Nursing
PSB-RN
Psychological Services Bureau Registered Nursing School Aptitude

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Question: 1

Which hormone stimulates milk production in the breasts during lactation?

A. norepinephrine
B. antidiuretic hormone
C. prolactin
D. oxytocin

Answer: C

Explanation:
Prolactin stimulates the production of breast milk during lactation. Norepinephrine is a hormone and neurotransmitter secreted by the adrenal gland that regulates heart rate, blood pressure, and blood sugar. Antidiuretic hormone is produced by the hypothalamus and secreted by the pituitary gland. It regulates the concentration of urine and triggers the contractions of the arteries and capillaries. Oxytocin is a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland that makes it easier to eject milk from the breast and manages the contractions of the uterus during labor.

Question: 2

What is the typical result of mitosis in humans?

A. two diploid cells
B. two haploid cells
C. four diploid cells
D. four haploid cells

Answer: A

Explanation:
The typical result of mitosis in humans is two diploid cells. Mitosis is the division of a body cell into two daughter cells. Each of the two produced cells has the same set of chromosomes as the parent. A diploid cell contains both sets of homologous chromosomes. A haploid cell contains only one set of chromosomes, which means that it only has a single set of genes.

Question: 4

Which of the following does NOT exist as a diatomic molecule?

A. boron

B. fluorine
C. oxygen
D. nitrogen

Answer: A

Explanation:
Boron does not exist as a diatomic molecule. The other possible answer choices, fluorine, oxygen, and nitrogen, all exist as diatomic molecules. A diatomic molecule always appears in nature as a pair: the word diatomic means "having two atoms." With the exception of astatine, all of the halogens are diatomic. Chemistry students often use the mnemonic BrINClHOF (pronounced "brinkelhoff') to remember all of the diatomic elements: bromine, iodine, nitrogen, chlorine, hydrogen, oxygen, and fluorine. Note that not all of these diatomic elements are halogens.

Question: 4

Which of the following structures has the lowest blood pressure?

A. artery
B. arteriole
C. venule
D. vein

Answer: D

Explanation:
Of the given structures, veins have the lowest blood pressure. Veins carry oxygen-poor blood from the outlying parts of the body to the heart. An artery carries oxygen-rich blood from the heart to the peripheral parts of the body. An arteriole extends from an artery to a capillary. A venule is a tiny vessel that extends from a capillary to a larger vein.

Question: 5

Which of the following best describes how the water inside an organism affects its temperature?

A. Water increases temperature.
B. Water keeps temperature stable.
C. Water decreases temperature.
D. Water does not affect temperature.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Water stabilizes the temperature of living things. The ability of warm-blooded animals, including human beings, to maintain a constant internal temperature is known as homeostasis.

Homeostasis depends on the presence of water in the body. Water tends to minimize changes in temperature because it takes a while to heat up or cool down. When the human body gets warm, the blood vessels dilate and blood moves away from the torso and toward the extremities. When the body gets cold, blood concentrates in the torso. This is the reason why hands and feet tend to get colder than the rest of the body in cold weather.

Question: 6

What is another name for aqueous HI?

A. hydroiodate acid
B. hydrogen monoiodide
C. hydrogen iodide
D. hydriodic acid

Answer: D

Explanation:
Hydriodic acid is another name for aqueous HI. In an aqueous solutiom the solvent is water. Hydriodic acid is a polyatomic ion, meaning that it is composed of two or more elements. When this solution has an increased amount of oxygen, the -ate suffix on the first word is converted to -ic.

Question: 7

Which of the heart chambers is the most muscular?

A. left atrium
B. right atrium
C. left ventricle
D. right ventricle

Answer: C

Explanation:
Of the four heart chambers, the left ventricle is the most muscular. When it contracts, it pushes blood out to the organs and extremities of the body. The right ventricle pushes blood into the lungs. The atria, on the other hand, receive blood from the outlying parts of the body and transport it into the ventricles. The basic process works as follows: Oxygen-poor blood fills the right atrium and is pumped into the right ventricle, from which it is pumped into the pulmonary artery and on to the lungs. In the lungs, this blood is oxygenated. The blood then reenters the heart at the left atrium, which, when full, pumps into the left ventricle. When the left ventricle is full, blood is pushed into the aorta and on to the organs and extremities of the body.

Question: 8

Which of the following is not a product of the Krebs cycle?

A. carbon dioxide
B. oxygen
C. adenosine triphosphate (ATP)
D. energy" carriers

Answer: B

Explanation:
Oxygen is not one of the products of the Krebs cycle. The Krebs cycle is the second stage of cellular respiration. In this stage, a sequence of reactions converts pyruvic acid into carbon dioxide. This stage of cellular respiration produces the phosphate compounds that provide most of the energy for the cell. The Krebs cycle is also known as the citric acid cycle or the tricarboxylic acid cycle.

Question: 9

What is the name for the reactant that is entirely consumed by the reaction?

A. limiting reactant
B. reducing agent
C. reaction intermediate
D. reagent

Answer: A

Explanation:
A limiting reactant is entirely used up by the chemical reaction. Limiting reactants control the extent of the reaction and determine the quantity of the product. A reducing agent is a substance that reduces the amount of another substance by losing electrons. A reagent is any substance used in a chemical reaction. Some of the most common reagents in the laboratory are sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid. The behavior and properties of these substances are known, so they can be effectively used to produce predictable reactions in an experiment.

Question: 10

Within which part of the brain is sensory information interpreted?

A. cerebrum
B. hindbrain
C. cerebellum
D. medulla oblongata

Answer: A

Explanation:
The cerebrum contains the parietal lobe, which is the part of the brain that interprets sensory information. The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain. The cerebrum is divided into two hemispheres, connected by a thin band of tissue called the corpus callosum The cerebellum is positioned at the back of the head, between the brain stem and the cerebrum. It controls both voluntary and involuntary movements. The medulla oblongata forms the base of the brain. This part of the brain is responsible for blood flow and breathing among other things. The hindbrain refers to a section of the brain including the medulla oblongata, pons, and cerebellum.

Question: 11

What kind of bond connects sugar and phosphate in DNA?

A. hydrogen
B. ionic
C. covalent
D. overt

Answer: C

Explanation:
The sugar and phosphate in DNA are connected by covalent bonds. A covalent bond is formed when atoms share electrons. It is very common for atoms to share pairs of electrons. Hydrogen bonds are used in DNA to bind complementary bases together, such as adenine with thymine or guanine with cytosine. An ionic bond is created when one or more electrons are transferred between atoms. Ionic bonds, also known as electrovalent bonds, are formed between ions with opposite charges. There is no such thing as an overt bond in chemistry.

Question: 12

What is the mass (in grams) of 7.35 mol water?

A. 10.7 g
B. 18g
C. 132 g
D. 180.6g

Answer: C

Explanation:
The mass of 7.35 moles of water is 132 grams. You should be able to find the mass of various chemical compounds when you are given the number of moles. The information required to perform this function is included on the periodic table. To solve this problem, find the molecular mass of water by finding the respective weights of hydrogen and oxygen. Remember that water contains tv.ro hydrogen molecules and one oxygen molecule. The molecular mass of hydrogen is

roughly 1, and the molecular mass of oxygen is roughly 16. A molecule of water, then, has approximately 18 grams of mass. Multiply this by 7.35 moles, and you will obtain the answer 132.3, which is closest to answer choice C.

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