# Vocabulary Words for Nursing Entrance Exam

**Section:** NLN NEX Verbal Ability Exams • **Total Questions:** 10 • **Format:** Verified Q&A

**1. Ever since the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer resigned, the general has been the virtual ruler of the country. Virtual means**

**(A)** informal
**(B)** surreptitious
**(C)** indiscrete
**(D)** incomparable

**2. In order to reduce one's carbon footprint, which actions most closely align with the passage's recommendations?**

> *1. As knowledge of climate change has expanded, so has the vocabulary surrounding the issue. Some key terms include greenhouse gas, fossil fuel, and carbon footprint. Understanding these terms can help us to recognize how changes in human activity can slow down climate change*
> *2. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provides resources on its website to help citizens better understand climate change. Most people already know that the energy provided by the sun is key to life on earth. Greenhouse gases are substances that affect the way the earth either absorbs or reflects this energy. Water vapor and carbon dioxide are two examples of greenhouse gases. These gases absorb and hold some of the sun's energy, warming the planet like a "blanket" (Basics of Climate Change, 2023). This effect is similar to the way a greenhouse traps heat to support plant life, hence the term greenhouse effect*
> *3. Greenhouse gases are important to regulating the earth's temperature and making the planet warm enough to sustain life. Natural occurrences such as plant and animal respiration, oceanic activity, and erupting volcanoes have always released greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide When humans began extracting and burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas during the Industrial Revolution, greenhouse gas emissions rose sharply, upsetting the planet's balance and trapping too much heat. The result has been a sharp increase in the earth's temperature, leading to climate change. According to Dr. Julia Rosen, a geologist and journalist (2021), the average global temperature has risen 2:2 degrees Fahrenheit since 1880, with the sharpest temperature rise occurring in the last 70 years.*
> *4. Use or plastics, especially single-use plastics, also enlarges the carbon footprint since the production of plastic requires the burning of fossil fuels and significant resulting carbon emissions. The average consumer can reduce their carbon footprint by making small changes such as recycling, reducing dependence on single use plastics, driving a fuel-efficient vehicle with lower emissions, and switching to renewable energy sources such as solar or wind energy.*
> *5. While 2.2 degrees may not seem like much, we are seeing the effects of the earth's warming in the form of melting ice caps, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, and severe storms (Rosen, 2021). However, scientists agree that just as human activity caused climate change, so can human activity slow it down. Individuals, corporations, and governments can take steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing dependence on fossil fuels. Understanding what contributes to our carbon footprint and taking measures to reduce it are the first steps.*

**(A)** Drive a hybrid vehicle and reduce reliance on single-use plastics.

**(B)** Recycle household waste and plant trees in their backyard.

**(C)** Use public transportation and limit electricity usage.

**(D)** Avoid international travel and purchase biodegradable products.

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**3. One activity that the writer suggests will probably increase one's caloric need is**

**(A)** eating half-portions in restaurants.

**(B)** decreasing trans-fat intake.

**(C)** walking up stairs.

**(D)** using low-calorie recipes.

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**4. To unify the group, the president suggested a slogan contest to foster**

**(A)** invigoration.

**(B)** enlightenment.

**(C)** connectedness.

**(D)** stimulation.

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**5. The computer file was compressed to save space. Compressed means made**

**(A)** less compact

**(B)** less exact

**(C)** more compact

**(D)** more exact

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**6. It can be inferred that Rebecca Skloot**

> *1. In 2010, author Rebecca Skloot published The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks, the story of a Black woman who died of cervical cancer in 1951. The book, an immediate bestseller, examines the roles of race, class, gender, and ethics in medical research and considers the Implications, both positive and negative, of Henrietta Lacks's remarkable but inadvertent role in some of the most significant medical advances of the twentieth century.*
> *2. In 1951, Lacks, a 30-year-old wife and mother of five, went to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for treatment of cervical cancer. She was unable to pay for treatment and stayed in a segregated ward. During a procedure to place radium on her tumor, Lacks's doctor cut a sliver from the tumor, placed it in a petri dish, and handed it off to the lab assistant of George Gey, a Johns Hopkins cancer researcher. Sadly, cervical cancer is a particularly pernicious disease, and Henrietta succumbed in October 1951 after a brief but terribly painful struggle, leaving behind her young children.*
> *3. George Gey had been trying unsuccessfully to grow human cells in culture-until Henrietta's cells arrived, Labeled HeLa, Henrietta's cancer cells doubled in culture within 24 hours - and they never stopped. Hela cells multiplied so rapidly and persistently, Gey eventually began giving them away to other researchers, According to Skloot, HeLa became the "workhorse" of research labs everywhere. They were used to test the polio vaccine and in the development of HIV medications and cancer treatments. HeLa cells were central to the development ofthe HPV vaccine and were some of the first human cells sent into space to determine how zero gravity affected human cellular activity.*

**(A)** disapproves of the way the science community treated Lacks and her family.

**(B)** thinks that people should profit when their tissue donations prove to be useful.

**(C)** approves of George Gey's decisions but not of other researchers' decisions.

**(D)** believes HeLa's value to science outweighs Henrietta's individual rights.

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**7. Based on how it is used in paragraph 4, synapses refer to the**

> *1. When e-cigarettes, more commonly known as vapes," first came on the market, they were touted by their makers as a far safer way to enjoy the pleasures of smoking. However, while it is true that vaping is less dangerous than cigarette smoking recent research has revealed that the use of e-cigarettes, especially among young people, poses serious health risks.*
> *2. Being "less dangerous" than cigarettes is hardly a stamp of approval for vapes. After all, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), long-term cigarette smoking kills half of all users. While e-cigarettes may not be quite this deadly, it is clear that addiction to nicotine -which, the CDC notes, is present in 99% of all vape products (2022a) - is unhealthy, furthermore, scientists have yet to fully learn or understand the long-term health effects of vaping.*
> *3. Of particular interest to health officials is the fact that vape use has reached troublesome proportions among young people, and there are specific health concerns for these younger users. According to the CDC, in 2022, 1 in 7 high school students and 1 in 30 middle school students reported that they had usedavape product in the last 30 days (2022b). These numbers are deeply troubling given the unique health consequences vape products can have on young people.*
> *4. Our brains don't finish developing until about the age of 25. According to the CDC (2022a), "Each time a new memory is created or a new skill is learned, stronger connections - or synapses -are built between brain cells. Young people's brains build synapses faster than adult brains. Nicotine changes the way these synapses are formed." These changes can affect processes like attention, learning, and impulse control. Furthermore, addiction to nicotine can lead to mood disorders, and nicotine can serve as a gateway drug to substances such as marijuana (which can also be delivered by vape), heroin, and cocaine. The CDC also reports that many young people are using nicotine to self-medicate, an unhealthy and ultimately ineffective way to deal with stress, anxiety, and depression. 5. Beyond these risks, scientists are still learning the other possible harmful effects of e-cigarettes. The CDC notes that some ingredients in the aerosol produced by vapes may be harmful to lungs, and we may see more of this damage as use becomes long-term. Some vapes have been known to explode or catch fire, gravely injuring their users.*

**(A)** chemicals present in vapes that make them particularly addictive.

**(B)** connections between brain cells when something new is learned.

**(C)** electrical mechanisms that make a vape function properly.

**(D)** emotional feelings we get when our body is exposed to nicotine.

**8. According to the article, which statement is true?**

> *1. In October 2018, James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology of Medicine for their groundbreaking efforts in inhibiting the impact of cancer in patients through immunotherapy. James P. Allison, 70-year-old immunologist and native Texan, works at the prestigious Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. Tasuku Honjo is a 76-year-old immunologist and native of Kyoto, Japan who currently leads a variety of important medical research efforts at Kyoto University. Their research efforts span several decades, in two extremely different national contexts, but their recent international collaborations have reignited the profession over the last ten years.*
> *2. Together, their cutting-edge research has helped make cancer immunology one of the most innovative branches in the field of medicine. Their current project, which focuses on mitigating negative immune regulation, has helped uncover new strategies for "inhibiting the brakes of our immune systems" through T-cell immunotherapy. Though cancer rates continue to decline throughout developed countries, it still remains the second leading cause of global mortality rates, contributing to millions of deaths each year. Thanks to their findings, many research initiatives, which had previously given up on the prospects of immunotherapy practices, are reinvesting hundreds of millions of dollars into an entirely new class of drugs that might help*

**(A)** CTLA-4 and PD-1 are two types of cancer that have been cured by CTLA-4 and PD-1.

**(B)** All cancers have been cured by James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo's therapeutic practices.

**(C)** James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo have discovered new relationships between certain proteins and cancer.

**(D)** James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo just recently started studying cancer.

**9. ARFID is similar to other eating disorders in that it:**

> *1. "They won't starve; if they're hungry enough, they'll eat." Parents of "picky" eaters hear this statement from well-meaning friends and fellow parents all the time. However, for parents of children with Avoidant Restrictive Food Intake Disorder or ARFID, the statement is untrue.*
> *2. According to the National Eating Disorders Association (NEDA), between 0.5% and 5% of the general population may have ARFD. The disorder often affects young children and can be distinguished from simple pickiness; individuals with ARFD restrict their diet so severely, they suffer poor health as a result. In very severe cases, malnutrition and failure to thrive can occur.*
> *3. ARFID is considered an eating disorder and a psychological condition; however, unlike other eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia, people with ARFID do not restrict their food intake out of concern for their appearance or weight. Sufferers of ARFID limit their diet due to a lack of interest in food or out of a sense of extreme anxiety or fear around food and the process of eating (Eddy, n.d.).*
> *4. While the causes of ARFID aren't yet well understood, traumatic events involving eating, such as a choking incident, a severe allergic reaction, or painful responses to food (cramping, diarrhea, or vomiting), can lead to worsening restrictive behavior. However, not all cases can be traced to such an incident. Children with ARFID may also suffer from sensory challenges that cause them to avoid certain food textures and flavors. Common comorbidities include ADHD, autism spectrum disorder, depression, and anxiety (Eddy, n.d.).*
> *5. Attempting to pressure a child with ARFID to eat something they are uncomfortable with can heighten their anxiety around food and mealtimes. Instead, families of children with ARFID should seek treatment. Cognitive behavior therapy is the recommended treatment, though some patients may also need medication for anxiety or underlying physiological feeding issues. NEDA also notes that family-based therapy may be helpful for children with ARFID. Left untreated, ARFID can lead to serious physical health conditions in patients.*
> *6. Multiple resources designed to help parents with children diagnosed with ARFID are available. NEDA lists a number of resources on its website, Additionally, numerous social media support groups have formed. One of the most notable resources is the Instagram feed of 8-year-old Hannah. Recently featured on ABC News, Hannah's Instagram, titled "My ARFD Life," shares videos of her experiences with foods. In a technique known as exposure therapy, Hannah is gradually introduced to new foods, exploring their texture. smell, and other features before eventually tasting them and sharing her reaction with her followers.*
> *7. Like other mental health conditions, ARFID poses immense challenges to those who suffer from the disorder and to their families. The risks to physical and overall mental health can be scary, as well. Fortunately, as new information comes to light regarding this recently identified disorder, resources and professional knowledge have begun to increase. With proper care and support, patients with ARFID can drastically improve their quality of life.*

**(A)** is caused by an individual's view of their appearance.

**(B)** occurs mainly in adolescents and young adults.

**(C)** can lead to serious medical complications in patients.

**(D)** can be made worse by media messages around ideal body types.

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**10. The patient who had been bitten by the snake was given the**

**(A)** antigen.

**(B)** anodyne.

**(C)** serum.

**(D)** antidote.

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