PRAXIS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION – THREE SUBJECT BUNDLE (5901) 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. What is a body part that does a certain job for an organism called?

A. Organ

B. Function

C. Structure

D. Cell

2. Which of the following is an example of a solution?

A. Sugar water

B. Oil and water

C. Sand and gravel

D. Milk

3. What determines an atom's chemical properties?

A. Protons

B. Neutrons

C. Electrons

D. Molecules

4. What is the definition of a reflex angle?

A. An angle that measures less than 90 degrees

B. An angle measuring exactly 90 degrees

C. An angle greater than 180 degrees but less than 360 degrees

D. An angle that measures 180 degrees

5. What term describes the number of waves that pass a point in a specific time frame?

A. Amplitude

B. Wavelength

C. Frequency

D. Period

6. Relative humidity is measured with which instrument?

A. Hygrometer

B. Anemometer

C. Barometer

D. Thermometer

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7. Which of the following describes the three common shapes of bacteria?

A. Round, spiral, rod

B. Circle, square, triangular

C. Oval, rectangular, filamentous

D. Flat, cuboidal, jagged

8. What unit is used to measure the resistance in an electric circuit?

A. Watt

B. Volt

C. Ohm

D. Ampere

9. What happens when you open an electric circuit?

A. You increase resistance

B. You put a gap in it

C. You allow current to flow freely

D. You reduce voltage

10. What is the primary force that drives the process of weathering and erosion?

A. Water

B. Wind

C. Heat

D. Gravity

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a body part that does a certain job for an organism called?

A. Organ

B. Function

C. Structure

D. Cell

The correct answer is 'organ,' which refers to a specific body part that performs a particular function for an organism. In biological terms, organs are made up of tissues that work together to carry out specialized tasks necessary for the organism's survival and overall function. For example, the heart is an organ that pumps blood, while the lungs facilitate gas exchange. The term 'function' refers to the specific role an organ plays in the larger system of the body, such as respiration or digestion, rather than identifying the physical body part itself. 'Structure' typically refers to the arrangement and organization of parts within an organism, but it does not specifically denote a body part responsible for a job. 'Cell' describes a smaller unit of life that makes up all living organisms but doesn't indicate an entire body part or organ that performs a specific function on a larger scale.

2. Which of the following is an example of a solution?

A. Sugar water

B. Oil and water

C. Sand and gravel

D. Milk

A solution is a homogeneous mixture where one substance is dissolved evenly in another, resulting in a single-phase system. In the case of sugar water, sugar (the solute) is completely dissolved in water (the solvent), creating a mixture that has the same composition throughout. This characteristic of uniformity is essential for classifying a mixture as a solution. In contrast, oil and water form a heterogeneous mixture in which the two substances do not mix uniformly, leading to distinct layers. Similarly, sand and gravel do not dissolve or blend, resulting instead in separate particles that can be easily identified. Milk, while appearing homogeneous, is actually a colloid, which means it contains dispersed particles that do not fully dissolve. Therefore, sugar water stands out as the only true example of a solution among the given choices.

3. What determines an atom's chemical properties?

A. Protons

B. Neutrons

C. Electrons

D. Molecules

The chemical properties of an atom are determined primarily by its electrons, particularly the arrangement of electrons in the outermost shell, known as the valence shell. Electrons are responsible for the interactions between atoms that lead to chemical bonding. The number of electrons in an atom dictates how it will bond with other atoms, influencing the type of chemical reactions it can undergo. For example, elements with similar electron configurations, particularly those in the same group of the periodic table, exhibit similar chemical behaviors. While protons (which determine an element's identity and its atomic number) and neutrons (which contribute to the atomic mass) are also important in defining the structure of an atom, they do not directly influence how an atom interacts chemically. Molecules, which are formed from two or more atoms bonded together, are the result of these interactions but do not determine the properties of singular atoms. Therefore, it is the electrons that fundamentally dictate the chemical properties and reactivity of an atom.

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4. What is the definition of a reflex angle?

A. An angle that measures less than 90 degrees

B. An angle measuring exactly 90 degrees

C. An angle greater than 180 degrees but less than 360 degrees

D. An angle that measures 180 degrees

A reflex angle is indeed defined as an angle that measures greater than 180 degrees but less than 360 degrees. This means that reflex angles are those that open outwards more than a straight angle (which is 180 degrees) but do not complete a full rotation (which would be 360 degrees). In geometric terms, if you visualize a circle, the reflex angle would be the larger amount of rotation around the circle between the two rays forming the angle. This understanding of reflex angles is significant in the study of various geometric principles, as well as in practical applications like architecture, design, and various fields of engineering, where different types of angles are essential.

5. What term describes the number of waves that pass a point in a specific time frame?

A. Amplitude

B. Wavelength

C. Frequency

D. Period

The term that describes the number of waves that pass a point in a specific time frame is frequency. Frequency quantifies how often a repeating event occurs within a specified duration, typically measured in hertz (Hz), where one hertz equals one cycle per second. This concept is essential to understanding wave behavior in various contexts, such as sound and light waves, where frequency determines characteristics like pitch in sound or color in light. The other terms provide different but related aspects of wave properties. Amplitude refers to the maximum extent of a wave's displacement from its rest position, essentially measuring the height of the wave. Wavelength is the distance between successive crests (or troughs) of a wave, determining the space each wave occupies. Period is the duration it takes for one complete wave cycle to pass a given point, which is inversely related to frequency. Understanding these distinctions enhances comprehension of wave dynamics in various scientific applications.

6. Relative humidity is measured with which instrument?

A. Hygrometer

B. Anemometer

C. Barometer

D. Thermometer

Relative humidity is measured with a hygrometer, which is specifically designed to detect and quantify the amount of moisture in the air. This instrument works by using various methods, such as a wet-bulb/dry-bulb technique or electronic sensors, to provide a reading of humidity levels. Understanding relative humidity is critical because it affects weather patterns and human comfort levels. The other instruments listed serve different purposes. An anemometer measures wind speed, a barometer is used to measure atmospheric pressure, and a thermometer is designed to measure temperature. Each of these instruments plays a vital role in meteorology and environmental science, but they do not provide information regarding humidity levels.

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7. Which of the following describes the three common shapes of bacteria?

A. Round, spiral, rod

B. Circle, square, triangular

C. Oval, rectangular, filamentous

D. Flat, cuboidal, jagged

The common shapes of bacteria are indeed described as round, spiral, and rod. These classifications are based on the physical morphology of bacterial cells. Round bacteria are referred to as cocci, spiral bacteria as spirilla or spirochetes, and rod-shaped bacteria as bacilli. This classification is crucial in microbiology, as the shape can influence the bacteria's metabolic capabilities, their movement, and how they interact with their environment and hosts. Understanding these different shapes also has practical implications for lab identification and the treatment of bacterial infections, as certain shapes may be associated with specific types of diseases or pathogenicity. The other options present shapes that do not accurately represent the established categories recognized in the study of bacteria.

8. What unit is used to measure the resistance in an electric circuit?

A. Watt

B. Volt

C. Ohm

D. Ampere

The unit used to measure resistance in an electric circuit is known as the ohm. This unit is named after the German physicist Georg Simon Ohm, who established the foundational relationship between voltage, current, and resistance, known as Ohm's Law. In this context, resistance quantifies how much a component or material opposes the flow of electric current. Resistance plays a critical role in electrical circuits, as it affects how current flows for a given voltage. When analyzing circuits, understanding resistance and its measurement in ohms is essential for predicting how electrical devices will behave under different conditions. Consequently, using ohms to quantify resistance allows engineers and technicians to design and troubleshoot electrical systems effectively.

9. What happens when you open an electric circuit?

A. You increase resistance

B. You put a gap in it

C. You allow current to flow freely

D. You reduce voltage

When you open an electric circuit, you create a gap that prevents current from flowing. This disruption in the circuit occurs when a switch is turned off or a connection is broken. As a result, the flow of electric charge is halted, leading to an interruption in the continuity of the circuit. Opening a circuit does not increase resistance in the traditional sense but rather stops the flow of electricity entirely, which could be associated with a very high resistance. The statement about reducing voltage also misrepresents the effects: voltage is present in the circuit's components regardless, but with an open circuit, no current can flow despite any voltage across components. Thus, the core function of opening a circuit is indeed characterized by the creation of a gap that stops current flow.

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10. What is the primary force that drives the process of weathering and erosion?

A. Water

B. Wind

C. Heat

D. Gravity

Water is the primary force driving weathering and erosion due to its pervasive and multifaceted roles in geological processes. It comes into contact with rocks and soil in various forms, including liquid, ice, and vapor, leading to physical changes and chemical reactions. When water flows over land, it can carry particles away from the source through erosion, shaping landscapes and creating features such as river valleys and canyons. Additionally, water contributes to weathering through processes such as freeze-thaw cycles, where water infiltrates cracks in rocks, freezes, expands, and eventually causes the rocks to break apart. Chemical weathering, another process influenced by water, occurs when water interacts with minerals in rocks, altering their chemical structure and leading to the decomposition of the rock. Overall, water's ability to transport sediments, interact chemically with materials, and exert mechanical force makes it the principal agent of weathering and erosion in various environments.

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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://praxis5901.examzify.com

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

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