TEAS Nursing Entrance

Free Practice Test — 30 Real Exam-Style Questions

with full answer key & explanations

Unlock the full bank of 1135 questions + unlimited timed mock exams + mistake book

Practice on the web: https://certs.theorypractice.app/teas-nursing-entrance

$2.99 / week · $6.99 / month · cancel anytime

What you unlock: all 1135 questions • unlimited timed mock exams • mistake book • instant explanations

Study offline on the free app — search your exam on the App Store or Google Play

Practice Questions

Try all 30 first, then check the answer key at the back.

1. A hospital brochure states: 'Our emergency department operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Patients with life-threatening conditions are seen immediately. Non-urgent cases may experience wait times of two to four hours.' What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Life-threatening emergencies are the only cases accepted at the emergency department.
B. The emergency department is only available during peak hours.
C. The emergency department prioritizes patients based on the severity of their condition.
D. The hospital's emergency department has long wait times for most patients.

2. A nurse reads the following medication label: 'Administer one tablet orally every eight hours with food. Do not crush or chew. Store below 77°F.' Which action directly follows the directions on the label?

A. Administering one tablet every four hours between meals.
B. Giving the patient one whole tablet with a meal three times per day.
C. Crushing the tablet and mixing it into the patient's applesauce.
D. Storing the medication in a refrigerator set to 40°F.

3. Read the following passage: 'Although many patients assume that antibiotics cure all infections, these drugs are effective only against bacterial pathogens. Viral illnesses such as the common cold and influenza do not respond to antibiotic therapy. Overprescription has contributed to the global rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, a growing public-health crisis.' What is the author's primary purpose?

A. To inform readers about the limitations of antibiotics and the consequences of their misuse.
B. To persuade physicians to stop prescribing antibiotics entirely.
C. To entertain readers with interesting facts about bacterial infections.
D. To argue that viral illnesses are more dangerous than bacterial infections.

4. A passage begins with a general claim about nurse burnout, then lists three specific workplace factors that contribute to it, and ends with a call for hospital policy reform. Which text structure best describes this organization?

A. Problem and solution
B. Compare and contrast
C. Chronological order
D. Cause and effect

5. An author writes: 'Some practitioners still cling to the outdated notion that bed rest accelerates recovery from lower-back pain. Decades of peer-reviewed research have consistently demonstrated that gentle movement and physical therapy produce superior outcomes.' The phrase 'cling to the outdated notion' most reveals which of the following about the author's point of view?

A. The author is neutral and is simply presenting competing medical opinions.
B. The author supports bed rest as one of several equally valid treatment options.
C. The author is uncertain which treatment produces better outcomes.
D. The author believes that prolonged bed rest is an ineffective treatment and subtly criticizes those who recommend it.

6. A bar graph displays average patient satisfaction scores (scale 1–10) across four hospital units: Medical/Surgical = 7.2, Oncology = 8.5, Pediatrics = 9.1, ICU = 6.8. A hospital administrator wants to identify the unit with the greatest gap between the highest and second-highest scores. What is that gap?

A. 2.3 points
B. 0.9 points
C. 0.6 points
D. 1.3 points

7. A patient education flyer uses bold headers for each section, bullet points under each header, and a highlighted warning box at the bottom. This formatting choice primarily serves which purpose?

A. To help readers quickly locate specific information and identify the most critical safety warning.
B. To demonstrate the writer's expertise in document design.
C. To make the flyer appear more visually attractive than competing materials.
D. To increase the total word count of the document.

8. A passage describes how a particular hospital reduced central-line infections: first it trained staff, then it implemented a checklist, and finally it achieved a 70% reduction in infection rates over 18 months. Which conclusion is most logically supported by this information?

A. Staff training alone is sufficient to eliminate central-line infections without additional tools.
B. All hospitals that use checklists automatically reduce infections by exactly 70%.
C. Central-line infections will be eliminated entirely if hospitals adopt this protocol.
D. Structured interventions such as staff training and checklists can significantly reduce hospital-acquired infections.

9. Which supporting detail would most strengthen a passage whose main idea is 'Hand hygiene is the single most effective way to prevent the spread of healthcare-associated infections'?

A. Studies show that consistent handwashing by healthcare workers reduces infection transmission rates by up to 50%.
B. Healthcare workers receive annual training on a variety of infection-control topics.
C. Personal protective equipment such as gloves and gowns is required in isolation rooms.
D. Many hospitals have installed automated hand sanitizer dispensers near elevator banks.

10. A research summary states: 'Patients who received discharge instructions in both written and verbal formats were 34% more likely to correctly follow their medication regimens than those who received verbal instructions alone. However, health literacy was not controlled for in this study.' What is the most accurate logical conclusion a reader should draw?

A. Combined written and verbal instructions appear to improve medication adherence, but the finding should be interpreted cautiously because health literacy was not accounted for as a variable.
B. The study definitively proves that dual-format instructions should replace verbal-only discharge protocols in all hospitals.
C. Written instructions alone are superior to verbal instructions for all patient populations.
D. Health literacy has no meaningful effect on a patient's ability to follow medication regimens.

11. An author opens an article by describing a night-shift nurse's exhaustion in vivid detail, then transitions to statistics on staffing ratios, and concludes with a legislative proposal. How does the opening anecdote function within the overall structure?

A. It functions as the author's personal counterargument to the legislative proposal.
B. It provides the central statistical argument that the rest of the article is designed to disprove.
C. It is an irrelevant narrative included only to meet a required word count.
D. It serves as a concrete, emotionally engaging illustration that establishes the human dimension of the problem before the author presents broader evidence.

12. A patient instruction sheet reads: 'If your temperature exceeds 101.5°F OR you experience difficulty breathing, call your provider immediately. If BOTH symptoms occur simultaneously, go directly to the emergency department.' A patient has a temperature of 102°F but is breathing normally. What should the patient do according to these directions?

A. Wait and monitor symptoms because only one of the two criteria is present.
B. Go directly to the emergency department because a temperature over 101°F is always an emergency.
C. Call the provider immediately because the temperature alone exceeds 101.5°F.
D. Go to the emergency department because both an elevated temperature and potential breathing risk are present.

13. A line graph tracks a patient's systolic blood pressure over five consecutive days: Day 1 = 148, Day 2 = 145, Day 3 = 150, Day 4 = 142, Day 5 = 138. Which statement most accurately interprets the trend shown?

A. The patient reached a normal blood pressure by Day 3 because 150 is within a healthy range.
B. Despite day-to-day fluctuations, the patient's systolic blood pressure shows an overall downward trend across the five-day period.
C. No meaningful pattern can be identified because the values change each day.
D. The patient's blood pressure increased steadily every day without exception.

14. A passage argues that mandatory overtime for nurses is 'a necessary operational reality given current staffing shortages,' while a second passage calls it 'an exploitative practice that endangers both nurses and patients.' A student summarizing both passages for a report must identify the point on which the authors most directly disagree. What is that point?

A. Whether nursing staffing shortages currently exist in the healthcare system.
B. Whether mandatory overtime is a justified institutional response or a harmful practice.
C. Whether patients are ever harmed by events in healthcare settings.
D. Whether nurses should be permitted to work overtime voluntarily.

15. A paragraph reads: 'The clinic's new triage protocol was implemented in January. By March, average wait times had dropped by 22 minutes. Patient satisfaction scores rose in the same period. Staff reported feeling less overwhelmed.' An author concludes: 'Therefore, triage protocol changes always improve clinic performance.' Which flaw in reasoning is present in this conclusion?

A. The conclusion overgeneralizes from a single, time-limited case to a universal claim without accounting for other variables or contexts.
B. The conclusion is too narrow because it fails to mention the specific wait-time reduction.
C. The conclusion correctly applies inductive logic and contains no reasoning flaw.
D. The conclusion is unrelated to the evidence provided in the paragraph.

16. A nurse needs to administer 3/4 of a 500 mL IV bag over a shift. How many milliliters should be administered?

A. 325 mL
B. 375 mL
C. 400 mL
D. 425 mL

17. A patient's chart shows a weight of 68.4 kg. The physician orders a medication dose of 0.05 mg per kilogram. What is the total dose in milligrams?

A. 3.42 mg
B. 3.84 mg
C. 3.62 mg
D. 3.24 mg

18. Simplify: 12 ÷ (2 + 1) × 4 – 5

A. 13
B. 27
C. 11
D. 9

19. A recipe requires 2 1/3 cups of flour, but the baker wants to make only 1/2 of the recipe. How many cups of flour are needed?

A. 1 1/2
B. 1 1/3
C. 2 1/6
D. 1 1/6

20. A hospital survey found that 35% of 280 admitted patients required a follow-up procedure. How many patients did NOT require a follow-up?

A. 98
B. 91
C. 182
D. 175

21. Solve for x: 5x – 3(x + 4) = 10

A. x = 7
B. x = 17
C. x = 13
D. x = 11

22. A solution is mixed in a ratio of saline to medication of 7:3. If the total volume is 250 mL, how many milliliters of medication are in the solution?

A. 75 mL
B. 60 mL
C. 80 mL
D. 70 mL

23. A patient's hemoglobin level dropped from 14.2 g/dL to 11.0 g/dL. What is the percent decrease, rounded to the nearest whole percent?

A. 21%
B. 19%
C. 29%
D. 23%

24. Using the dosage formula D/H × Q = amount to give, a nurse wants to administer 75 mg of a drug. The stock vial contains 100 mg per 5 mL. How many milliliters should be drawn up?

A. 4.0 mL
B. 2.5 mL
C. 3.5 mL
D. 3.75 mL

25. If 2/5 of a nursing cohort passed their licensing exam on the first attempt and 18 students did NOT pass, how many total students are in the cohort?

A. 45
B. 30
C. 24
D. 28

26. A medication infuses at 42 mL/hr. The nurse increases the rate by 16.67%. What is the new infusion rate, rounded to the nearest whole mL/hr?

A. 46 mL/hr
B. 48 mL/hr
C. 50 mL/hr
D. 49 mL/hr

27. Solve for y: (y/3) + (y/4) = 14

A. y = 24
B. y = 36
C. y = 28
D. y = 20

28. A clinical trial enrolls patients in a 3:1:2 ratio across treatment groups A, B, and C respectively. If group B has 15 patients, how many patients are in group C?

A. 20
B. 45
C. 25
D. 30

29. A lab value is reported as 0.00475 g. Which of the following correctly expresses this in milligrams (1 g = 1,000 mg)?

A. 0.475 mg
B. 475 mg
C. 4.75 mg
D. 47.5 mg

30. A pharmacist has a 40% dextrose stock solution and needs to prepare 200 mL of a 15% dextrose solution using sterile water (0%). Using the alligation method, how many milliliters of the 40% solution are required?

A. 60 mL
B. 75 mL
C. 100 mL
D. 80 mL

Answer Key & Explanations

1. C — The emergency department prioritizes patients based on the severity of their condition.
The main idea is the central point supported by all details; here, every sentence supports the idea that triage — severity-based prioritization — governs how the emergency department operates.

2. B — Giving the patient one whole tablet with a meal three times per day.
Following directions requires matching each instruction exactly; one tablet orally every eight hours (three times daily) with food matches all stated requirements, while the other options violate at least one directive.

3. A — To inform readers about the limitations of antibiotics and the consequences of their misuse.
Author's purpose is determined by the overall intent; the passage presents factual information about what antibiotics do and do not treat and warns of a public-health consequence, making 'to inform' the most accurate descriptor.

4. A — Problem and solution
Text structure is identified by how ideas relate; presenting nurse burnout as the problem and policy reform as the proposed solution is the defining pattern of problem-solution organization.

5. D — The author believes that prolonged bed rest is an ineffective treatment and subtly criticizes those who recommend it.
Point of view is conveyed through word choice; 'cling' and 'outdated notion' are negatively loaded terms that signal the author's bias against the bed-rest recommendation.

6. C — 0.6 points
Interpreting graphics with calculation: the highest score is Pediatrics (9.1) and the second-highest is Oncology (8.5); the difference is 9.1 – 8.5 = 0.6 points.

7. A — To help readers quickly locate specific information and identify the most critical safety warning.
Text structure and formatting choices are evaluated by their functional effect on the reader; headers and bullets aid navigation while a highlighted warning box draws attention to safety-critical content.

8. D — Structured interventions such as staff training and checklists can significantly reduce hospital-acquired infections.
A logical conclusion is one directly and fully supported by the evidence; the passage demonstrates that a combination of training and checklists produced a large reduction, supporting the general effectiveness of structured interventions without overgeneralizing.

9. A — Studies show that consistent handwashing by healthcare workers reduces infection transmission rates by up to 50%.
A supporting detail must directly reinforce the main idea; a statistic demonstrating that handwashing reduces transmission by up to 50% directly supports the claim that hand hygiene is the most effective preventive measure.

10. A — Combined written and verbal instructions appear to improve medication adherence, but the finding should be interpreted cautiously because health literacy was not accounted for as a variable.
Drawing a logical conclusion requires weighing both the finding and its stated limitations; the uncontrolled variable of health literacy means the result is promising but not yet conclusive, making a cautious interpretation the only logically defensible stance.

11. D — It serves as a concrete, emotionally engaging illustration that establishes the human dimension of the problem before the author presents broader evidence.
Recognizing how individual elements function within text structure requires understanding that an opening anecdote typically serves to humanize an issue, making abstract statistics more relatable before transitioning to evidence and argument.

12. C — Call the provider immediately because the temperature alone exceeds 101.5°F.
Following directions precisely requires applying logical conditions; the OR clause means either symptom alone triggers a provider call, and the BOTH clause would require simultaneous presence of both for an ER visit — only one condition is met here.

13. B — Despite day-to-day fluctuations, the patient's systolic blood pressure shows an overall downward trend across the five-day period.
Interpreting graphics requires identifying the overall directional pattern rather than focusing on individual data points; although Day 3 is higher than Day 2, the general trajectory from 148 to 138 over five days is downward.

14. B — Whether mandatory overtime is a justified institutional response or a harmful practice.
Identifying point of view across two texts requires locating the precise locus of disagreement; both authors acknowledge staffing shortages and patient outcomes as context, but they directly oppose each other on the value judgment of whether mandatory overtime is justified or harmful.

15. A — The conclusion overgeneralizes from a single, time-limited case to a universal claim without accounting for other variables or contexts.
Drawing logical conclusions requires recognizing overgeneralization; the word 'always' makes an absolute universal claim that a single two-month case study at one clinic cannot support, especially when confounding variables such as seasonal demand were not controlled.

16. B — 375 mL
Multiply the fraction by the total: 3/4 × 500 = 1500/4 = 375 mL.

17. A — 3.42 mg
Multiply 68.4 × 0.05 = 3.42 mg; aligning decimal places correctly gives the product 3.42.

18. C — 11
Following PEMDAS, evaluate parentheses first: 12 ÷ 3 = 4; then 4 × 4 = 16; then 16 – 5 = 11.

19. D — 1 1/6
Convert 2 1/3 to the improper fraction 7/3, then multiply by 1/2: 7/3 × 1/2 = 7/6 = 1 1/6 cups.

20. C — 182
35% required follow-up: 0.35 × 280 = 98; those who did not: 280 – 98 = 182.

21. D — x = 11
Distribute: 5x – 3x – 12 = 10 → 2x = 22 → x = 11; verify: 5(11) – 3(15) = 55 – 45 = 10. ✓

22. A — 75 mL
Medication is 3 parts out of 10 total parts: 3/10 × 250 = 75 mL.

23. D — 23%
Percent decrease = (14.2 – 11.0) / 14.2 × 100 = 3.2 / 14.2 × 100 ≈ 22.5%, which rounds to 23%.

24. D — 3.75 mL
75/100 × 5 = 375/100 = 3.75 mL using the D/H × Q dosage formula.

25. B — 30
If 2/5 passed, then 3/5 did not; set 3/5 × n = 18, so n = 18 × 5/3 = 30 students.

26. D — 49 mL/hr
16.67% ≈ 1/6; increase = 42 × 1/6 = 7 mL/hr; new rate = 42 + 7 = 49 mL/hr.

27. A — y = 24
Find a common denominator of 12: 4y/12 + 3y/12 = 14 → 7y/12 = 14 → y = 14 × 12/7 = 24.

28. D — 30
With ratio 3:1:2, one part = B = 15; group C has 2 parts, so C = 2 × 15 = 30 patients.

29. C — 4.75 mg
Multiply by the conversion factor: 0.00475 g × 1,000 mg/g = 4.75 mg.

30. B — 75 mL
Alligation: parts of 40% = (15 – 0) = 15; parts of 0% = (40 – 15) = 25; total parts = 40; volume of 40% solution = (15/40) × 200 = 75 mL.

Ready to pass?

Unlock the full TEAS Nursing Entrance bank, every explanation, and unlimited timed mock exams.

Scan to start practising
https://certs.theorypractice.app/teas-nursing-entrance

Also on iOS & Android — search your exam name on the App Store or Google Play