

Nursing Aptitude Test

Examinee name: _____ Date of exam: _____

Gender: _____ Date of birth: _____

Science and biology

1. Which of the following is the basic structural unit of life?

☐

A. Tissue

☐

B. Organ

☐

C. Cell

☐

D. System

2. Which molecule carries genetic information?

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A. Protein

☐

B. DNA

☐

C. Lipids

☐

D. RNA

3. What is the primary function of white blood cells?

☐

A. Oxygen transport

☐

B. Nutrient absorption

☐

C. Fighting infections

☐

D. Blood clotting

4. Which of the following is NOT a function of the liver?

☐

A. Detoxification

☐

B. Producing insulin

☐

C. Producing bile

☐

D. Storing glycogen

5. Photosynthesis occurs in which part of a plant cell?

☐

A. Nucleus

☐

B. Chloroplast

☐

C. Ribosome

☐

D. Mitochondria

6. Which hormone regulates blood sugar levels?

☐

A. Insulin

☐

B. Estrogen

☐

C. Adrenaline

☐

D. Thyroxine

7. What is the powerhouse of the cell?

☐

A. Nucleus

☐

B. Ribosome

☐

C. Mitochondria

☐

D. Golgi apparatus

8. Which of the following organisms are prokaryotic?

☐

A. Fungi

☐

B. Bacteria

☐

C. Plants

☐

D. Animals

9. What is the process by which water moves through a semi-permeable membrane?

☐

A. Osmosis

☐

B. Diffusion

☐

C. Active transport

☐

D. Endocytosis

10. Which of the following is an example of a eukaryotic cell?

☐

A. Bacterial cell

☐

B. Red blood cell

☐

C. Viruses

☐

D. Prions

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Mathematics

1. A patient needs 200 mg of medication, and you have 100 mg tablets. How many tablets should be given?
- ☐ A. 1 tablet ☐ B. 2 tablets ☐ C. 3 tablets ☐ D. 0.5 tablet
2. What is 15% of 200?
- ☐ A. 20 ☐ B. 25 ☐ C. 30 ☐ D. 35
3. A patient's IV drip delivers 50 mL of fluid per hour. How much fluid will the patient receive in 6 hours?
- ☐ A. 200 mL ☐ B. 300 mL ☐ C. 400 mL ☐ D. 500 mL
4. If a solution has a concentration of 5 mg/mL, how much drug is in 10 mL of solution?
- ☐ A. 10 mg ☐ B. 25 mg ☐ C. P50 mg ☐ D. 100 mg
5. Convert 2.5 L to milliliters (mL).
- ☐ A. 250 mL ☐ B. 2,500 mL ☐ C. 250,000 mL ☐ D. 25 mL
6. If a medication dosage is 0.5 mg/kg and the patient weighs 70 kg, how much medication is required?
- ☐ A. 25 mg ☐ B. 35 mg ☐ C. 40 mg ☐ D. 45 mg
7. What is the ratio of 3:5 expressed as a fraction?
- ☐ A. 3/8 ☐ B. 3/5 ☐ C. 3/4 ☐ D. 3/6
8. A patient is given 75 mL of medication every hour. How much will they receive in 4 hours?
- ☐ A. 150 mL ☐ B. 200 mL ☐ C. 300 mL ☐ D. 75 mL
9. What is 9/12 simplified?
- ☐ A. 3/4 ☐ B. 1/3 ☐ C. 2/3 ☐ D. 3/5
10. A patient weighs 60 kg. If 10 mg/kg of medication is required, how many milligrams of medication will they need?
- ☐ A. 400 mg ☐ B. 500 mg ☐ C. 600 mg ☐ D. 700 mg

Reading comprehension

1. Read the following sentence: "The patient's condition is deteriorating and requires immediate intervention." What is the main concern?
- ☐ A. The patient is improving ☐ B. The patient needs immediate care ☐ C. The patient can wait ☐ D. System

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2. Read the following sentence: "Administer the medication after meals." When should the medication be given?

☐

A. Before meals

☐

B. After meals

☐

C. During meals

☐

D. Any time

3. Which of the following best describes the primary goal of a patient care plan?

☐

A. To determine the patient's diagnosis

☐

B. To outline the best approach for patient care

☐

C. To reduce hospital costs

☐

D. To train nursing staff

4. The patient's lab results indicate an elevated white blood cell count. What does this most likely suggest?

☐

A. The patient has a low red blood cell count

☐

B. The patient has an infection

☐

C. The patient is dehydrated

☐

D. The patient is anemic

5. Read the following sentence: "The physician noted the presence of erythema." What does erythema refer to?

☐

A. Inflammation

☐

B. Redness of the skin

☐

C. Swelling

☐

D. Itching

6. Which of the following phrases is most associated with good nursing practice?

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A. Follow physician orders

☐

B. Promote patient-centered care

☐

C. Limit communication with patients

☐

D. Avoid collaboration with healthcare teams

7. Read the following sentence: "The patient is NPO." What does NPO mean?

☐

A. No restrictions

☐

B. Nothing by mouth

☐

C. Needs physician order

☐

D. Not a priority

8. Which of the following is a common sign of dehydration in a patient?

☐

A. Increased saliva production

☐

B. Decreased urine output

☐

C. Reddened skin

☐

D. Increased appetite

9. The nurse notes that a patient's blood pressure is consistently elevated. What is this condition called?

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A. Hypertension

☐

B. Hypotension

☐

C. Tachycardia

☐

D. Bradycardia

10. A patient is scheduled for an MRI. What is the primary reason for this test?

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A. To measure blood sugar levels

☐

B. To examine soft tissues and organs

☐

C. To monitor heart activity

☐

D. To assess lung function

Critical thinking and problem-solving

1. A patient has difficulty breathing and you notice their oxygen levels dropping. What should be your first action?

☐

A. Increase the patient's fluid intake

☐

B. Check their temperature

☐

C. Administer oxygen and notify the physician

☐

D. Call the patient's family

2. If a patient's vital signs indicate a low blood pressure and high heart rate, what is the nurse's next step?

☐

A. Inform the family

☐

B. Provide hydration

☐

C. Document and reassess

☐

D. Alert the physician immediately

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3. A medication dose was missed for a patient. What is the most appropriate course of action?

☐☐☐☐

A. Document the missed dose and inform the physician

B. Skip the dose and continue the next one

C. Double the next dose

D. Ignore the missed dose

4. You notice a patient's IV line is leaking. What is your first response?

☐☐☐☐

A. Ignore it, as it is a minor issue

B. Tighten the IV connections

C. Stop the IV infusion and notify the physician

D. Change the IV bag

5. A patient refuses a procedure due to fear. What should the nurse do first?

☐☐☐☐

A. Proceed with the procedure

B. Dismiss the patient's concerns

C. Discuss the benefits and address the patient's concerns

D. Call the family to convince the patient

6. A patient is complaining of severe pain despite receiving the prescribed pain medication. What should you do?

☐☐☐☐

A. Inform the physician for further pain management options

B. Tell the patient to wait until the next dose

C. Stop administering pain medication

D. Assume the patient is exaggerating

7. A fellow nurse fails to wash their hands before a patient assessment. What should you do?

☐☐☐☐

A. Ignore the situation

B. Gently remind the nurse about hand hygiene

C. Report the nurse to management immediately

D. Wash the patient's hands instead

8. During a routine check, you find a patient unresponsive. What should be your first action?

☐☐☐☐

A. Begin CPR immediately

B. Check for pulse and breathing, and call for help

C. Leave the room and alert security

D. Check the patient's chart for medication history

9. A patient's medication requires refrigeration but was left out for two hours. What should the nurse do?

☐☐☐☐

A. Use the medication as it is

B. Administer it and monitor the patient

C. Discard the medication and request a new one

D. Call the physician for advice

10. You receive a patient's lab results showing critical values. What is your first action?

☐☐☐☐

A. File the results in the patient's chart

B. Call the lab for clarification

C. Notify the physician immediately

D. Ignore them if the patient looks fine

Anatomy and physiology

1. Which of the following systems is responsible for transporting nutrients and oxygen throughout the body?

☐☐☐☐

A. Respiratory system

B. Digestive system

C. Circulatory system

D. Nervous system

2. Where does gas exchange occur in the lungs?

☐☐☐☐

A. Trachea

B. Bronchi

C. Alveoli

D. Diaphragm

3. Which of the following bones is part of the axial skeleton?

☐☐☐☐

A. Femur

B. Humerus

C. Skull

D. Radius

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4. The sinoatrial (SA) node is located in which organ?

☐

A. Brain

☐

B. Kidney

☐

C. Heart

☐

D. Liver

5. Which muscle is responsible for the movement of the arm?

☐

A. Quadriceps

☐

B. Biceps brachii

☐

C. Gastrocnemius

☐

D. Rectus abdominis

6. What is the largest organ in the human body?

☐

A. Liver

☐

B. Heart

☐

C. Skin

☐

D. Brain

7. Which part of the brain controls balance and coordination?

☐

A. Cerebrum

☐

B. Cerebellum

☐

C. Brainstem

☐

D. Hypothalamus

8. What is the main function of red blood cells?

☐

A. Fight infections

☐

B. Transport oxygen

☐

C. Aid in digestion

☐

D. Produce hormones

9. Which of the following is a component of the digestive system?

☐

A. Lungs

☐

B. Liver

☐

C. Kidneys

☐

D. Spleen

10. What type of tissue connects bones to muscles?

☐

A. Ligaments

☐

B. Tendons

☐

C. Cartilage

☐

D. Skin

Medical terminology

1. The prefix "hypo-" means:

☐

A. Above

☐

B. Below

☐

C. Around

☐

D. Between

2. What does "bradycardia" refer to?

☐

A. Rapid breathing

☐

B. Slow heart rate

☐

C. High blood pressure

☐

D. Low blood pressure

3. The suffix "-itis" refers to:

☐

A. Inflammation

☐

B. Removal

☐

C. Condition

☐

D. Enlargement

4. What does the term "hepatomegaly" mean?

☐

A. Enlarged heart

☐

B. Enlarged liver

☐

C. Enlarged spleen

☐

D. Enlarged kidney

5. The term "tachypnea" refers to:

☐

A. Slow breathing

☐

B. Fast heart rate

☐

C. Rapid breathing

☐

D. Low blood sugar

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6. The prefix "derm-" refers to:

☐

A. Bone

☐

B. Heart

☐

C. Skin

☐

D. Lung

7. What does "nephrology" refer to?

☐

A. Study of the liver

☐

B. Study of the brain

☐

C. Study of the kidneys

☐

D. Study of the heart

8. What does "cyanosis" refer to?

☐

A. Redness of the skin

☐

B. Bluish discoloration of the skin

☐

C. Yellowing of the skin

☐

D. Darkening of the skin

9. Which term refers to surgical removal of the gallbladder?

☐

A. Cholecystectomy

☐

B. Appendectomy

☐

C. Nephrectomy

☐

D. Hysterectomy

10. What does "hematology" refer to?

☐

A. Study of blood

☐

B. Study of bones

☐

C. Study of muscles

☐

D. Study of the skin

Healthcare ethics and professionalism

1. A nurse witnesses a colleague neglecting a patient's care. What is the most appropriate action?

☐

A. Report the incident to a supervisor immediately

☐

B. Ignore the situation

☐

C. Confront the colleague in front of the patient

☐

D. Take over the patient's care without reporting

2. A patient refuses treatment that is recommended by the healthcare team. What should the nurse do?

☐

A. Administer the treatment anyway

☐

B. Respect the patient's decision and document it

☐

C. Convince the patient to accept the treatment

☐

D. Ignore the patient's wishes and notify family.

3. Maintaining patient confidentiality is governed by which regulation?

☐

A. OSHA

☐

B. HIPAA

☐

C. CDC

☐

D. FDA

4. What ethical principle is at risk?

☐

A. Autonomy

☐

B. Justice

☐

C. Nonmaleficence

☐

D. Professional boundaries

5. A nurse is asked to care for a family member. What should the nurse do?

☐

A. Provide care as requested

☐

B. Decline the assignment

☐

C. Accept the assignment but disclose the relationship

☐

D. Refer the family member to another facility

6. Informed consent is based on which ethical principle?

☐

A. Beneficence

☐

B. Nonmaleficence

☐

C. Autonomy

☐

D. Justice

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7. Which of the following actions would violate a patient's autonomy?

☐

A. Encouraging a patient to make decisions

☐

B. Administering a treatment without consent

☐

C. Respecting the patient's wishes

☐

D. Explaining risks and benefits of a procedure

8. A nurse advocates for a patient to receive care in a safe environment. This represents which ethical principle?

☐

A. Justice

☐

B. Fidelity

☐

C. Beneficence

☐

D. Veracity

9. What is the role of ethics committees in healthcare?

☐

A. To make final decisions on patient care

☐

B. To provide support and guidance in ethical dilemmas

☐

C. To discipline healthcare workers

☐

D. To enforce hospital policies

10. What should a nurse do if a patient asks for information outside their scope of practice?

☐

A. Provide the information

☐

B. Politely explain it is outside their scope and refer them to the appropriate professional

☐

C. Refer the patient to online resources

☐

D. Avoid answering the question

Psychosocial and behavioral sciences

1. Which theory emphasizes the importance of human needs in motivating behavior?

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A. Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory

☐

B. Erikson's Psychosocial Development

☐

C. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

☐

D. Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

2. In Erikson's stages of development, which stage focuses on the crisis of identity versus role confusion?

☐

A. Infancy

☐

B. Adolescence

☐

C. Middle adulthood

☐

D. Late adulthood

3. Which psychological approach emphasizes the role of learning in behavior?

☐

A. Cognitive psychology

☐

B. Behavioral psychology

☐

C. Humanistic psychology

☐

D. Psychodynamic psychology

4. Which of the following is an example of nonverbal communication?

☐

A. Speaking clearly

☐

B. Writing a note

☐

C. Eye contact

☐

D. Reading aloud

5. Which of the following is a characteristic of a therapeutic nurse-patient relationship?

☐

A. Personal involvement

☐

B. Professional boundaries

☐

C. Dependency on the nurse

☐

D. Equal sharing of personal information

6. Informed consent is based on which ethical principle?

☐

A. Beneficence

☐

B. Nonmaleficence

☐

C. Autonomy

☐

D. Justice

7. A patient is experiencing grief after losing a loved one. Which of the following would be the most appropriate nursing intervention?

☐

A. Avoid discussing the loss

☐

B. Encourage the patient to talk about their feelings

☐

C. Distract the patient with activities

☐

D. Minimize the patient's feelings of grief

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8. Which stage of Kubler-Ross's stages of grief involves refusing to accept the reality of loss?

☐

A. Denial

☐

B. Bargaining

☐

C. Anger

☐

D. Acceptance

9. What is the primary goal of patient-centered care?

☐

A. To reduce hospital costs

☐

B. To involve patients in decision-making about their care

☐

C. To give all control to healthcare providers

☐

D. To limit patient involvement in care plans

10. A nurse observes a patient repeatedly washing their hands despite clean hands. What type of behavior does this suggest?

☐

A. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)

☐

B. Generalized anxiety disorder

☐

C. Depression

☐

D. Bipolar disorder

Patient care and nursing procedures

1. What is the correct angle to insert an intramuscular (IM) injection?

☐

A. 15 degrees

☐

B. 45 degrees

☐

C. 60 degrees

☐

D. 90 degrees

2. When turning an immobile patient, what is the primary goal?

☐

A. To prevent bed sores

☐

B. To increase comfort

☐

C. To improve muscle tone

☐

D. To improve circulation

3. What should the nurse do first before administering a medication?

☐

A. Verify the patient's identity

☐

B. Check the patient's family history

☐

C. Ask the patient if they want the medication

☐

D. Call the pharmacy

4. Which type of isolation precaution is required for a patient with tuberculosis (TB)?

☐

A. Droplet

☐

B. Contact

☐

C. Airborne

☐

D. Standard

5. A patient has a fever of 102°F. What is the nurse's primary concern?

☐

A. Administering fluids

☐

B. Checking for infection

☐

C. Cooling the patient down

☐

D. Monitoring for dehydration

6. How often should a nurse change the dressing on a wound as part of routine care?

☐

A. Every shift

☐

B. Every day

☐

C. Per physician order or based on wound condition

☐

D. Every 4 hours

7. Which of the following is a critical step in hand hygiene?

☐

A. Washing for at least 5 seconds

☐

B. Using hand sanitizer when hands are visibly dirty

☐

C. Washing for at least 20 seconds

☐

D. Using cold water

8. Which of the following is the most important action when a patient is in respiratory distress?

☐

A. Encourage deep breathing exercises

☐

B. Call respiratory therapy

☐

C. Administer oxygen and monitor closely

☐

D. Ask the patient to relax

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9. When a patient is at risk for falls, what should the nurse do?

☐☐☐☐

A. Leave the patient unattended

B. Remove all obstacles from the patient's path

C. Place the bed in the highest position

D. Instruct the patient to move around more frequently

10. Which of the following is a priority in the care of a patient with a pressure ulcer?

☐☐☐☐

A. Increase fluid intake

B. Maintain a clean and dry wound bed

C. Provide continuous movement

D. Apply heat packs to the area

Pharmacology

1. Which of the following routes of administration has the fastest drug absorption?

☐☐☐☐

A. Oral

B. Intramuscular

C. Intravenous

D. Subcutaneous

2. Which drug class is primarily used to treat bacterial infections?

☐☐☐☐

A. Antivirals

B. Antibiotics

C. Antifungals

D. Analgesics

3. What is the antidote for an opioid overdose?

☐☐☐☐

A. Flumazenil

B. Naloxone

C. Vitamin K

D. Acetylcysteine

4. A patient on warfarin needs regular monitoring of which lab value?

☐☐☐☐

A. Platelet count

B. White blood cell count

C. International normalized ratio (INR)

D. Blood glucose

5. Which of the following is a common side effect of diuretics?

☐☐☐☐

A. Hypokalemia

B. Hyperglycemia

C. Bradycardia

D. Seizures

6. A patient is prescribed metoprolol. What is the primary effect of this medication?

☐☐☐☐

A. Increases blood pressure

B. Reduces heart rate

C. Decreases cholesterol levels

D. Increases fluid retention

7. Which of the following medications is used to treat severe allergic reactions?

☐☐☐☐

A. Epinephrine

B. Insulin

C. Metformin

D. Aspirin

8. Which of the following is the most important action when a patient is in respiratory distress?

☐☐☐☐

A. Encourage deep breathing exercises

B. Call respiratory therapy

C. Administer oxygen and monitor closely

D. Ask the patient to relax

8. What is the primary use of acetaminophen?

☐☐☐☐

A. Pain relief

B. Reducing inflammation

C. Lowering cholesterol

D. Treating bacterial infections

10. Which of the following drugs is classified as a beta-blocker?

☐☐☐☐

A. Lisinopril

B. Furosemide

C. Propranolol

D. Omeprazole

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Answer keys

Science and biology:

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

Mathematics:

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

Reading comprehension:

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

Critical thinking and problem-solving:

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

Anatomy and physiology:

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

Medical terminology:

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

Healthcare ethics and professionalism:

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

Psychosocial and behavioral sciences:

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

Patient care and nursing procedures:

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

Pharmacology:

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

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