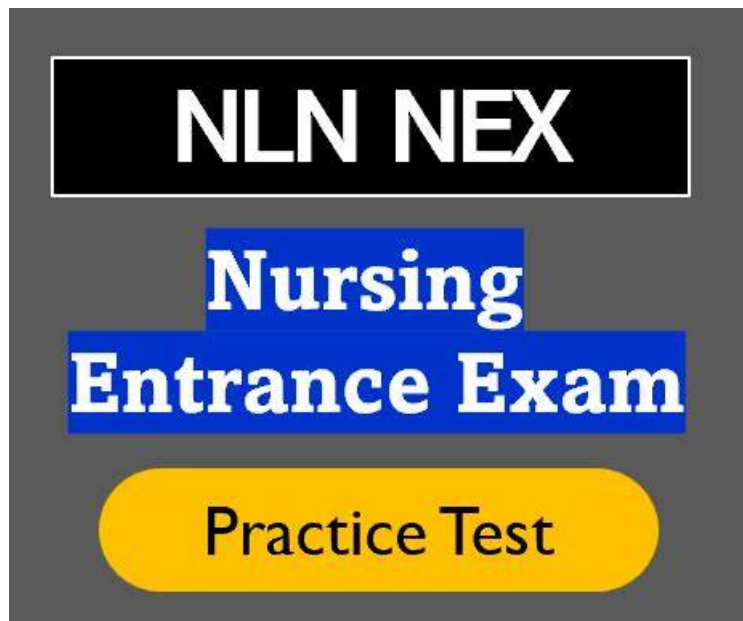


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NLN Nursing Entrance Exam (Math, Science and Verbal) Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Where does saltatory conduction occur?

- A. Dendrites

- B. Myelinated axons
- C. Unmyelinated axons
- D. Muscle cells

Answer: B

Explanation:

Saltatory conduction is the rapid transmission of nerve impulses along myelinated axons. In myelinated neurons, the axon is covered with a fatty insulating layer called myelin, which is interrupted at gaps known as nodes of Ranvier. During saltatory conduction, the electrical impulse "jumps" from one node to the next, greatly increasing the speed of signal transmission. Unmyelinated axons conduct impulses more slowly because the signal must travel continuously along the entire membrane. Dendrites receive signals rather than transmit them over long distances, and muscle cells do not conduct nerve impulses in this manner. The NEX Science exam commonly tests nervous system physiology, particularly mechanisms that improve conduction speed, making myelinated axons the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Solve for x.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. #5

Answer: B

Explanation:

This problem involves solving a linear equation with fractions. First convert the mixed number to an improper fraction or decimal.

Add to both sides to isolate the term with x:

Now divide both sides by 3:

Therefore, option D is correct. The NEX exam often includes equations with fractions, so converting to improper fractions early helps simplify the process.

NEW QUESTION # 68

The light-sensitive cells of the eye are called rods and cones. In which of these layers of the eye are they found?

- A. Retina
- B. Choroid
- C. Sclera
- D. Cornea

Answer: A

Explanation:

Rods and cones are photoreceptor cells responsible for detecting light and color. These specialized cells are located in the retina, which is the innermost layer of the eye. The retina converts light energy into electrical signals that are transmitted to the brain via the optic nerve. Rods are more sensitive to low light and are important for night vision, while cones detect color and fine detail. The sclera is the tough, white outer layer of the eye that provides protection. The choroid contains blood vessels that supply nutrients to the eye, and the cornea is the transparent front portion that helps focus incoming light. Because rods and cones must directly receive light to function, they are located in the retina. This concept is commonly tested on the NEX Science exam in questions related to sensory organs and physiology.

NEW QUESTION # 69

A rectangle's length and width are 4 centimeters (cm) and 6 cm. What is

- 1
- 2
- 2
- 1

the area of this rectangle?
(Given Area = length \times width.)

- A. 20 cm²
- B. 12 cm²
- C. 10 cm²
- D. 24 cm²

Answer: B

Explanation:

This problem tests area formulas and fraction application. First calculate the full area of the rectangle using the given formula: Area = length \times width. Multiply 4 cm by 6 cm to get 24 cm². The question asks for one-half of the area, not the total area. Divide 24 by 2: $24 \div 2 = 12$ cm². Therefore, option B is correct. Option C is the full area, not half. Option A results from subtracting instead of dividing. Option D represents an incorrect partial calculation. NEX geometry questions often require careful reading to determine whether the question asks for total area or a fraction of it.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following structures is found only in bacterial cells, not in plant or animal cells?

- A. Ribosomes
- B. Nucleoid
- C. DNA
- D. Cell membrane

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bacterial cells are classified as prokaryotic cells, meaning they lack a membrane-bound nucleus. Instead of a nucleus, bacteria contain their genetic material in a region called the nucleoid. The nucleoid is not surrounded by a membrane and is unique to prokaryotic cells. In contrast, plant and animal cells are eukaryotic and store their DNA inside a true nucleus. Cell membranes, ribosomes, and DNA are found in all living cells, including bacteria, plants, and animals. Ribosomes in bacteria are smaller than those in eukaryotic cells, but they serve the same function of protein synthesis. Because the nucleoid region is exclusive to bacteria and other prokaryotes, option B is the correct answer. The NEX Science section frequently tests differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, making this an important concept to master.

NEW QUESTION # 71

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