ORELA ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SUBTEST 1 ELA 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. Intrapersonal communication is defined as communicating with oneself (ie. thought processing, personal decision making, self-talk, listening).

A. Interpersonal Communication

B. Traditional Literature

C. Intrapersonal Communication

D. Academic Communication

2. How do you use context clues to determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word?

A. Look up the word in a dictionary only.

B. Rely on translations from another language.

C. Read only the sentence with the word to infer meaning.

D. Use surrounding words to infer meaning.

3. Which term describes distinguishing beginning consonant sounds?

A. Aesthetic listening

B. Critical listening

C. Efferent listening

D. Discriminative listening

4. What makes an online source credible?

A. Number of ads

B. Author credentials, publication date, publisher, citations, and corroboration

C. Length

D. Color scheme

5. What is the difference between a simile and a metaphor?

A. A metaphor makes a direct comparison using like or as.

B. A simile makes a direct comparison without using like or as.

C. A simile uses like or as; a metaphor makes a direct comparison without like or as.

D. A metaphor uses like or as; a simile makes a direct comparison without like or as.

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6. What term means the understanding that words are built from phonemes?

A. Phoneme

B. Phonological awareness

C. Graphemes

D. Orthography

7. Which term refers to the levels of communication?

A. 3 Levels of Communication

B. Interpersonal Communication

C. Intrapersonal Communication

D. Academic Communication

8. Which practice best supports comprehension monitoring while reading?

A. Reading without checking understanding.

B. Skimming for speed.

C. Highlighting text without comprehension checks.

D. Recognizing when to use particular strategies to understand what they are reading.

9. What are the 3 Levels of Communication?

A. Intrapersonal Communication

B. Interpersonal Communication

C. 3 Levels of Communication

D. Academic Communication

10. Which is a recommended fix for a run-on sentence?

A. Split into two sentences

B. Add more adjectives

C. Remove punctuation

D. Keep as a single long sentence

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Intrapersonal communication is defined as communicating with oneself (ie. thought processing, personal decision making, self-talk, listening).

A. Interpersonal Communication

B. Traditional Literature

C. Intrapersonal Communication

D. Academic Communication

Internal dialogue is the focus here. Intrapersonal communication means how you communicate with yourself—your thoughts, decisions, self-talk, and listening to your own inner voice. The description given matches that exactly, since it lists thought processing, personal decision making, self-talk, and listening. Interpersonal communication is about talking with others, while traditional literature and academic communication refer to different contexts outside inner dialogue. So the option that describes communicating with oneself is the correct one.

2. How do you use context clues to determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word?

A. Look up the word in a dictionary only.

B. Rely on translations from another language.

C. Read only the sentence with the word to infer meaning.

D. Use surrounding words to infer meaning.

Using context clues means figuring out an unfamiliar word by looking at the words around it. The surrounding sentences and phrases often describe the word, give examples, show contrasts, or restate the idea in simpler terms. That nearby information helps you infer what the word means without needing a dictionary. This makes you a more flexible reader because you can understand what you're reading even when you hit a new term. This is the best approach because the text itself provides hints about the word's meaning, showing how it's used in context. Relying only on a dictionary removes you from the flow of the passage, translations can miss nuances, and reading just the one sentence with the word might not give enough clues. Using context clues pulls together the cues the author places in the surrounding wording to clarify meaning.

3. Which term describes distinguishing beginning consonant sounds?

A. Aesthetic listening

B. Critical listening

C. Efferent listening

D. Discriminative listening

Discriminative listening is the ability to notice differences between sounds in spoken language. When a student focuses on the beginning sounds of words, they're practicing this skill—recognizing that the initial sound in "bat" is /b/ and in "cat" is /k/ are not the same. That awareness helps with phonemic awareness, which supports decoding and learning to read. The other types aren't about telling apart sounds: aesthetic listening is listening for enjoyment, critical listening is evaluating what's heard, and efferent listening is pulling information to use. So distinguishing starting consonant sounds fits best with discriminative listening.

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4. What makes an online source credible?

A. Number of ads

B. Author credentials, publication date, publisher, citations, and corroboration

C. Length

D. Color scheme

Credibility online rests on evidence of expertise and verifiable support. When a source feels trustworthy, you can often find clear signs: the author's credentials show they know the topic; the publication date tells you whether the information is current or outdated; the publisher indicates editorial standards and what kind of review process (if any) the piece went through; the presence of citations shows that claims are backed by research or data; and corroboration from other reputable sources confirms the information isn't just one viewpoint. Author credentials matter because they indicate what the writer knows and whether they have relevant experience or training. A recent publication date matters in areas that change quickly, like science or technology. A reputable publisher—such as an academic journal, a university press, or a well-known news outlet—suggests there are checks in place before something goes online. Citations let you verify the sources of the claims and examine the evidence for yourself. When other credible sources reference or corroborate the information, it adds a layer of reliability and helps guard against spreading misinformation. Things like the number of ads, how long the piece is, or its color scheme don't determine credibility. Ads can appear on both trustworthy and less trustworthy sites; length doesn't guarantee accuracy, and design choices don't affect the truth of the content. The key indicators are author expertise, timeliness, publisher reputation, supporting evidence, and external validation.

5. What is the difference between a simile and a metaphor?

A. A metaphor makes a direct comparison using like or as.

B. A simile makes a direct comparison without using like or as.

C. A simile uses like or as; a metaphor makes a direct comparison without like or as.

D. A metaphor uses like or as; a simile makes a direct comparison without like or as.

A simile uses like or as to compare two things that aren't alike, making the comparison explicit. A metaphor makes a direct claim that one thing is another, or that it has become the other, without using like or as. For example, "Her smile was as bright as the sun" is a simile because it uses like/as to show a similarity. "Her smile was the sun" is a metaphor because it directly equates her smile with the sun, without saying it's similar. The statement that a simile uses like or as and a metaphor makes a direct comparison without like or as captures this difference exactly.

6. What term means the understanding that words are built from phonemes?

A. Phoneme

B. Phonological awareness

C. Graphemes

D. Orthography

Phonological awareness is the understanding that words are built from phonemes—the smallest units of sound in speech. This awareness lets you hear and manipulate sounds, such as blending phonemes to form a word or segmenting a word into its individual phonemes. A phoneme is a single sound; graphemes are the letters that represent those sounds, and orthography is the system of spelling. So recognizing that words are made up of phonemes is phonological awareness.

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7. Which term refers to the levels of communication?

A. 3 Levels of Communication

B. Interpersonal Communication

C. Intrapersonal Communication

D. Academic Communication

The levels of communication are a framework that covers how we share messages in different contexts: inside our own minds (intrapersonal), between people (interpersonal), and to larger audiences (public or mass). Saying there are "3 Levels of Communication" names this overall idea, making it the best answer because it directly refers to the classification of these different ways we communicate. The other options point to one type of communication—between people, within oneself, or in academic settings—not to the idea of a multi-level framework.

8. Which practice best supports comprehension monitoring while reading?

A. Reading without checking understanding.

B. Skimming for speed.

C. Highlighting text without comprehension checks.

D. Recognizing when to use particular strategies to understand what they are reading.

Monitoring comprehension while reading means you actively check whether what you're reading makes sense and you decide what to do next if it doesn't. It's about being aware of your understanding and choosing the right tool to repair or deepen meaning as you go. The option that best fits this idea is the one that emphasizes recognizing when to use particular strategies to understand what they are reading. This shows both awareness of understanding and the ability to apply appropriate strategies—like rereading, asking questions, predicting, or clarifying—at moments when meaning is unclear. That intentional use of strategies to maintain or restore comprehension is exactly what effective comprehension monitoring looks like in practice. The other options don't reflect this active monitoring. Reading without checking understanding means you move through text without noticing gaps in meaning. Skimming for speed focuses on pace rather than ensuring understanding. Highlighting text without comprehension checks marks text but doesn't demonstrate using strategies to support understanding.

9. What are the 3 Levels of Communication?

A. Intrapersonal Communication

B. Interpersonal Communication

C. 3 Levels of Communication

D. Academic Communication

The concept being tested is that communication happens at three levels: within yourself, between people, and with a larger audience. The best choice is the one that states there are three levels, because it recognizes the whole framework rather than naming just a single level. Intrapersonal communication is the inner dialogue you have with yourself when thinking through ideas, planning what you'll say, and reflecting on experiences. Interpersonal communication occurs in direct interaction with others, such as a conversation between two people or a small group. The third level, often called public communication, involves delivering a message to a larger audience, like giving a speech or presenting to a class. The other options name only one level, which doesn't address the idea that there are multiple levels of communication.

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10. Which is a recommended fix for a run-on sentence?

A. Split into two sentences

B. Add more adjectives

C. Remove punctuation

D. Keep as a single long sentence

Splitting into two sentences. A run-on happens when two independent thoughts are joined without proper punctuation or a conjunction, so the simplest fix is to give each independent clause its own sentence. Doing this makes each part a complete thought with correct end punctuation and capitalization, which clarifies the meaning and improves readability. Adding more adjectives doesn't address the sentence structure, removing punctuation makes the problem worse, and keeping it as one long sentence preserves the run-on.

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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://orelaelemedsubtest1ela.examzify.com

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

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