MTTC 103 ELEMENTARY PRACTICE (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 word is most appropriate to include in phonics instruction for CVCe words?**

   A. done

   B. give

   C. make

   D. were

2. **Simplify the expression (5^2 - 2)^2 + 3^3.**

   A. 25

   B. 30

   C. 556

   D. 538

3. **What role do anecdotal notes play in educational assessments?**

   A. They provide statistical analysis of performance

   B. They summarize student behavior and achievements

   C. They offer a checklist of required skills

   D. They function as a rubric for grading

4. **What technique may help students with observational skills in a science class?**

   A. Taking notes during a lecture.

   B. Participating in a nature walk and recording observations.

   C. Reading about scientific discoveries.

   D. Completing crossword puzzles with science vocabulary.

5. **Which assessment typically occurs after a learning period to evaluate overall student learning?**

   A. Diagnostic assessment

   B. Formative assessment

   C. Summative assessment

   D. Informal assessment

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6. Pounds per second is an example of which type of measurement?

A. A nonstandard unit of measure

B. A customary unit of measure

C. A metric unit of measure

D. Elapsed time

7. What is the benefit of using props in a performance based on literature?

A. They make reading longer.

B. They distract the audience.

C. They reinforce comprehension.

D. They replace the need for scripts.

8. What technique can be used during readings to help enhance understanding among students?

A. Encouraging skimming for quick information

B. Emphasizing memorization over comprehension

C. Teaching to underline key concepts and summarize paragraphs

D. Using peer pressure to discuss readings

9. Which of the following does NOT teach the principles of democracy in the United States?

A. Having all students vote publicly for class officers

B. Engaging students in a class discussion on evaluating the powers, duties, and limitations of state government offices

C. Taking students through a mock process that mimics how laws are passed in Congress

D. Presenting the system of checks and balances

10. A student is able to write the word "cat" by sounding out each letter. What concept is the student demonstrating?

A. Phonological awareness

B. Phonics

C. Syllabication

D. Word analysis

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which word is most appropriate to include in phonics instruction for CVCe words?

A. done

B. give

C. make

D. were

In phonics instruction, focusing on CVCe words is essential because these words feature a consonant, a vowel, a consonant, followed by a silent 'e' at the end, which alters the pronunciation of the vowel from short to long. The word "make" fits this pattern, as it consists of the consonants 'm' and 'k', with the vowel 'a' transformed into the long vowel sound because of the silent 'e' at the end. This illustrates the CVCe pattern effectively, making it valuable for teaching this concept to young learners. In contrast, the other words do not follow this CVCe pattern. "Done" has a different ending and does not feature a silent 'e', while "give" is an unusual case due to its vowel sound alteration and does not contain a silent 'e' that influences the vowel pronunciation. The word "were" also lacks the CVCe structure and does not demonstrate the long vowel effect that the silent 'e' provides. Therefore, "make" is the most appropriate word for phonics instruction in this context.

2. Simplify the expression (5^2 - 2)^2 + 3^3.

A. 25

B. 30

C. 556

D. 538

To simplify the expression \((5^2 - 2)^2 + 3^3\), we can break it down into smaller components. First, calculate \(5^2\): \[5^2 = 25 \] Next, subtract 2 from 25: \[25 - 2 = 23 \] Now, square this result: \[(23)^2 = 529 \] Next, we calculate \(3^3\): \[3^3 = 27 \] Finally, add the two parts together: \[529 + 27 = 556 \] Therefore, the simplified expression equals 556. The answer C is correct because it accurately reflects the calculations done step-by-step, ensuring that each operation is conducted properly.

3. What role do anecdotal notes play in educational assessments?

A. They provide statistical analysis of performance

B. They summarize student behavior and achievements

C. They offer a checklist of required skills

D. They function as a rubric for grading

Anecdotal notes play a significant role in educational assessments by summarizing student behavior and achievements. These notes are informal records that teachers use to document specific observations about a student's actions, interactions, and progress over time. By capturing particular incidents or patterns, anecdotal notes help to provide a comprehensive picture of a student's learning style, strengths, and areas that may require additional support. This form of assessment is qualitative rather than quantitative, meaning that it does not focus on numerical data or grades but instead emphasizes the richness of student experiences and behaviors in the learning environment. Teachers can utilize these observations to tailor their instruction, engage with parents about student progress, and inform future educational strategies. Other options do not align with the primary purpose of anecdotal notes. While statistical analysis (first option) and checklists of skills (third option) are useful in educational assessments, they serve different functions and provide different types of data. Additionally, rubrics for grading (fourth option) offer specific criteria for evaluation, which is distinct from the descriptive and observational nature of anecdotal notes.

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4. What technique may help students with observational skills in a science class?

A. Taking notes during a lecture.

B. Participating in a nature walk and recording observations.

C. Reading about scientific discoveries.

D. Completing crossword puzzles with science vocabulary.

Participating in a nature walk and recording observations is an excellent technique to enhance students' observational skills in a science class. This hands-on experience allows students to engage directly with their environment, encouraging them to notice details, patterns, and relationships that might otherwise go unobserved. Observational skills are crucial in science, as they form the foundation for inquiry and experimentation. When students actively engage with nature, they learn to make accurate and detailed observations, which is essential for scientific practices such as data collection and analysis. In contrast, taking notes during a lecture primarily focuses on listening and writing skills rather than enhancing observational skills. Reading about scientific discoveries may impart knowledge but does not provide the experiential learning that comes from making firsthand observations. Completing crossword puzzles with science vocabulary can be a fun way to build vocabulary, but it does not develop observational skills in the same impactful way that direct interaction with the natural world does.

5. Which assessment typically occurs after a learning period to evaluate overall student learning?

A. Diagnostic assessment

B. Formative assessment

C. Summative assessment

D. Informal assessment

Summative assessment is used after a learning period to evaluate overall student learning and to determine what students have learned and how well they have met the learning objectives. This type of assessment is typically conducted at the end of an instructional unit, semester, or school year and is designed to measure student mastery of content. Examples include final exams, standardized tests, and cumulative projects. The results of summative assessments can inform decisions regarding curriculum effectiveness and guide future instruction, particularly in evaluating whether learning goals have been achieved. In contrast, diagnostic assessments are administered before instruction to identify students' existing knowledge and skill levels, formative assessments are conducted during the learning process to monitor student progress and provide ongoing feedback, and informal assessments are less structured and often observational, focusing on the learning process rather than measured outcomes.

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6. Pounds per second is an example of which type of measurement?

A. A nonstandard unit of measure

B. A customary unit of measure

C. A metric unit of measure

D. Elapsed time

Pounds per second represents a measurement of weight in relation to time, which falls under the category of customary units of measure. Customary units, primarily used in the United States, include various units of weight (like pounds), volume, and distance. The term "pounds" refers to a common unit of weight within the customary system, while "per second" indicates a rate or speed. This aligns well with the customary framework of measurement that is prevalent in many everyday contexts in the U.S., such as in cooking, construction, and manufacturing. Nonstandard units of measure typically refer to informal or ad-hoc measurements that do not have a consistent, widely accepted definition, and metric units would involve measurements using the metric system, such as grams or liters. Elapsed time refers specifically to measuring the passage of time rather than a rate of weight. Therefore, pounds per second is appropriately categorized under the customary unit of measure.

7. What is the benefit of using props in a performance based on literature?

A. They make reading longer.

B. They distract the audience.

C. They reinforce comprehension.

D. They replace the need for scripts.

Using props in a performance based on literature serves several important purposes, among which reinforcing comprehension is particularly significant. When props are incorporated into a performance, they help to create a visual representation of the narrative elements, themes, and characters present in the literature. This tangible connection allows the audience to better understand and engage with the material by providing context that might not be fully conveyed through dialogue alone. Props serve as tools that illustrate key ideas, evoke emotions, and enhance the overall storytelling experience. For example, if a performance includes a prop that represents a specific location within the story—like a castle or a forest—it helps the audience visualize and conceptualize the setting, leading to a deeper understanding of the narrative. Additionally, props can represent characters' emotions or conflicts, making the performance more relatable and memorable. In contrast, the other options—reading longer, distracting the audience, and replacing scripts—do not align with the primary goal of using props. Instead, props should enhance the audience's experience and comprehension of the story rather than detract from it or replace essential elements such as dialogue and character development.

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8. What technique can be used during readings to help enhance understanding among students?

A. Encouraging skimming for quick information

B. Emphasizing memorization over comprehension

C. Teaching to underline key concepts and summarize paragraphs

D. Using peer pressure to discuss readings

The technique of teaching students to underline key concepts and summarize paragraphs is highly effective for enhancing comprehension during reading activities. By encouraging students to actively engage with the text, they develop critical thinking skills that aid their understanding. Underlining key concepts helps students identify and focus on essential information, while summarizing paragraphs fosters the ability to distill main ideas and supports better retention of material. This method encourages active participation in the reading process, prompting students to process the information at a deeper level rather than passively absorbing it. In addition, summarizing nurtures the ability to articulate findings and insights, which reinforces their understanding and prepares them for discussions and assessments. Engaging strategies, such as this, build a foundation for independent learning and critical analysis, which are essential skills in both academic settings and real-life situations.

9. Which of the following does NOT teach the principles of democracy in the United States?

A. Having all students vote publicly for class officers

B. Engaging students in a class discussion on evaluating the powers, duties, and limitations of state government offices

C. Taking students through a mock process that mimics how laws are passed in Congress

D. Presenting the system of checks and balances

The answer highlights the significance of how voting is conducted in a democratic system. Voting publicly for class officers does not align with the principles of democracy, which emphasize fairness, individual rights, and secret ballot procedures to protect the confidentiality and integrity of voters' choices. Democracy is built on the idea of ensuring that each citizen can express their preferences without fear of repercussion or social pressure. Public voting may create an environment where students feel compelled to vote in accordance with peer influence or expectations rather than their true preferences. In contrast, the other options engage students in deeper exploration and understanding of democratic principles. Engaging students in discussions about the powers and duties of government promotes critical thinking and civic awareness, while a mock legislative process helps demonstrate the complexities of law-making. Presenting checks and balances educates students on the foundational structure that prevents any one branch of government from becoming too powerful, an essential characteristic of a healthy democracy. These activities all promote the key tenets of democratic participation, rights, and responsibilities that are foundational to U.S. democracy.

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10. A student is able to write the word "cat" by sounding out each letter. What concept is the student demonstrating?

A. Phonological awareness

B. Phonics

C. Syllabication

D. Word analysis

The student demonstrates phonics by sounding out each letter in the word "cat." Phonics involves the relationship between sounds (phonemes) and their corresponding letters or groups of letters (graphemes). When the student articulates the sounds associated with each letter—/k/, /a/, and /t/—to build the word, they are effectively applying their understanding of how letters represent sounds to decode the word. Phonological awareness, on the other hand, is a broader skill that includes recognizing and manipulating larger units of sound, such as syllables and rhymes, rather than focusing specifically on the relationship between letters and sounds. Syllabication refers to breaking words into syllables, while word analysis might involve examining and understanding the structure of words, including prefixes and suffixes, which is not reflected in simply sounding out the letters to form a word. Thus, the demonstration of phonics is key in this scenario, showcasing the student's ability to connect letters with their corresponding sounds to read a word.

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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://mttc-103.examzify.com

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

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