TEST OF ESSENTIAL ACADEMIC SKILLS (TEAS) ATI READING 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. Which phrase signifies temporal events rather than their order?

A. All hour
B. During the day
C. First and foremost
D. Next in line

2. What is a stereotype?

A. A personal belief based on emotions
B. A generalized belief about a group of people
C. An opinion based on facts
D. A statistical representation of a group

3. Which rhetorical appeal relies on credibility and ethics?

A. Logos
B. Pathos
C. Ethos
D. Kairos

4. Which statement reflects the overall message regarding hobbies?

A. Hobbies are a waste of time
B. Engaging in hobbies can lead to personal growth
C. Hobbies should only be pursued if profitable
D. Everyone should have the same hobbies

5. The statement "The Lakers are the best team" represents which concept?

A. Fact
B. Bias
C. Stereotype
D. Opinion

6. What is a metaphor?

A. A direct comparison using "like" or "as"
B. A figure of speech that implies a comparison
C. A tool for measuring time
D. A narrative element of storytelling

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7. What makes the provided statement a good supporting evidence for the author's argument?

A. It is an anecdotal experience.

B. It is relevant to the claim and substantiates the argument.

C. It reflects public opinion on animal testing.

D. It cites historical data about medical breakthroughs.

8. The phrase "Life is like a box of chocolates" is an example of which literary device?

A. Metaphor

B. Simile

C. Idiom

D. Alliteration

9. What type of figurative language involves exaggeration for effect?

A. Metaphor

B. Simile

C. Hyperbole

D. Alliteration

10. How can you differentiate between fact and opinion in an article?

A. A fact can be proven true or false.

B. An opinion reflects personal beliefs.

C. Both can be verified through research.

D. Neither can be substantiated with evidence.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which phrase signifies temporal events rather than their order?

A. All hour

B. During the day

C. First and foremost

D. Next in line

The phrase "during the day" signifies temporal events rather than their order because it indicates a specific time frame or period in which events occur. It emphasizes when events take place without suggesting a particular sequence or hierarchy. In contrast, phrases like "first and foremost" and "next in line" clearly imply an ordered sequence of events, with an emphasis on the priority or succession of those events. "All hour" can be somewhat ambiguous, as it could imply a duration of time without explicitly focusing on the temporal aspect without indicating order. Therefore, "during the day" effectively captures the essence of discussing events within a designated time frame.

2. What is a stereotype?

A. A personal belief based on emotions

B. A generalized belief about a group of people

C. An opinion based on facts

D. A statistical representation of a group

A stereotype is accurately described as a generalized belief about a group of people. This definition emphasizes that stereotypes involve oversimplifying and categorizing characteristics or traits of individuals based on their belonging to a particular group, such as race, gender, occupation, or other attributes. Stereotypes often stem from cultural perceptions or societal norms and can lead to misunderstandings and biases, as they do not take into account the individual differences within those groups. While personal beliefs based on emotions may influence how someone perceives a group, this does not fully capture the essence of a stereotype. Similarly, an opinion based on facts suggests a level of accuracy and analysis that is typically absent in stereotypes, which are often unfounded. Lastly, while statistical representations can provide data about groups, they do not equate to the generalized beliefs that define stereotypes, which may not accurately reflect the reality of individual experiences.

3. Which rhetorical appeal relies on credibility and ethics?

A. Logos

B. Pathos

C. Ethos

D. Kairos

The correct answer is based on the concept of ethos, which is the rhetorical appeal associated with credibility and ethics. Ethos refers to the character and credibility of the speaker or writer, establishing trustworthiness in their argument or message. This appeal is aimed at persuading the audience by demonstrating that the communicator has the right qualifications, moral integrity, or expertise regarding the subject matter. When a speaker uses ethos, they might share their personal experiences, credentials, or moral stance on an issue to build a connection and earn the audience's respect. The effectiveness of ethos depends heavily on the audience's perception of the speaker's reliability and ethical consideration, making it a powerful element in persuasion. While logos focuses on logic and reasoning, and pathos appeals to the audience's emotions, ethos distinctly positions itself around the credibility of the source. Kairos, on the other hand, refers to the opportune moment for delivering a message rather than the ethical stance of the communicator.

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4. Which statement reflects the overall message regarding hobbies?

A. Hobbies are a waste of time

B. Engaging in hobbies can lead to personal growth

C. Hobbies should only be pursued if profitable

D. Everyone should have the same hobbies

The statement that engaging in hobbies can lead to personal growth captures the overall positive perspective on hobbies. Hobbies often provide individuals with opportunities to explore their interests, develop new skills, and enhance their creativity. They can serve as a means of relaxation and stress relief, fostering a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction. Additionally, hobbies can promote mental well-being and social connections by allowing individuals to engage with others who share similar interests. This multifaceted growth contributes to a well-rounded life, ultimately showcasing the value of pursuing activities purely for enjoyment and self-improvement.

5. The statement "The Lakers are the best team" represents which concept?

A. Fact

B. Bias

C. Stereotype

D. Opinion

The statement "The Lakers are the best team" is classified as an opinion because it expresses a personal belief or judgment rather than an objective fact that can be proven true or false. Opinions are subjective and vary from person to person, often influenced by individual preferences, experiences, or emotions. In this case, the assertion about the Lakers being the best team reflects a subjective viewpoint that may not be universally agreed upon, as others may have different opinions on which team reigns supreme based on various criteria like team performance, statistics, or personal loyalty. This understanding highlights the difference between a factual statement, which can be verified, and an opinion, which is open to interpretation and debate.

6. What is a metaphor?

A. A direct comparison using "like" or "as"

B. A figure of speech that implies a comparison

C. A tool for measuring time

D. A narrative element of storytelling

A metaphor is indeed a figure of speech that implies a comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as." This allows for a deeper and often more vivid understanding of an idea, as it conveys meaning beyond the literal interpretation. For example, saying "time is a thief" suggests that time steals moments from our lives, enriching the concept of time with emotional weight and emphasizing its fleeting nature. This implied comparison helps to create a more evocative image in the reader's mind, demonstrating how metaphors enhance language and expression. The other options do not accurately define a metaphor. A direct comparison using "like" or "as" describes a simile, and a tool for measuring time does not pertain to literary devices or comparisons at all. A narrative element of storytelling refers to components such as plot or character development, which are distinct from figurative language like metaphors.

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7. What makes the provided statement a good supporting evidence for the author's argument?

A. It is an anecdotal experience.

B. It is relevant to the claim and substantiates the argument.

C. It reflects public opinion on animal testing.

D. It cites historical data about medical breakthroughs.

The statement is considered strong supporting evidence for the author's argument because it is directly relevant to the claim being made and effectively substantiates the argument presented. Good supporting evidence should reinforce the author's main point, providing clarity and justification for their position. In this case, the relationship between the evidence and the claim indicates that the writer has backed up their argument with information that directly aligns with the central theme or message, enhancing its credibility and persuasiveness. While other choices mention aspects that could be interesting or beneficial in certain contexts, they do not specifically affirm the direct connection needed to solidify the author's argument as effectively as the correct answer does. Thus, the relevance and the ability to substantiate the claim make it a strong choice for supporting the author's position.

8. The phrase "Life is like a box of chocolates" is an example of which literary device?

A. Metaphor

B. Simile

C. Idiom

D. Alliteration

The phrase "Life is like a box of chocolates" is an example of a simile because it makes a comparison between two different things using the word "like." In this case, life is being compared to a box of chocolates to suggest that life offers a variety of experiences, much like choosing chocolates from a mixed assortment where one does not know what to expect. This device effectively conveys the unpredictability of life through a relatable analogy. Similes are often used to enhance descriptions and create vivid imagery, making them a powerful tool in both spoken and written language.

9. What type of figurative language involves exaggeration for effect?

A. Metaphor

B. Simile

C. Hyperbole

D. Alliteration

Hyperbole is a type of figurative language that involves exaggeration for effect. It is used to create a strong impression or to emphasize a point by presenting an idea in an exaggerated manner. For example, saying "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse" amplifies the speaker's feelings of hunger beyond what is literally possible, evoking a more vivid emotional response from the audience. In contrast, a metaphor involves a direct comparison between two unlike things by stating one thing is another, using descriptive imagery but without exaggeration. A simile, on the other hand, also compares two different things but does so using "like" or "as," and similarly does not rely on exaggeration but rather on resemblance. Alliteration refers to the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words in close sequence, focusing on sound rather than meaning or exaggeration. Each of these forms serves its specific purpose but hyperbole particularly stands out for its expressive exaggeration.

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10. How can you differentiate between fact and opinion in an article?

A. A fact can be proven true or false.

B. An opinion reflects personal beliefs.

C. Both can be verified through research.

D. Neither can be substantiated with evidence.

Identifying a fact as something that can be proven true or false is fundamental in distinguishing it from an opinion. Facts are objective pieces of information based on observable phenomena or widely acknowledged truths that can be confirmed through evidence, such as statistics, dates, or research findings. For example, stating "The Earth revolves around the Sun" is a factual statement that can be verified with scientific evidence. In contrast, an opinion represents a person's beliefs, feelings, or interpretations, which may vary from individual to individual. Opinions are subjective and cannot be universally proven or disproven. Recognizing this distinction is crucial for readers, as it allows them to critically assess the information presented in an article and understand the author's intent, which may lean towards persuasion or expression of views rather than factual reporting. Although the other choices touch on aspects of fact and opinion, they do not serve as clear differentiators. For instance, the assertion that both can be verified through research is misleading, as only facts can consistently be confirmed through empirical evidence. Therefore, understanding that facts can be proven true or false provides a clear and effective method for differentiating them from opinions.

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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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