environment, where clarity and comprehension are vital for success. The other options may seem appealing, but they do not encompass the fundamental advantage of summarizing, which is comprehension of critical content.

10. Which of the following best describes smooth muscles?

A. They are under voluntary control

B. They are striated in appearance

C. They control involuntary movements

D. They primarily allow the body to move

Smooth muscles are best described by the characteristic that they control involuntary movements. These types of muscles are found in various internal structures, including the walls of hollow organs such as the intestines, blood vessels, and the bladder. Unlike skeletal muscles, which are under voluntary control and allow for conscious movements, smooth muscles operate automatically without requiring conscious thought. This involuntary control is essential for maintaining essential body functions, such as digestion, blood circulation, and urine flow. Additionally, smooth muscles are non-striated, meaning they do not have the banded appearance that is seen in skeletal muscle, further reinforcing the distinction between these two muscle types. Their primary function is not to facilitate voluntary movements like those of skeletal muscles but rather to manage the automatic processes that sustain the body's homeostasis.

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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://nursingentrancetest.examzify.com

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

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