ASSESSMENT OF TEACHING ASSISTANT SKILLS (ATAS) 095 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://atas095.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. If you are organizing events in order of time, you are considering their

A. Chronological

B. Signal words

C. Bar graph

D. Intervals

2. Which term describes a word or phrase that connects two independent clauses?

A. Coordinating Conjunction

B. Conjunction Adverb

C. Colon

D. Semicolon

3. When communicating concerns about a student, what is the appropriate procedure?

A. Inform the lead teacher first, document observations with dates, and follow school policies for escalation and confidential reporting.

B. Post concerns on social media to inform administrators.

C. Wait until a parent-teacher conference to mention any concerns.

D. Discuss concerns privately with the student only.

4. Which punctuation mark is used to separate items in a list of three or more?

A. Comma

B. Colon

C. Semicolon

D. Dash

5. How should a TA respond to a fire drill in a crowded hallway?

A. Do nothing until the drill ends.

B. Run ahead to exit first.

C. Stay with the class, follow teacher instructions, sweep line by line, and ensure all students are accounted for.

D. Leave the line to count students individually.

SAMPLE

6. What information should a TA document to escalate concerns?

A. Date, observed behavior, context, and actions taken, with confidentiality.

B. Personal opinions about the student.

C. The teacher's private notes only.

D. Rumors from classmates.

7. Which practice helps protect student privacy during data collection?

A. Publishing data publicly for transparency.

B. Sharing data with unapproved individuals.

C. De-identification, limited access, and sharing only with authorized staff.

D. Storing data on personal devices.

8. Which term matches the definition 'contains a subject and a predicate'?

A. Complete sentence

B. Runon sentence

C. Fragment

D. Independent clause

9. Which action best aligns with supporting a student with diverse needs using assistive technology?

A. Using technology solely for assessment.

B. Allowing unrestricted independent use of any device without guidance.

C. Implementing assistive technology under teacher guidance and school policy.

D. Replacing instruction with technology-based learning.

10. Which graphic uses horizontal or vertical bars to display data?

A. Bar graph

B. Pie chart

C. Line graph

D. Pictograph

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. If you are organizing events in order of time, you are considering their

A. Chronological

B. Signal words

C. Bar graph

D. Intervals

Organizing events by time means putting them in the order they happen. That ordering is called chronological. It's the best answer because it directly describes arranging events from earliest to latest, rather than pointing to a tool for presenting data, like a bar graph, or a word that signals sequence, or the gaps between events. For example, listing what you do from waking up to going to bed uses chronological order. In contrast, signal words hint that an order exists, a bar graph visualizes quantities, and intervals are about the gaps between times rather than the sequence itself.

2. Which term describes a word or phrase that connects two independent clauses?

A. Coordinating Conjunction

B. Conjunction Adverb

C. Colon

D. Semicolon

Coordinating conjunctions are the words that join two independent clauses to form a compound sentence. They connect equally strong ideas with terms like for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. Using one of these connectors with a comma before it shows the relationship between the two thoughts—additive, contrasting, or causal. For example: "I wanted to go for a walk, but it started to rain." Here, two complete thoughts are linked by a single connecting word. Other options aren't connecting words: a colon introduces explanation or a list; a semicolon links two independent clauses without a connecting word; a conjunctive adverb (like however or therefore) connects clauses but typically uses a semicolon before and a comma after.

3. When communicating concerns about a student, what is the appropriate procedure?

A. Inform the lead teacher first, document observations with dates, and follow school policies for escalation and confidential reporting.

B. Post concerns on social media to inform administrators.

C. Wait until a parent-teacher conference to mention any concerns.

D. Discuss concerns privately with the student only.

When you have concerns about a student, follow the school's established process: alert the appropriate supervisor, document what you've observed with specific dates, and use confidential reporting channels that are in place for escalation. Informing the lead teacher first ensures the concern is addressed by the person responsible for coordinating the student's support within the school system. Recording observations with dates creates a clear, ongoing record of patterns or incidents, which helps determine what kind of help is needed and who should be involved next. Following the district or school policies for escalation and confidentiality keeps the process consistent, protects the student's privacy, and ensures the right professionals—such as counselors or administrators—can provide appropriate support. Posting concerns on social media is inappropriate because it breaches privacy and can spread misinformation. Waiting for a parent–teacher conference can delay needed intervention, and discussing concerns only with the student privately omits the necessary involvement of staff who are trained to provide resources and oversight. This approach aligns with responsible, professional practice for safeguarding and supporting students.

SAMPLE

4. Which punctuation mark is used to separate items in a list of three or more?

A. Comma

B. Colon

C. Semicolon

D. Dash

When listing three or more items, you use commas to separate each item. This keeps the items clear and evenly spaced in the sentence. For example: I bought apples, oranges, and bananas. The final comma before "and" (the serial comma) is optional and depends on style, but many guides include it to prevent ambiguity, as in apples, oranges, and bananas. Without that last comma, the sentence is still understandable, but the extra comma can improve readability in some cases. Other punctuation marks serve different jobs: a colon introduces a list after an introductory part of the sentence; a semicolon can separate items when the items themselves contain commas or connect closely related independent clauses; a dash signals a pause or an abrupt change in thought and isn't used to simply separate list items.

5. How should a TA respond to a fire drill in a crowded hallway?

A. Do nothing until the drill ends.

B. Run ahead to exit first.

C. Stay with the class, follow teacher instructions, sweep line by line, and ensure all students are accounted for.

D. Leave the line to count students individually.

When a fire drill starts in a crowded hallway, the priority is to keep the group together and move safely to the designated assembly area. The best approach is to stay with the class, follow the teacher's instructions for evacuation, sweep the line to check for anyone who might be falling behind, and make sure all students are accounted for. This combination preserves group integrity in a busy space, reduces the chance of someone getting separated, and lets the teacher verify attendance once you reach the safe location. Moving ahead of the line or rushing through the hallway can create bottlenecks, trip hazards, or push others into the path of exiting students. Doing nothing until the drill ends delays safety and leaves students unsupervised during a potentially chaotic moment. Leaving the line to count individuals breaks the flow and can cause students to become separated or lost in the crowd. Following the teacher's directions and actively checking each student ensures everyone is safe and present when you reach the assembly point.

6. What information should a TA document to escalate concerns?

A. Date, observed behavior, context, and actions taken, with confidentiality.

B. Personal opinions about the student.

C. The teacher's private notes only.

D. Rumors from classmates.

Documenting date, observed behavior, context, and actions taken, with confidentiality, is essential because it creates a precise, factual trail that others can review to understand the situation and decide on the appropriate next steps. Recording the date shows when the incident happened; the observed behavior describes exactly what was seen; the context explains where and why it occurred and what led up to it; the actions taken shows what you did in response and what was communicated to the appropriate staff. Keeping the information confidential ensures the student's privacy and that details are shared only with those who need to know, reducing the risk of bias, gossip, or misuse. This creates a reliable basis for escalation to the teacher or administrator and supports safe, consistent follow-up and intervention. Personal opinions, private notes, or rumors do not provide a factual, shareable record and can distort decisions or violate privacy and policy.

SAMPLE

7. Which practice helps protect student privacy during data collection?

A. Publishing data publicly for transparency.

B. Sharing data with unapproved individuals.

C. De-identification, limited access, and sharing only with authorized staff.

D. Storing data on personal devices.

Protecting student privacy during data collection hinges on removing identifying details and strictly controlling who can see the data. De-identification reduces the risk that a dataset can identify a student by stripping or masking names, IDs, and other markers. Limiting access ensures only authorized staff or researchers can view the data, supported by access controls, roles, and audit trails. Sharing data only with those who are authorized keeps the data within approved channels and for legitimate educational purposes. Together, these practices safeguard privacy much better than publishing data publicly, sharing with unapproved individuals, or storing data on personal devices.

8. Which term matches the definition 'contains a subject and a predicate'?

A. Complete sentence

B. Runon sentence

C. Fragment

D. Independent clause

A complete sentence is a self-contained unit that contains a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought, so it can stand on its own. That makes it the best match for the definition, since it describes a standalone statement with a clear actor and action. A run-on sentence, while it may have multiple subjects and predicates, is flawed because it lacks proper structure and punctuation to join the ideas correctly. A fragment isn't a complete thought at all because it's missing either a subject or a predicate. An independent clause does have a subject and predicate and can stand alone as a sentence, but the definition given points to the whole, standalone sentence, which is the complete sentence. For example, "The cat sleeps" has a subject and a predicate and conveys a complete thought.

9. Which action best aligns with supporting a student with diverse needs using assistive technology?

A. Using technology solely for assessment.

B. Allowing unrestricted independent use of any device without guidance.

C. Implementing assistive technology under teacher guidance and school policy.

D. Replacing instruction with technology-based learning.

Introducing assistive technology under teacher guidance and school policy ensures that the tool truly supports the student's learning goals while staying safe, equitable, and aligned with curriculum. A teacher can assess the student's specific needs, select the most appropriate device or app, tailor it to the student's abilities, and integrate it into daily instruction with explicit routines and supports. School policies provide consistency across classrooms, set boundaries for privacy and device use, and outline training and maintenance, so access is appropriate and sustainable for all students who may benefit. This approach helps AT strengthen learning rather than being used piecemeal or in isolation. Using technology solely for assessment limits AT to testing contexts and misses the ongoing, functional support across lessons. Allowing unrestricted independent use without guidance can lead to mismatches with learning goals, potential misuse, or inequitable access. Replacing instruction with technology-based learning removes the essential teacher guidance, scaffolding, and collaborative learning that many students need.

EXAMPLE

10. Which graphic uses horizontal or vertical bars to display data?

A. Bar graph

B. Pie chart

C. Line graph

D. Pictograph

Bar graphs display data using bars whose lengths are proportional to the values. They can be oriented horizontally or vertically, which lets you compare amounts across categories at a glance. The horizontal arrangement often places categories on the vertical axis, while vertical bars place categories on the horizontal axis. This format is built for quick, side-by-side comparisons. In contrast, a pie chart shows parts of a whole as slices, a line graph traces changes over time by connecting points, and a pictograph uses icons to represent units of data. So the graphic that uses horizontal or vertical bars to display data is a bar graph.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://atas095.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE