

Nursing School

NLN-PAX
National League for Nursing: Pre-Admission Exam



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Question: 1

Increase 97 by 23%.

- A. 120
- B. 121
- C. 122.31
- D. 119.31

Answer: D

Explanation:

To increase 97 by 23%, first, convert 23% to a decimal and multiply by 97.

$$23\% = 23/100 = 0.23$$

$$0.23 \times 97 = 22.31$$

Then add this to the original value of 97.

$$97 + 22.31 = 119.31$$

Question: 2

Solve for y:

$$3x + y = 50$$

$$x = 4$$

- A. 12
- B. 28
- C. 38
- D. 47

Answer: C

Explanation:

Solve for y:

$$3x + y = 50$$

$$3(4) + y = 50$$

$$12 + y = 50$$

$$y = 50 - 12$$

$$y = 38$$

Question: 3

The radius and ulna are two bones found in which of the following locations?

- A. Forearm
- B. Lower leg
- C. Foot
- D. Upper arm

Answer: A

Explanation:

The radius and ulna are two bones found in the forearm. The ulna and the humerus form a hinge joint at the elbow, and the radius allows the hand and the forearm to turn over.

The upper arm contains the humerus. The lower leg contains the tibia and fibula. The foot contains the tarsals.

Question: 4

The nails and hair are a part of which body system?

- A. Immune system
- B. Skeletal system
- C. Neuromuscular system
- D. Integumentary system

Answer: D

Explanation:

Nails and hair are a part of the integumentary system.

The integumentary system contains organs and glands that are vital to protecting the body and regulating temperature. It refers to the largest organ: the skin. The integumentary system consists of skin, hair, nails, sebaceous glands, sudoriferous glands, and ceruminous glands.

The skin is an important organ in maintaining homeostasis and providing a waterproof barrier between the inside of the body and the external environment. The skin is further divided into the epidermis (outer layer), dermis (middle layer), and subcutaneous or hypodermis (inner layer). Within the skin, there are hair follicles, sweat glands, and blood vessels.

Question: 5

Tiny air sacs in the lungs where the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place are known as which of the following?

- A. Diaphragm
- B. Alveoli
- C. Bronchioles
- D. Bronchi

Answer: B

Explanation:

The respiratory system has the critical task of transporting oxygen into the body's cells and transporting carbon dioxide out of the body. The respiratory system includes the lungs, trachea, larynx, bronchioles, bronchi, and alveoli. The respiratory system facilitates the uptake of oxygen for metabolism and the release of carbon dioxide (waste product) into the atmosphere. This process is known as ventilation.

Air passes between the lungs and the outside of the body through the windpipe called the trachea, which connects the larynx to the lungs. The trachea divides into two bronchi (main passageways directly attached to the lungs), with one bronchus for each lung.

Each bronchus divides further in the lungs into smaller tubes called bronchioles (small passages in the lungs that connect bronchi to alveoli). At the end of each bronchiole, there is a group of tiny air sacs. These air sacs have bulges called alveoli to increase their surface area. Alveoli are tiny air sacs in the lungs where the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place.

The right lung has three lobes and the left lung has two lobes (slightly smaller than the right lung). Each lobe is contained within the pleura (tough, protective membrane around the lungs and inside the chest cavity) with pleural fluid in between. Therefore, the lungs reside in the pleural cavity.

The lungs are perfused by blood vessels from the heart to transport deoxygenated blood rich in carbon dioxide to the lungs, where oxygen is added and carbon dioxide is removed. This returns oxygenated blood to the heart for circulation to the body. Gas exchange within the lungs occurs through the process of diffusion where gases move from where they have a high concentration to where they have a low concentration. Oxygen in the lungs moves into the blood and carbon dioxide in the blood moves into the lungs. Then, the lungs exhale the carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere.

Ventilation occurs from a combination of negative pressure and muscle action. The diaphragm and the intercostal muscles of the ribs simultaneously relax to increase the volume of the lungs which decreases pressure in the lungs. This pulls in air (inspiration). The diaphragm and intercostal muscles contract, causing a reduction in lung volume and air to be pushed out (expiration). This process clears out stale, carbon dioxide rich-air and replaces it with fresh, oxygen-rich air. The tidal volume is the amount of air breathed in a normal inhalation or exhalation. After expiration, a small amount of stale air (residual capacity) remains in the alveoli and mixes with the fresh air brought in through inspiration.

Question: 6

Which of these best describes Newton's Third Law?

- A. For every action there must be an equal and opposite reaction
- B. A body at rest will stay at rest
- C. A body in motion will stay in motion if there are no forces acting on it
- D. Every action is governed by gravity

Answer: A

Explanation:

Newton's Third Law states that for every action there must be an equal and opposite reaction.

Newton's First Law states that a body at rest will stay at rest and a body in motion will stay in motion if there are no forces acting on it.

Question: 7

I found the lost stuffed animal under the bed.

Which of the following words from the above sentence is a preposition?

- A. under
- B. found
- C. bed
- D. lost

Answer: A

Explanation:

The word “under” is a preposition. A preposition appears first in a prepositional phrase and shows the relationship between its object and another word in the sentence.

The word “found” is a verb. The word “lost” is used as an adjective. The word “bed” is a noun.

Question: 8

What is the speed of light in granite if the index of refraction for granite is 2.52?

- A. 5.04×10^8 m/sec
- B. 2.38×10^8 m/sec
- C. 1.19×10^8 m/sec
- D. 2.52×10^8 m/sec

Answer: C

Explanation:

In order to find the speed of light in granite, you will need to divide the speed of light by the index of refraction for granite. The speed of light is 3×10^8 m/sec, and the index of refraction for granite is 2.52.

Therefore, $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec} \div 2.52 = 1.19 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec}$.

Question: 9

If a homozygous red bird (RR) is crossed with a homozygous blue bird (rr), what is the probability that the offspring will have red feathers?

- A. 50%
- B. 100%
- C. 25%
- D. 75%

Answer: B

Explanation:

To answer this question, draw a Punnett square and carry over the provided letters (view the provided image). You can see that the offspring has a 100% chance of having red feathers, as all four squares contain the dominant allele (R).

	R	R
r	Rr	Rr
r	Rr	Rr

Punnett square from top left to bottom right: blank, uppercase R, uppercase R, lowercase r, uppercase R with lowercase r, uppercase R with lowercase r, lowercase r, uppercase R with lowercase r, uppercase R with lowercase r.

Question: 10

What are the main parts of the brain?

- A. Cerebrum, cerebellum, and sacrum
- B. Cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata
- C. Maxilla, lamellar, and frontalis

D. Cerebrum, frontalis, and medulla oblongata

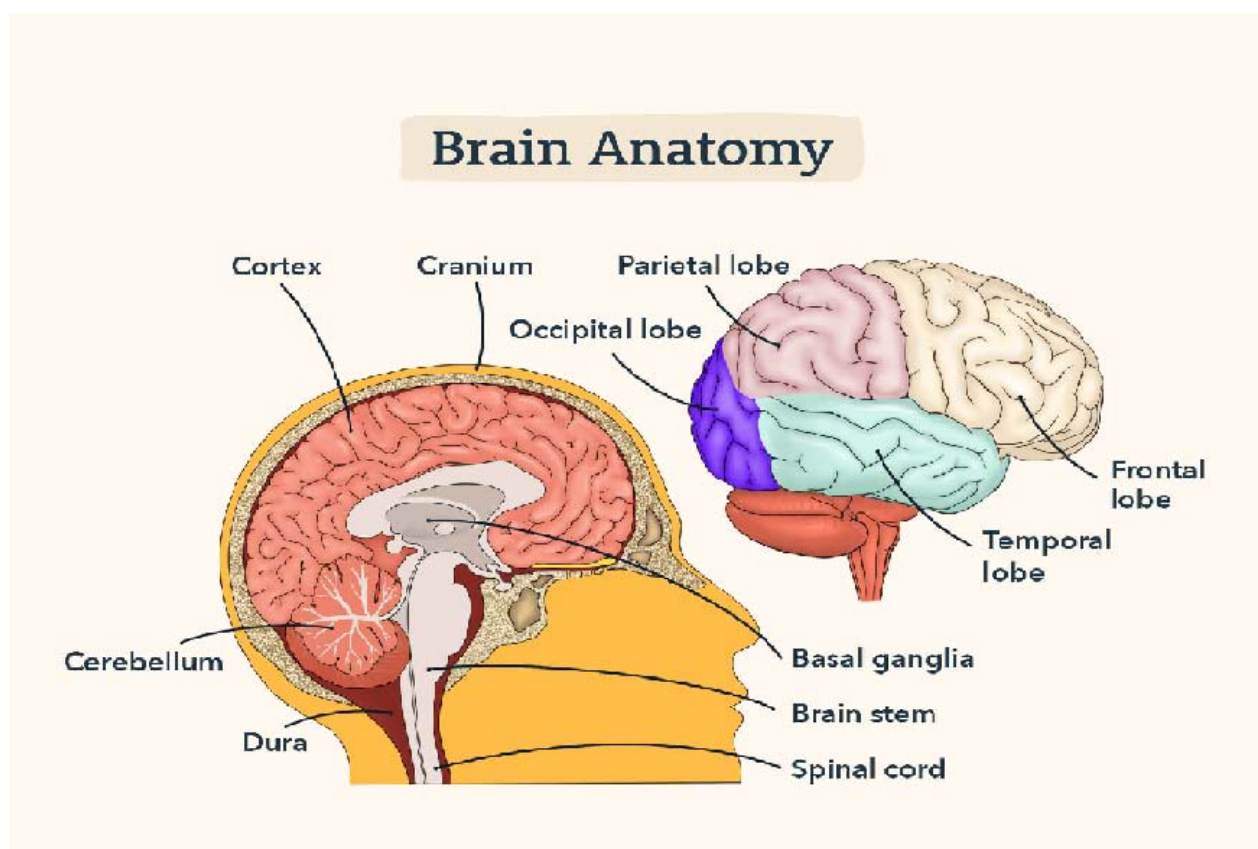
Answer: B

Explanation:

The cerebrum is the principal and most anterior part of the brain in vertebrates. It is located in the front area of the skull and consists of two hemispheres, left and right, separated by a fissure. It is responsible for the integration of complex sensory and neural functions and the initiation and coordination of voluntary activity in the body.

The cerebellum is the part of the brain at the back of the skull in vertebrates. Its function is to coordinate and regulate muscular activity.

The medulla oblongata is the continuation of the spinal cord within the skull. It forms the lowest part of the brainstem and contains control centers for the heart and lungs.



The first illustration shows the human brain within the cranium:

- The cortex is the outer layer of the brain.
- The cerebellum is located at the bottom of the brain near the brainstem.
- The dura mater, also known as dura, is the outer, thick, strong membrane layer located directly under the skull and vertebral column.
- The basal ganglia is located between the top brain and the midbrain and continues into the brain stem.
- The brainstem is located at the back of the brain.
- The spinal cord starts from the bottom of the brain stem and travels downward.

The second illustration shows a lateral view of the human brain:

- The occipital lobe is located at the back of the brain.
- The parietal lobe is located at the top center of the cortex.
- The temporal lobe is located below the parietal lobe.
- The frontal lobe is located in the front part of the brain.

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