# OKLAHOMA GENERAL EDUCATION TEST (OGET) (174) PRACTICE EXAM (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. The use of evidence that loops back to itself as support is termed?**

A. Circular argument

B. Logical fallacy

C. Slippery slope

D. False dichotomy

**2. What is defined as expressing one's meaning by language that signifies the opposite?**

A. Metaphor

B. Ironic expression

C. Allegory

D. Symbolism

**3. Which of the following fractions is classified as an improper fraction?**

A. 3/2

B. 1/4

C. 2/6

D. 4/5

**4. Many technical passages resemble what format?**

A. Prose

B. Poetry

C. Dialogue

D. Outline

**5. What is the horizontal axis on a graph called?**

A. Y-axis

B. Vertical axis

C. X-axis

D. Data axis

**6. Which sentence of a paragraph is often the main topic sentence?**

A. Last

B. Middle

C. First

D. Any

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**7. Which of the following best describes primary sources?**

A. They compile existing analyses and discussions.

B. They are the initial evidence related to a subject.

C. They summarize expert opinions on a topic.

D. They provide secondary insights based on other works.

**8. Which example illustrates a false analogy?**

A. Failing to tip a waitress is like stealing money out of someone's pocket

B. All students learn differently

C. Not all who wander are lost

D. Practice makes perfect

**9. What literary concept do 'dry' and 'wet' exemplify?**

A. Definitions

B. Synonyms

C. Antonyms

D. Analogies

**10. Which component helps to represent relationships and timelines in information presentation?**

A. Tables

B. Graphic organizers

C. Graphs

D. Footnotes

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. The use of evidence that loops back to itself as support is termed?

A. Circular argument

B. Logical fallacy

C. Slippery slope

D. False dichotomy

*The term that describes the use of evidence that loops back to itself as support is a circular argument. In a circular argument, the conclusion of the argument is assumed in one of the premises, meaning that the reason given for a claim is essentially the same as the claim itself. This type of reasoning does not provide any new or independent support for the argument but rather restates the initial claim in a different way. For example, if someone asserts, "The law is valid because it is what the law says," they are not providing any external justification for the law; instead, they are simply reiterating the assertion in different words. Circular arguments can be deceptive because they can give the semblance of a valid logical structure while not actually providing genuine proof or support. Understanding this concept is vital in critical thinking, as it helps to identify when reasoning is flawed. The other terms, like logical fallacy, slippery slope, and false dichotomy, refer to different types of flawed reasoning or argumentative strategies that do not directly describe the self-referential nature of circular arguments.*

## 2. What is defined as expressing one's meaning by language that signifies the opposite?

A. Metaphor

B. Ironic expression

C. Allegory

D. Symbolism

*The correct answer identifies a specific linguistic technique known as irony. This technique involves conveying a message in a manner that signifies the opposite of what is literally stated, often for humorous or emphatic effect. Ironic expressions play with the expectations of the audience, creating a layer of meaning that goes beyond the surface level of words. For instance, if someone were to look out at a raining day and state, "What beautiful weather we're having," they are not merely making a benign statement about the weather but rather implying the opposite – that the weather is, in fact, unpleasant. This interplay between literal and intended meaning is a hallmark of irony. In contrast, the other choices refer to different literary concepts. A metaphor involves a direct comparison between two unrelated things without using "like" or "as," aiming to create a symbolic understanding rather than conveying oppositional meaning. Allegory is a narrative technique where characters or events symbolize deeper moral or political meanings, while symbolism uses symbols to represent larger ideas or concepts, again not necessarily engaging with oppositional sentiment. Understanding these distinctions clarifies why ironic expression is the most fitting definition for the concept of communicating meaning by signifying the opposite.*

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## 3. Which of the following fractions is classified as an improper fraction?

A. 3/2

B. 1/4

C. 2/6

D. 4/5

*An improper fraction is defined as a fraction where the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator. In this case, 3/2 fits this definition since 3, the numerator, is greater than 2, the denominator. The other options consist of proper fractions, where the numerator is less than the denominator. For example, 1/4 has a numerator of 1, which is less than the denominator of 4, making it a proper fraction. Similarly, both 2/6 and 4/5 have numerators (2 and 4, respectively) that are also less than their corresponding denominators (6 and 5, respectively), thereby classifying them as proper fractions as well. Thus, 3/2 stands out as the only improper fraction in the list.*

## 4. Many technical passages resemble what format?

A. Prose

B. Poetry

C. Dialogue

D. Outline

*Technical passages often resemble an outline format because they typically present information in a structured, organized manner. This format allows for clarity and ease of navigation, which is crucial in technical writing where the goal is to convey complex information succinctly and effectively. Outlines use bullet points, headings, and numbered lists to break down information into manageable sections. This structure helps readers quickly find relevant sections and understand the hierarchy of information, which is essential in fields such as science, engineering, or technology. In contrast, prose may flow more narratively or descriptively, poetry relies on emotional expression and stylistic elements, and dialogue involves conversational exchanges. While these formats serve their own purposes, they do not provide the same level of structured information that technical passages aim for, making the outline format the most suitable resemblance.*

## 5. What is the horizontal axis on a graph called?

A. Y-axis

B. Vertical axis

C. X-axis

D. Data axis

*The horizontal axis on a graph is referred to as the X-axis. This axis typically represents the independent variable in a graph, which is the variable that is manipulated or controlled in the context of a given experiment or analysis. In most standard graphing conventions, the X-axis runs left to right, making it easy to plot points along this line based on the values of the independent variable. In mathematical terms, the X-axis is crucial for determining the position of points or data, helping to visualize relationships between different sets of data. Understanding the significance and usage of the X-axis is fundamental in fields ranging from mathematics and statistics to various scientific disciplines.*

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## 6. Which sentence of a paragraph is often the main topic sentence?

A. Last

B. Middle

C. First

D. Any

*The first sentence in a paragraph is often the main topic sentence because it introduces the primary idea or focus of the paragraph. By placing the topic sentence at the beginning, the author sets the stage for the details and examples that will follow, guiding the reader on what to expect. This organization is a conventional approach in writing, helping to create clarity and coherence in the text. The topic sentence essentially provides a roadmap, allowing readers to grasp the central theme right away, which aids in the overall understanding of the paragraph.*

## 7. Which of the following best describes primary sources?

A. They compile existing analyses and discussions.

B. They are the initial evidence related to a subject.

C. They summarize expert opinions on a topic.

D. They provide secondary insights based on other works.

*Primary sources are best defined as the initial evidence related to a subject because they provide direct or firsthand accounts that have not been altered or interpreted by others. Examples include original documents, such as letters, photographs, government documents, diaries, and firsthand narratives of events. These sources are invaluable for research as they offer direct insight into the topic being studied and enable scholars to analyze the primary data without the influence of later interpretations or secondary analyses. The other choices describe elements of secondary sources, which are derived from primary sources and involve analysis, summarization, or discussion of those initial pieces of evidence. For example, compilations of analyses or summaries would incorporate interpretations of primary data rather than present it directly, thus falling outside the definition of a primary source.*

## 8. Which example illustrates a false analogy?

A. Failing to tip a waitress is like stealing money out of someone's pocket

B. All students learn differently

C. Not all who wander are lost

D. Practice makes perfect

*The example that illustrates a false analogy is the comparison between failing to tip a waitress and stealing money out of someone's pocket. A false analogy occurs when two subjects that are compared are not sufficiently alike in relevant respects, which can lead to misleading conclusions. In this case, both actions (not tipping and stealing) involve taking something that belongs to someone else; however, the moral and social implications of these actions are different. Failing to tip may be seen as inconsiderate or unfair, but it does not carry the same legal or ethical weight as stealing. Stealing is a clear crime with significant repercussions, whereas not tipping, although rude, does not equate to theft in the same way. This lack of parity in the seriousness of the actions renders the analogy false, as it oversimplifies the nuances of both situations, leading to a misleading moral comparability. The other choices do not present analogies that can be deemed false in a similar manner; they express general truths or observations without making inappropriate comparisons.*

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## 9. What literary concept do 'dry' and 'wet' exemplify?

A. Definitions

B. Synonyms

C. Antonyms

D. Analogies

*The terms 'dry' and 'wet' exemplify antonyms, which are words that have opposite meanings. In this case, 'dry' refers to the absence of moisture, while 'wet' describes a state that is saturated with moisture. Understanding antonyms is essential, as they provide a way to contrast and understand different concepts by highlighting their differences. For example, in literature, the use of antonyms can create tension or enhance imagery by contrasting qualities or characteristics. Recognizing how 'dry' and 'wet' function as opposites helps to grasp the broader significance of language and meaning in communication.*

## 10. Which component helps to represent relationships and timelines in information presentation?

A. Tables

B. Graphic organizers

C. Graphs

D. Footnotes

*Graphic organizers are highly effective tools for visually representing relationships and timelines in information presentation. They allow individuals to organize information in a structured manner, which aids in understanding complex concepts and their interconnections. For example, a timeline graphic organizer can clearly illustrate how events are related in time, while a concept map can demonstrate relationships between different ideas or pieces of information. These visual aids are particularly beneficial in educational settings, as they not only facilitate comprehension but also enhance retention by allowing students to see how different elements relate to each other. The use of colors, shapes, and lines in graphic organizers can help highlight these connections even further, making it easier for learners to follow the flow of information and grasp underlying themes or patterns. In contrast, while tables, graphs, and footnotes all serve important purposes in information presentation, they do not specifically emphasize the relational aspects and the timeline aspect as effectively as graphic organizers do. Tables can present data systematically, graphs can depict statistical relationships, and footnotes provide additional context or citations, but none focus on integrating these elements in a way that clearly illustrates the connections and chronological order inherent to graphic organizers.*

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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://oget174.examzify.com

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

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