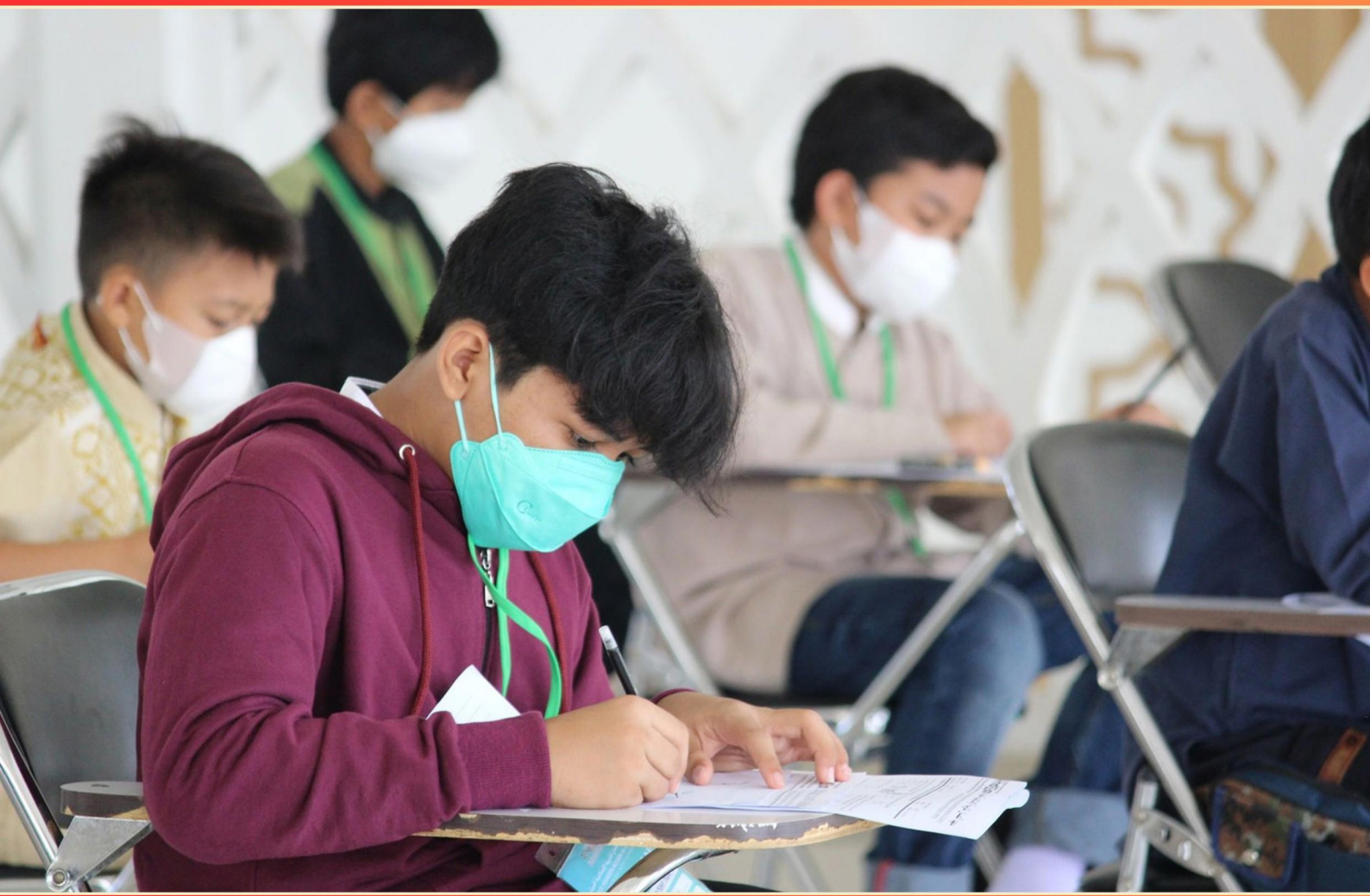
PRAXIS ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS AND SOCIAL STUDIES (5154) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Islam is a monotheistic religion based on belief in one God named Allah and recognizes Muhammad as his prophet. Which religion is described?

A. Hinduism

B. Islam

C. Buddhism

D. Christianity

2. What is the latitude of the Arctic Circle?

A. 23.5 degrees North

B. 23.5 degrees South

C. 66.5 degrees North

D. 66.5 degrees South

3. Which landform is a low area that collects water from rivers?

A. Basins

B. Ridges

C. Deltas

D. Canyons

4. Which market structure is characterized by a small number of firms that control most of the market?

A. Monopoly

B. Oligopoly

C. Monopsony

D. Perfect competition

5. During the Little Rock Crisis of 1957, what action did President Eisenhower take to ensure nine Black students could attend Central High School?

A. He sent in U.S. paratroopers

B. He deployed the National Guard

C. He issued an executive order

D. He organized a court ruling

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6. Where are the most populated areas in Africa?

A. The cities

B. The deserts

C. The highlands

D. The islands

7. The idea of democracy is traced to which ancient city-state?

A. Athens, Greece

B. Rome, Italy

C. Sparta, Greece

D. Carthage, Africa

8. Topographical mapping is described as which type of map?

A. A type of physical map that shows the relief and configuration of a landscape

B. A map where lines are stretched out for clarity and show routes of a subway system

C. A map that shows population density

D. A map that indicates political boundaries

9. The Jacksonian Era disrupted America's unity due to which issues?

A. The era of colonial independence

B. The era of Reconstruction

C. This era disrupted America's spirit of Unity due to sectional differences like states' rights, protective tariffs, and a national bank

D. The era of civil rights movement

10. Which term refers to the traditional beliefs, myths, tales, and practices of a people transmitted orally?

A. Folklore

B. Allegory

C. Paradox

D. Myth

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Islam is a monotheistic religion based on belief in one God named Allah and recognizes Muhammad as his prophet. Which religion is described?

A. Hinduism

B. Islam

C. Buddhism

D. Christianity

This question tests recognizing a religion by its core beliefs: belief in one God named Allah and Muhammad as God's prophet. The name Allah is the Arabic term for God used in Islam, and Muhammad is considered the final prophet who received and conveyed the Quran. That combination—monotheism centered on Allah and Muhammad as the prophet who reveals God's guidance—is specific to Islam, so the description points to Islam. For context, Hinduism involves many gods or divine aspects, Buddhism focuses on the path to enlightenment and does not center on a creator deity or a single prophet, and Christianity centers on God the Father and Jesus as the Son of God rather than recognizing Muhammad as a prophet.

2. What is the latitude of the Arctic Circle?

A. 23.5 degrees North

B. 23.5 degrees South

C. 66.5 degrees North

D. 66.5 degrees South

Latitude lines show how far north or south you are from the equator. The Arctic Circle sits at about 66.5 degrees north because of Earth's tilt, which is about 23.5 degrees. Subtracting that tilt from 90 degrees places the northern boundary at 90 − 23.5 = 66.5 degrees. The Antarctic Circle lies at 66.5 degrees south, while the Tropics are at 23.5 degrees north and south and the equator is 0 degrees.

3. Which landform is a low area that collects water from rivers?

A. Basins

B. Ridges

C. Deltas

D. Canyons

Water collects in low-lying land where streams drain toward a common point. That kind of area is a basin, a basin is a low-lying region that gathers water from rivers and their tributaries, often forming lakes or even seas as the water flows into that depression. The whole drainage area that feeds a river is called the drainage basin or catchment, emphasizing how gravity pulls water downhill into this space. Deltas form at river mouths where sediment deposits create new land, not simply a low area that collects water from across the landscape. Ridges are raised crests, and canyons are deep, narrow gorges carved into higher ground. None of these match the idea of a broad, low region that collects water from rivers as effectively as a basin.

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4. Which market structure is characterized by a small number of firms that control most of the market?

A. Monopoly

B. Oligopoly

C. Monopsony

D. Perfect competition

An oligopoly is a market structure in which a small number of firms control most of the market. Because each firm holds a large share, its decisions about price and output significantly affect the others, so firms act with interdependence. This often leads to strategic behavior: firms may compete through advertising and product differentiation, keep prices stable to avoid price wars, or occasionally engage in informal or formal collusion to maintain higher profits. High barriers to entry help these firms maintain their dominant positions. This stands in contrast to a monopoly (one firm controls the market), a monopsony (one buyer controls prices), and perfect competition (many firms, identical products, easy entry, price-taking behavior).

5. During the Little Rock Crisis of 1957, what action did President Eisenhower take to ensure nine Black students could attend Central High School?

A. He sent in U.S. paratroopers

B. He deployed the National Guard

C. He issued an executive order

D. He organized a court ruling

The main idea here is how the federal government used military force to enforce desegregation and protect individual rights when a state resisted. In this crisis, the action that made the difference was sending in federal troops to Little Rock. President Eisenhower ordered the 101st Airborne Division to Little Rock to escort and protect the nine Black students as they entered Central High, ensuring they could attend despite mobs and local resistance. This display of federal authority overrode the obstruction from local authorities and carried out the court's desegregation ruling. The other options don't fit as well. Issuing an executive order isn't what happened here, since the move was about enforcing a federal court order and protecting civil rights rather than creating a new policy by executive fiat. Organizing a court ruling isn't something the president does; courts issue rulings. Deploying the National Guard alone would not guarantee access, because Eisenhower eventually federalized that force to take control and then used troops to back the students' entry. The critical, decisive step was the arrival of federal paratroopers to enforce the integration.

6. Where are the most populated areas in Africa?

A. The cities

B. The deserts

C. The highlands

D. The islands

People tend to live where they can find jobs, housing, services, and easy access to markets. In Africa, rapid urban growth means many people move into cities, turning them into crowded hubs with millions of residents. That concentration of people in urban centers makes the cities the most populated areas overall. Deserts have vast empty spaces and harsh conditions that limit large populations, while highland regions and islands are often smaller in area and less able to support huge numbers, so they're typically less densely populated. So, the places with the most people are the cities.

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7. The idea of democracy is traced to which ancient city-state?

A. Athens, Greece

B. Rome, Italy

C. Sparta, Greece

D. Carthage, Africa

The main idea here is where democracy first took root. In ancient Greece, Athens is the place most associated with the birth of democracy. There, around the 5th century BCE, eligible male citizens could gather in the Assembly to debate and vote on laws and policies, a direct form of participation in government. The reforms of Cleisthenes helped broaden who counted as a participant, laying the groundwork for rule by the people, even though participation wasn't universal. This direct citizen involvement became a defining idea that influenced later political thought. Rome developed a republic with elected representatives and checks and balances, which is different from a direct citizen assembly in daily governance. Sparta operated as an oligarchy with power concentrated in a few, not in the hands of common citizens. Carthage was a powerful city-state with its own governance, but it isn't known for developing democracy in the way Athens did. So Athens is where the idea of democracy is most clearly traced.

8. Topographical mapping is described as which type of map?

A. A type of physical map that shows the relief and configuration of a landscape

B. A map where lines are stretched out for clarity and show routes of a subway system

C. A map that shows population density

D. A map that indicates political boundaries

Topographic mapping focuses on the land's relief and shape. It uses contour lines and shading to show elevation, hills, valleys, and other terrain features, giving a sense of how the landscape is configured. Because it centers on natural features and how the land rises and falls, it's a type of physical map. Other types described don't fit because one is a transit map that shows routes, another shows how many people live in each area, and a third highlights political borders.

9. The Jacksonian Era disrupted America's unity due to which issues?

A. The era of colonial independence

B. The era of Reconstruction

C. This era disrupted America's spirit of Unity due to sectional differences like states' rights, protective tariffs, and a national bank

D. The era of civil rights movement

The Jacksonian era tested national unity through conflicts over economic policy and the balance of federal and state power. Protective tariffs were meant to shield northern industry, but they raised costs and provoked resentment in the South, contributing to sectional tensions and the Nullification Crisis, where Southern states argued they could refuse federal laws they deemed unconstitutional. At the same time, disputes over states' rights questioned whether states should have the authority to end or override federal legislation, highlighting deep disagreements about who controlled national policy. The president's opposition to the Second Bank of the United States intensified political battles over centralized power and the direction of the national economy. Taken together, these issues created divides that strained unity across the country during that era. Other eras listed involve different historical challenges and contexts, not the same mix of economic policy and federal-versus-state tensions.

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10. Which term refers to the traditional beliefs, myths, tales, and practices of a people transmitted orally?

A. Folklore

B. Allegory

C. Paradox

D. Myth

Folklore is the term for the traditional beliefs, myths, tales, and practices of a people transmitted orally. It covers the wide range of cultural material passed from generation to generation through spoken word—stories, legends, songs, customs, and crafts—that shape a community's shared identity. The emphasis on oral transmission is what sets folklore apart, even though some of it may later be written down. A myth is a type of traditional story within folklore, usually explaining origins or the actions of gods, but folklore includes much more than just myths. Allegory is a narrative technique where stories symbolize deeper meanings, and a paradox is a statement that seems contradictory but reveals truth, neither of which define the broad tradition of oral-transmitted cultural material.

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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://praxis5154.examzify.com

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

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