TEST OF ESSENTIAL ACADEMIC SKILLS (TEAS) ATI MATHEMATICS 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.

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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. **If Group Y contained 5/12 of the doctors, which group had the most members?**

   A. Group X

   B. Group Y

   C. Group Z

   D. Groups of equal size

2. **What is the area of a rectangle with a width of 6 cm and length of 8 cm?**

   A. 36 cm^2

   B. 48 cm^2

   C. 54 cm^2

   D. 64 cm^2

3. **What can be inferred about the number of trees planted by Juniors and Seniors based on the skewness?**

   A. The number of trees planted by the Juniors is positively skewed, while the Seniors is approximately normal.

   B. The number of trees planted by the Juniors is negatively skewed, while the Seniors is positively skewed.

   C. The number of trees planted by the Juniors is positively skewed, while the Seniors is negatively skewed.

   D. The number of trees planted by the Juniors is approximately normal, while the Seniors is positively skewed.

4. **In a study of 100 patients with anorexia, if 70% were women, how many male patients were NOT overweight as children if 10% of men were overweight?**

   A. 3

   B. 10

   C. 27

   D. 30

5. **Convert 2500 milliliters to liters.**

   A. 1.5 liters

   B. 2 liters

   C. 2.5 liters

   D. 3 liters

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6. If a triangle has sides of length 3 cm, 4 cm, and 5 cm, what type of triangle is it?

A. Equilateral

B. Isosceles

C. Scalene

D. Right

7. Approximately how long is the average human eyelash?

A. 1 nanometer

B. 1 centimeter

C. 1 meter

D. 1 kilometer

8. If a recipe calls for 2 cups of sugar for every 3 cups of flour, what is the ratio of sugar to flour?

A. 3:2

B. 2:3

C. 4:6

D. 1:1

9. If the total is 0.45 and one part is 0.25, what is the other part?

A. 0.15

B. 0.20

C. 0.25

D. 0.10

10. Which of the following is the square root of 81?

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 10

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If Group Y contained 5/12 of the doctors, which group had the most members?

A. Group X

B. Group Y

C. Group Z

D. Groups of equal size

To determine which group had the most members, it's important to analyze the information given regarding Group Y, which makes up 5/12 of the total number of doctors. If Group Y consists of 5/12 of the total, this means that it represents less than half (which would be 6/12 or 1/2) of the total doctors. Consequently, at least 7/12 of the doctors are accounted for in either Group X, Group Z, or a combination of both. Since Group Y is already known to be less than half, it follows that one of the groups X or Z, or possibly both, must consist of more doctors together than Group Y does alone. If Group Y is not the largest group, and based on the fraction 5/12, it can be inferred that either Group X or Group Z (or both) must have more than 5/12 of the total number of doctors. Therefore, without additional information confirming their sizes or ratios, it can be deduced that Group X could potentially have the highest number of members among the three groups, especially if X is greater than Y. Thus, based on this reasoning, declaring Group X as having the most members is consistent with the

2. What is the area of a rectangle with a width of 6 cm and length of 8 cm?

A. 36 cm^2

B. 48 cm^2

C. 54 cm^2

D. 64 cm^2

To find the area of a rectangle, you multiply its length by its width. The formula for calculating the area A of a rectangle is: $$ A = \text{length} \times \text{width} $$ In this case, the length is 8 cm and the width is 6 cm. By substituting these values into the formula, we have: $$ A = 8 \, \text{cm} \times 6 \, \text{cm} = 48 \, \text{cm}^2 $$ Therefore, the area of the rectangle is 48 square centimeters. This corresponds to the answer provided, confirming the calculation is correct. Understanding the area in terms of square centimeters helps visualize how much space the rectangle occupies. In this case, the product of the length and the width, both measured in centimeters, results in square centimeters, which is the correct unit for area.

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3. What can be inferred about the number of trees planted by Juniors and Seniors based on the skewness?

A. The number of trees planted by the Juniors is positively skewed, while the Seniors is approximately normal.

B. The number of trees planted by the Juniors is negatively skewed, while the Seniors is positively skewed.

C. The number of trees planted by the Juniors is positively skewed, while the Seniors is negatively skewed.

D. The number of trees planted by the Juniors is approximately normal, while the Seniors is positively skewed.

The correct inference indicates that the number of trees planted by the Juniors displays a negative skew, while the Seniors exhibit a positive skew. This understanding of skewness is vital for interpreting data distributions. Negative skewness, or left skewness, occurs when the tail of the distribution extends further to the left, meaning that most of the data points (in this case, the number of trees planted) are concentrated towards the higher values, with a few lower values pulling the mean to the left of the median. This can suggest that many Juniors planted a relatively high number of trees but that some planted significantly fewer, hence the negative skew. In contrast, positive skewness, or right skewness, appears when the tail of the distribution is stretched further to the right, indicating that most of the data points are clustered at lower values, with a few higher values driving the mean to the right of the median. For the Seniors, this suggests that while most of the Senior students planted a lower number of trees, there are a few who planted significantly more. This distinction between the distributions for Juniors and Seniors can provide insights into their planting behaviors and trends, guiding further analysis or action based on the characteristics of the data.

4. In a study of 100 patients with anorexia, if 70% were women, how many male patients were NOT overweight as children if 10% of men were overweight?

A. 3

B. 10

C. 27

D. 30

To solve this problem, we first identify the total number of male patients from the group of 100 patients, with 70% being women. Therefore, 30% of the patients are men. Calculating the number of men: 30% of 100 is 30, so there are 30 male patients in total. Next, we look at the percentage of men who were overweight as children, which is given as 10%. To find out how many male patients were overweight, we calculate 10% of 30: 10% of 30 is 3. This means that out of the 30 male patients, 3 were overweight as children. To determine how many men were NOT overweight, we subtract the number of overweight men from the total number of male patients: 30 (total male patients) - 3 (overweight men) = 27 men. This indicates that 27 male patients were NOT overweight as children, making C the correct choice in this context.

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5. Convert 2500 milliliters to liters.

A. 1.5 liters

B. 2 liters

C. 2.5 liters

D. 3 liters

To convert milliliters to liters, it is important to understand the relationship between these two units of measurement. One liter is defined as equal to 1,000 milliliters. Therefore, to convert milliliters to liters, you divide the number of milliliters by 1,000. In this case, to convert 2,500 milliliters to liters: \[\text{Liters} = \frac{\text{Milliliters}}{1000} = \frac{2500}{1000} = 2.5 \] Thus, 2,500 milliliters is equal to 2.5 liters. This means that the correct conversion result is 2.5 liters, which aligns with the choice provided that was selected. Understanding the conversion factor of 1 liter being equal to 1,000 milliliters is crucial, as it ensures accurate unit conversions within the metric system.

6. If a triangle has sides of length 3 cm, 4 cm, and 5 cm, what type of triangle is it?

A. Equilateral

B. Isosceles

C. Scalene

D. Right

A triangle with sides of length 3 cm, 4 cm, and 5 cm can be determined to be a right triangle by using the Pythagorean theorem, which states that in a right triangle, the square of the length of the hypotenuse (the longest side) is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. In this case, the longest side is 5 cm. To apply the Pythagorean theorem, we calculate: - The square of the longest side: \(5^2 = 25\) - The sum of the squares of the other two sides: \(3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25\) Since both calculations equal 25, the conditions of the Pythagorean theorem are satisfied. This confirms that the triangle with sides of length 3 cm, 4 cm, and 5 cm is indeed a right triangle. The other types of triangles mentioned—inclusive of equilateral, isosceles, and scalene—do not apply to this triangle. An equilateral triangle has all sides equal, an isosceles triangle has at least two sides equal, and a scalene triangle has all sides of

7. Approximately how long is the average human eyelash?

A. 1 nanometer

B. 1 centimeter

C. 1 meter

D. 1 kilometer

The average human eyelash is approximately 1 centimeter long. This length is typical for eyelashes, as they can vary slightly among individuals but generally fall within a range that centers around 1 centimeter. Understanding the scale of measurement is critical here. Options like 1 nanometer are far too small; nanometers are used to measure components at a molecular level, such as atoms and small particles, which is not applicable to the size of eyelashes. Similarly, 1 meter is too long for a human eyelash, as that measurement is more suited to objects like a human foot or a small piece of furniture. Finally, 1 kilometer is vastly oversized for any human body part, as it is commonly used to measure much larger distances such as those found in geographical contexts. Therefore, 1 centimeter is the accurate choice for the average length of a human eyelash.

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8. If a recipe calls for 2 cups of sugar for every 3 cups of flour, what is the ratio of sugar to flour?

A. 3:2

B. 2:3

C. 4:6

D. 1:1

The problem asks for the ratio of sugar to flour based on the quantities given in the recipe. The recipe specifies 2 cups of sugar for every 3 cups of flour. To express this as a ratio, you take the amount of sugar and place it first, followed by the amount of flour. Therefore, the ratio is calculated as: Sugar:Flour = 2 cups of sugar : 3 cups of flour This can be written as 2:3, which clearly shows the relationship between the quantities of sugar and flour required in the recipe. The selected answer of 2:3 accurately reflects that for every 2 cups of sugar, there are 3 cups of flour used in the recipe. This ratio is important in cooking and baking as it helps maintain the balance of ingredients for the intended outcome of the recipe.

9. If the total is 0.45 and one part is 0.25, what is the other part?

A. 0.15

B. 0.20

C. 0.25

D. 0.10

To find the other part when you know the total and one part, you can simply subtract the known part from the total. In this case, the total is 0.45, and one part is 0.25. By performing the subtraction: 0.45 (total) - 0.25 (one part) = 0.20. This calculation shows that the other part, which completes the total, is 0.20. Therefore, the calculation confirms the correct choice as being 0.20. Each option represents a different possible value that could be the other part, but only 0.20, when calculated with the total, matches the provided condition that the sum of the known part and the other part equals the total.

10. Which of the following is the square root of 81?

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 10

The square root of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives that original number. In this case, we are looking for the number that, when multiplied by itself, results in 81. If we take the number 9 and multiply it by itself (9 × 9), we get 81. Therefore, 9 is indeed the square root of 81. The other numbers can be assessed for clarity: 7 multiplied by itself is 49, 8 multiplied by itself is 64, and 10 multiplied by itself is 100. None of these results equate to 81. Hence, 9 is the only number that meets the requirements of being the square root of 81.

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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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