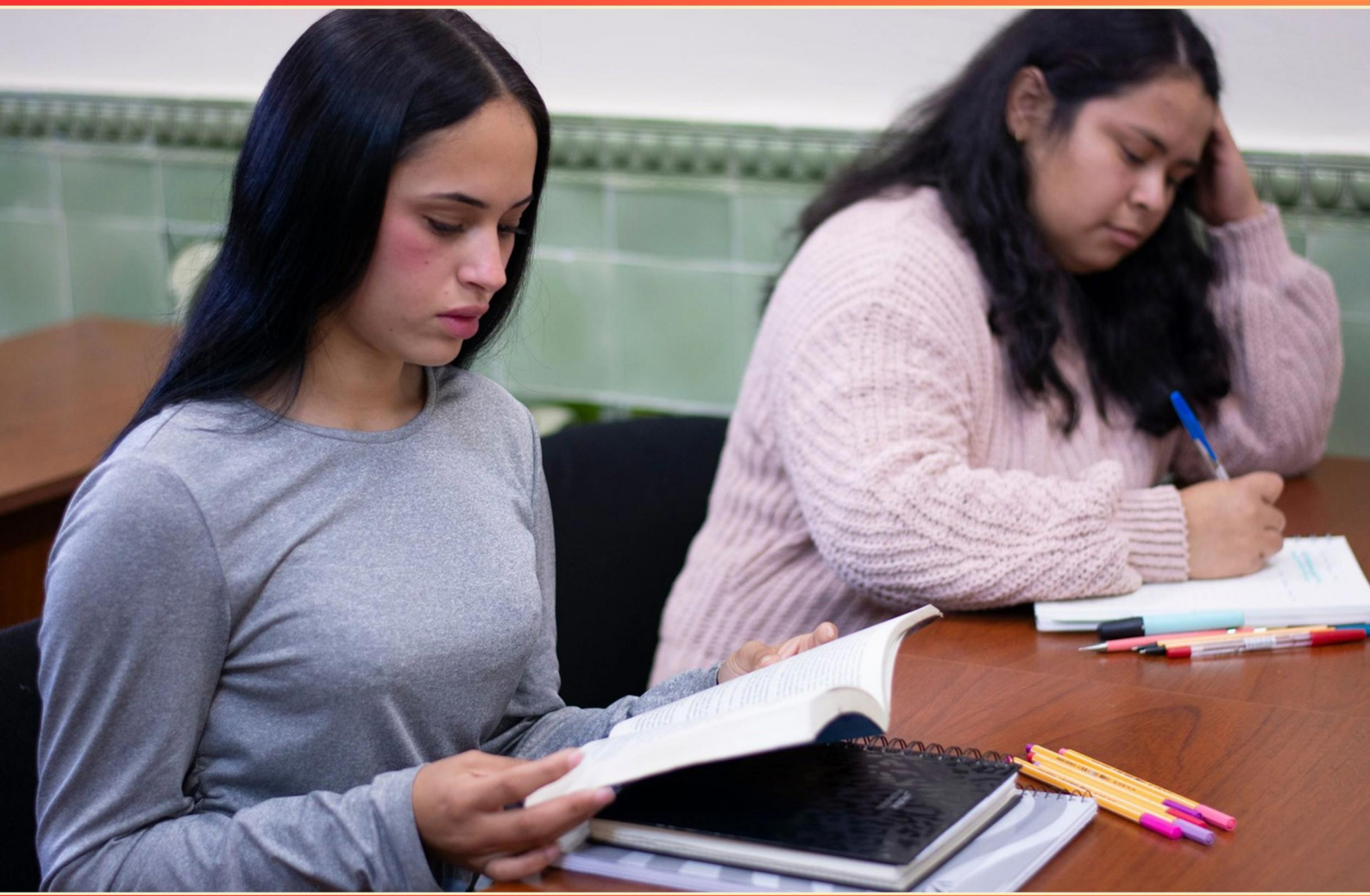
TEAS NURSING ENTRANCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 15

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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 is the correct metric conversion for mass?

A. 1 gram = 1000 milligrams

B. 1 gram = 100 milligrams

C. 1 kilogram = 10 grams

D. 1 decagram = 100 grams

2. In the list of numbers: 86, 98, 98, 98, 115, 120, 45, 210, 320, what is the MODE?

A. 86

B. 98

C. 120

D. 210

3. How is multiplying by 10, 100, or 1000 simplified?

A. By adding the numbers

B. By moving the decimal point to the left

C. By moving the decimal point to the right

D. By multiplying each digit

4. What does the subtraction axiom state?

A. If the same number is added to both sides, the equation remains equal.

B. If the same number is subtracted from both sides, the equation remains equal.

C. If both sides are multiplied by the same number, the equation remains equal.

D. If each side is divided by the same number, the equation remains equal.

5. Which of the following is an example of a noun?

A. Quickly

B. Dr. Carter

C. Running

D. Beautiful

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6. What is the mode of the following set of numbers: 86, 98, 98, 98, 115, 120, 45, 210, 320?

A. 86

B. 98

C. 115

D. 320

7. What is the slope-intercept formula of a line?

A. Y = mx

B. Y = mx + b

C. Y = m + x

D. Y = bx + m

8. What is the relationship between a rational number and an irrational number?

A. Both can be represented as fractions

B. One is repeating while the other is non-repeating

C. Both can be whole numbers

D. Both are always positive

9. What defines a triangle?

A. A three-sided figure

B. A four-sided polygon

C. An angle sum of 360 degrees

D. A three-dimensional shape

10. What should be assumed when letters or numbers are written together without any sign or symbol between them?

A. They represent addition

B. They represent subtraction

C. They represent multiplication

D. They represent division

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which is the correct metric conversion for mass?

A. 1 gram = 1000 milligrams

B. 1 gram = 100 milligrams

C. 1 kilogram = 10 grams

D. 1 decagram = 100 grams

The correct conversion for mass in the metric system is that 1 gram is equal to 1000 milligrams. This relationship is based on the metric prefix "milli-" which denotes a factor of one-thousandth. Therefore, when converting grams to milligrams, you multiply by 1000 because there are one thousand milligrams in a single gram. The other options represent incorrect conversions based on the standard metric system. Understanding these relationships is crucial for accurate measurement and calculation in healthcare settings where precise dosing and weight measurements are essential.

2. In the list of numbers: 86, 98, 98, 98, 115, 120, 45, 210, 320, what is the MODE?

A. 86

B. 98

C. 120

D. 210

The mode of a set of numbers is defined as the value that appears most frequently within that set. In the provided list of numbers, 86, 98, 98, 98, 115, 120, 45, 210, and 320, the number 98 occurs three times, which is more than any other number in that list. Every other number appears only once or twice: 86 appears once, 115 appears once, 120 appears once, 45 appears once, 210 appears once, and 320 appears once. Therefore, since 98 is the only number that appears with the highest frequency, it is identified as the mode of the data set. In conclusion, the mode is accurately identified as 98.

3. How is multiplying by 10, 100, or 1000 simplified?

A. By adding the numbers

B. By moving the decimal point to the left

C. By moving the decimal point to the right

D. By multiplying each digit

When multiplying by 10, 100, or 1000, the process is simplified by moving the decimal point to the right. Each time you multiply by 10, you effectively increase the value of the number by a factor of 10, which is represented visually by shifting the decimal one place to the right. For example, if you take the number 5 and multiply it by 10, the result is 50. Here, the decimal point in the number 5 (which is actually 5.0) moves one place to the right, transforming it to 50. Similarly, multiplying by 100 moves the decimal point two places to the right, and multiplying by 1000 moves it three places to the right, increasing the number's value accordingly. This mechanism of shifting the decimal point is a straightforward and efficient way to handle such multiplications, especially compared to performing traditional multiplication with larger numbers.

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4. What does the subtraction axiom state?

A. If the same number is added to both sides, the equation remains equal.

B. If the same number is subtracted from both sides, the equation remains equal.

C. If both sides are multiplied by the same number, the equation remains equal.

D. If each side is divided by the same number, the equation remains equal.

The subtraction axiom states that if the same number is subtracted from both sides of an equation, the equality of the equation is maintained. This principle is foundational in algebra and helps ensure that equations remain balanced when performing operations. For instance, if you have an equation such as \(x + 5 = 10\), and you want to isolate \(x\), you can subtract 5 from both sides of the equation. This gives you \(x + 5 - 5 = 10 - 5\), simplifying to \(x = 5\). The integrity of the equation is preserved through this operation, which is the essence of the subtraction axiom. The other choices involve different operations that maintain equality, such as addition, multiplication, and division, but do not specifically pertain to the act of subtraction, making them unrelated to the concept of the subtraction axiom.

5. Which of the following is an example of a noun?

A. Quickly

B. Dr. Carter

C. Running

D. Beautiful

The selection of "Dr. Carter" as the correct answer illustrates that it is a proper noun, specifically referring to a person by name. Proper nouns denote specific individuals, places, or organizations, distinguishing them from general nouns that refer to broader categories. In this case, "Dr. Carter" not only identifies a specific individual but also indicates a title associated with that person, indicating their profession. The options presented illustrate different parts of speech: "quickly" is an adverb describing how an action is performed; "running" can function as a verb or a gerund (a noun formed from a verb), but it primarily denotes action rather than a discrete entity; "beautiful" is an adjective describing a noun but does not serve as a noun itself. The distinction of "Dr. Carter" being a specific and identifiable name categorizes it firmly as a noun in this context.

6. What is the mode of the following set of numbers: 86, 98, 98, 98, 115, 120, 45, 210, 320?

A. 86

B. 98

C. 115

D. 320

The mode of a set of numbers is defined as the number that appears most frequently within that set. In the given list of numbers—86, 98, 98, 98, 115, 120, 45, 210, 320—the number 98 occurs three times, while all other numbers appear only once. Therefore, since 98 is the number that appears with the highest frequency, it is identified as the mode of the set. This makes it the correct answer. The concept of mode is crucial in statistics, as it helps in understanding the most common value in a data set, which can be important for data analysis and interpretation in various fields, including nursing and healthcare statistics.

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7. What is the slope-intercept formula of a line?

A. Y = mx

B. Y = mx + b

C. Y = m + x

D. Y = bx + m

The slope-intercept formula of a line is expressed as \(Y = mx + b \). In this formula, \(m \) represents the slope of the line, indicating how steep the line is and the direction it moves (upward or downward) as it moves from left to right on a graph. The \(b \) term is the y-intercept, which is the point where the line crosses the y-axis. This formula allows for easy graphing of linear equations because it directly shows the slope and the y-intercept, making it straightforward to visualize the relationship between the variables. The other options do not accurately reflect the components needed to define a linear equation in slope-intercept form. For instance, the first option lacks the y-intercept term, while another option incorrectly swaps the roles of \(m \) and \(b \) or uses the wrong arrangement of terms completely. Overall, the accurate representation of the slope-intercept formula is crucial for understanding linear relationships in mathematics.

8. What is the relationship between a rational number and an irrational number?

A. Both can be represented as fractions

B. One is repeating while the other is non-repeating

C. Both can be whole numbers

D. Both are always positive

The relationship between rational and irrational numbers is fundamentally rooted in their definitions and characteristics. Rational numbers are those which can be expressed as a fraction, where both the numerator and the denominator are integers, and the denominator is not zero. This means they can include integers, whole numbers, terminating decimals, and repeating decimals. On the other hand, irrational numbers cannot be expressed as a fraction. They are characterized by their non-repeating and non-terminating decimal expansions. This distinguishes them clearly from rational numbers. For example, the square root of 2 and pi (π) are both irrational, as they cannot be displayed as a simple ratio of integers and their decimal representations go on infinitely without repeating. Thus, the correct answer identifies that while rational numbers can have decimal forms that are either repeating or terminating, irrational numbers are characterized specifically by their non-repeating decimal form, highlighting a key difference in their nature. This understanding is crucial when distinguishing between these two categories of numbers in mathematics.

9. What defines a triangle?

A. A three-sided figure

B. A four-sided polygon

C. An angle sum of 360 degrees

D. A three-dimensional shape

A triangle is defined as a three-sided figure, which means it consists of three edges and three vertices. This definition encompasses the essential characteristics that identify a triangle and distinguishes it from other geometric shapes. Every triangle is formed by connecting three points, known as vertices, with straight line segments known as sides. The arrangement of these sides also gives rise to three interior angles, which, when summed, equal 180 degrees. This angle sum property is specific to triangles and differentiates them from quadrilaterals, which have an angle sum of 360 degrees. The mention of three-dimensional shapes is not applicable to triangles, as they are inherently two-dimensional figures. Therefore, the defining feature of being a three-sided figure accurately encapsulates what a triangle is.

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10. What should be assumed when letters or numbers are written together without any sign or symbol between them?

A. They represent addition

B. They represent subtraction

C. They represent multiplication

D. They represent division

When letters or numbers are written together without any sign or symbol between them, it is generally assumed that they represent multiplication. This convention is particularly common in algebra and mathematics, where the juxtaposition of variables or numbers implies that they are to be multiplied. For example, in the expression \(xy\), it is understood that \(x\) is multiplied by \(y\). This notational system helps streamline communication, allowing mathematicians to convey complex expressions without cluttering them with symbols. Multiplication is the assumed operation due to this convention, especially in contexts where it is clear that no other operation is intended.

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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://teasnursingentrance.examzify.com

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

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