MSTEP 3RD GRADE MATH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which statement correctly identifies a cube?

A. A sphere with six square faces.

B. A prism with six square faces.

C. A solid with one curved surface and two bases.

D. A solid with no faces.

2. Which unit is used to measure mass?

A. kg

B. mm

C. L

D. m

3. Add 2/5 and 3/5. What is the sum?

A. 4/5

B. 5/5

C. 3/5

D. 2/5

4. What unit is represented by Cm?

A. Inch

B. Pounds

C. Centimeter

D. Foot

5. If a pizza is cut into 8 equal slices and you eat 3, what fraction of the pizza did you eat?

A. 5/8

B. 3/8

C. 3/4

D. 1/8

6. A period of 10 years is called what?

A. Century

B. Decade

C. Era

D. Year

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7. Which term means having the same shape, size, and position on both sides of a dividing line?

A. Symmetry

B. Congruence

C. Similarity

D. Reflection

8. Which term describes an arrangement of objects in equal rows and columns?

A. Grid

B. Pattern

C. Array

D. Matrix

9. What term describes the product of two numbers?

A. Product

B. Factor

C. Quotient

D. Helper Fact

10. An angle that measures 90 degrees is called?

A. Right angle

B. Straight angle

C. Obtuse angle

D. Acute angle

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement correctly identifies a cube?

A. A sphere with six square faces.

B. A prism with six square faces.

C. A solid with one curved surface and two bases.

D. A solid with no faces.

Think of a cube as a six-faced box where every face is a square. That makes it a special prism: two square bases connected by square faces when the height matches the base size, so all six faces end up square. So describing it as a prism with six square faces fits the idea of a cube perfectly. The other statements don't fit: a sphere can't have square faces because it's curved all around; a solid with one curved surface and two bases is a cylinder, not a cube; a solid with no faces would be something like a point, not a cube.

2. Which unit is used to measure mass?

A. kg

B. mm

C. L

D. m

Mass is how much matter is in an object, and the unit used to measure it in the metric system is the kilogram, written as kg. The kilogram is the standard unit for mass, and we sometimes use grams (g) for smaller amounts since 1 kilogram equals 1000 grams. The other options measure different things: millimeters and meters measure length (how long something is), while liters measure volume (how much space a liquid or solid occupies). So the unit that measures mass among these is the kilogram. For examples, a book might have a mass near 1 kilogram, while a pencil is about 10 grams.

3. Add 2/5 and 3/5. What is the sum?

A. 4/5

B. 5/5

C. 3/5

D. 2/5

When adding fractions with the same denominator, you keep the denominator and add the numerators. Here, both parts are fifths, so add the tops: 2 plus 3 equals 5, over 5, giving 5/5. Since 5/5 is the whole, it's the same as 1. Visualize a pizza cut into five equal slices: two slices plus three slices fills the whole pizza. The other sums would describe only part of the pizza (4/5, 3/5, or 2/5), not the complete whole.

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4. What unit is represented by Cm?

A. Inch

B. Pounds

C. Centimeter

D. Foot

Cm stands for centimeter, a unit of length in the metric system. We use centimeters to measure small distances, like the length of a pencil or a notebook page. It's not a weight unit (that would be pounds), and it's not one of the imperial length units like inches or feet. If you've heard that an inch is about 2.54 centimeters or a foot is about 30.48 centimeters, those are just how the two systems relate, but in everyday practice you'll use centimeters for shorter lengths. So the unit represented by Cm is centimeter.

5. If a pizza is cut into 8 equal slices and you eat 3, what fraction of the pizza did you eat?

A. 5/8

B. 3/8

C. 3/4

D. 1/8

When a pizza is cut into 8 equal pieces, each slice is one eighth of the whole. If you eat 3 slices, you've eaten 3 of the 8 equal parts. So the fraction is 3/8—the numerator tells how many pieces you ate, and the denominator tells how many equal parts the whole is divided into. (3/8 is the same as 0.375.) If you had eaten a different number, the fraction would change, for example 5/8 means five slices, 1/8 means one slice, and 3/4 corresponds to six of the eight slices.

6. A period of 10 years is called what?

A. Century

B. Decade

C. Era

D. Year

Time is counted in named spans, and ten years has its own name: a decade. That's why it fits best. A year is just one year, not ten. A century is one hundred years, which is much longer than ten. An era is a broad, often event-based stretch of time without a fixed number of years. So ten years specifically is called a decade.

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7. Which term means having the same shape, size, and position on both sides of a dividing line?

A. Symmetry

B. Congruence

C. Similarity

D. Reflection

Symmetry is about a figure having a mirror-like match on both sides of a dividing line. When a line splits a shape so that the two halves line up exactly in shape and size, each side mirrors the other, showing symmetry with respect to that line. The idea is that the line acts like a mirror, creating two equal, opposite halves. This differs from a reflection, which is the action of flipping a figure across the line to produce that mirror image; symmetry describes the relationship of the two halves, not the act itself. Congruence is about two shapes being identical in size and shape, which can relate to symmetry but is about comparing two shapes rather than describing a line dividing a single figure. Similarity concerns shapes having the same shape but possibly different sizes, not the exact mirror pairing across a line.

8. Which term describes an arrangement of objects in equal rows and columns?

A. Grid

B. Pattern

C. Array

D. Matrix

An array is a neat way to place objects into equal rows and columns, so you can see how many are in each row and how many rows there are. This layout makes multiplication and area ideas easy to visualize—for example, 3 rows of 4 shows 3 × 4 equals 12, with each row containing the same number of items and each column having the same count. A grid refers more to the network of lines or the overall layout, not the specific idea of organizing items into equal rows and columns. A pattern is about repetition in design, not necessarily a strict row-and-column setup. A matrix is a rectangular arrangement used in higher-level math with numbers, not a simple object arrangement in a classroom context. So the described arrangement best fits an array.

9. What term describes the product of two numbers?

A. Product

B. Factor

C. Quotient

D. Helper Fact

The term for the result of multiplying two numbers is the product. When you multiply 3 by 4, you get 12, and 12 is the product of 3 and 4. A factor is one of the numbers you multiply, like 3 or 4 in that example. The quotient is what you get when you divide, not multiply. A helper fact isn't a standard math term for the result of multiplication.

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10. An angle that measures 90 degrees is called?

A. Right angle

B. Straight angle

C. Obtuse angle

D. Acute angle

Angles are classified by their size, and a 90-degree angle is a right angle. This exact measure happens when two lines meet perpendicularly, creating a perfect corner—think of the corner of a square or the angle of a door opening straight. A straight angle is 180 degrees, a straight line. An obtuse angle is bigger than 90 but less than 180, and an acute angle is smaller than 90. So, when the measure is exactly 90 degrees, the angle is called a right angle.

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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://mstep3rdgrademath.examzify.com

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

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