

PRAXIS GIFTED EDUCATION (5358) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. According to Piaget, what is the term for the stage where children develop object permanence?**
 - A. Sensorimotor
 - B. Preoperational
 - C. Concrete Operations
 - D. Formal Operations

- 2. Which characteristic describes giftedness according to the educational models discussed?**
 - A. It is a fixed trait determined at birth
 - B. It evolves over time influenced by the environment
 - C. It can only be identified through standardized tests
 - D. It is solely based on high academic performance

- 3. What is a key cognitive characteristic of gifted learners?**
 - A. Superficial thinking
 - B. Analogical reasoning
 - C. Lack of abstract thought
 - D. Rigid problem-solving skills

- 4. What percentage of students enrolled in public school programs are identified as gifted?**
 - A. 3-5%
 - B. 6%
 - C. 10%
 - D. 15%

- 5. What does acceleration in education refer to?**
 - A. Studying at the same level as peers
 - B. Progressing through education faster than typical age norms
 - C. Taking additional study breaks
 - D. Reducing the number of lessons taught

- 6. What is the emphasis of a phenomenological study in qualitative research?**
- A. Testing a hypothesis with numerical data
 - B. Understanding the lived experiences of individuals
 - C. Experiments designed to control variables
 - D. Interviewing multiple participants from a demographic
- 7. Which cultural factor may contribute to underachievement in students?**
- A. Access to technology
 - B. Cultural influences
 - C. Participation in sports
 - D. Family vacations
- 8. What does self-efficacy primarily relate to?**
- A. Emotional health
 - B. Sense of competence and effectiveness
 - C. Learning styles
 - D. Peer relationships
- 9. What type of curriculum best suits gifted learners?**
- A. Curriculum with no depth or breadth
 - B. Curriculum that challenges students with unfamiliar content
 - C. Curriculum providing opportunities for deep exploration of interests
 - D. Curriculum focusing solely on standardized testing
- 10. What is emphasized in the first section of the Torrance Creative Standardized Test?**
- A. Identifying challenges in the problem
 - B. Generating and producing ideas
 - C. Developing an action plan
 - D. Applying criteria

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. According to Piaget, what is the term for the stage where children develop object permanence?

- A. Sensorimotor**
- B. Preoperational
- C. Concrete Operations
- D. Formal Operations

The stage where children develop object permanence is known as the Sensorimotor stage, which occurs from birth to approximately 2 years of age according to Piaget's theory of cognitive development. During this stage, infants learn about the world primarily through their sensory experiences and motor actions. Object permanence is a key milestone that develops around 8 to 12 months, when children begin to understand that objects continue to exist even when they cannot be seen, heard, or touched. This cognitive advancement signifies that the child is beginning to form mental representations of the world around them. The development of object permanence is crucial because it lays the foundation for further cognitive developments that occur in later stages as children's thinking becomes more sophisticated.

2. Which characteristic describes giftedness according to the educational models discussed?

- A. It is a fixed trait determined at birth
- B. It evolves over time influenced by the environment**
- C. It can only be identified through standardized tests
- D. It is solely based on high academic performance

Giftedness is recognized as a dynamic characteristic that evolves over time, influenced by various environmental factors such as educational opportunities, cultural contexts, and individual experiences. This perspective acknowledges that a child's gifted potential can be nurtured or hindered by the surrounding environment and that it is not simply a static trait that one possesses from birth. The notion that giftedness is a mutable quality aligns with contemporary educational models that emphasize the importance of growth, learning experiences, and developmental support. These models suggest that with the right encouragement and resources, gifted children can further develop their abilities and talents, adapting to new challenges and opportunities. This understanding differs from the concept of giftedness being a fixed trait, which overlooks the impact of external influences and personal development. Additionally, while standardized tests and academic performance can provide some insight into a child's abilities, they do not encompass the full range of potential giftedness nor do they account for the various manifestations of talent in different contexts. Recognizing giftedness as a trait that evolves acknowledges the role of individual circumstances and personal growth in realizing one's potential.

3. What is a key cognitive characteristic of gifted learners?

- A. Superficial thinking
- B. Analogical reasoning**
- C. Lack of abstract thought
- D. Rigid problem-solving skills

Gifted learners typically demonstrate advanced cognitive characteristics, one of the most significant being analogical reasoning. This ability involves recognizing relationships and drawing connections between seemingly disparate concepts, which is essential for higher-level thinking and problem-solving. Gifted individuals can apply knowledge from one context to another, facilitating deeper understanding and innovative thinking. They can analyze complex scenarios, identify patterns, and develop new ideas or solutions, making analogical reasoning a hallmark of their cognitive style. This skill not only supports academic success but also enhances creativity and adaptability in various situations.

4. What percentage of students enrolled in public school programs are identified as gifted?

- A. 3-5%
- B. 6%**
- C. 10%
- D. 15%

The percentage of students identified as gifted in public school programs typically falls within the range of 3-5% according to various educational guidelines and research. Option B, stating 6%, is slightly above this average but does not reflect the generally accepted standards for identification of giftedness. The identification processes often parallel definitions of giftedness that usually consider a broader and more inclusive population, yet the percentage remains around that 3-5% threshold. While it can vary based on specific state's definitions and criteria for gifted programs, it is essential to refer to established frameworks like those from the National Association for Gifted Children, which typically align with this lower range. Therefore, the appropriate figure is more aligned with the foundational understanding of gifted student identification, ensuring that such programs remain specialized and accessible without unnecessarily inflating the numbers of students categorized as gifted.

5. What does acceleration in education refer to?

- A. Studying at the same level as peers
- B. Progressing through education faster than typical age norms**
- C. Taking additional study breaks
- D. Reducing the number of lessons taught

Acceleration in education refers to the practice of allowing students to progress through their educational curriculum at a faster pace than is typical for their age group. This can include various methods such as grade-skipping, subject acceleration, or compacting curriculum to allow advanced learners to engage with material that matches their abilities and readiness rather than being limited by age-based expectations. This approach is particularly beneficial for gifted students who may grasp concepts more quickly than their peers and thrive when given opportunities to learn at an accelerated pace. By advancing through education faster than typical age norms, these students are more likely to remain engaged and challenged academically, which can help foster a love of learning and prevent boredom in the classroom.

6. What is the emphasis of a phenomenological study in qualitative research?

- A. Testing a hypothesis with numerical data
- B. Understanding the lived experiences of individuals**
- C. Experiments designed to control variables
- D. Interviewing multiple participants from a demographic

A phenomenological study in qualitative research is fundamentally centered on understanding the lived experiences of individuals. This approach seeks to delve deeply into how people perceive, interpret, and make sense of their experiences. By focusing on the subjective experiences of individuals, the study aims to uncover deeper meanings and essences that are often overlooked by more quantitative methodologies. Phenomenology emphasizes the first-person perspective, allowing researchers to gather insights that reflect participants' realities and viewpoints. This is achieved through in-depth interviews, open-ended questions, and reflective dialogue, which facilitate a rich understanding of the phenomena being studied. The other options represent different research methodologies or focuses that do not align with the phenomenological approach. Testing hypotheses with numerical data aligns more with quantitative research methods, while experiments designed to control variables emphasize experimental research designs. Interviewing multiple participants from a demographic could be a component of many qualitative studies, but it does not capture the essence and specific aim of phenomenological research, which is to understand lived experiences.

7. Which cultural factor may contribute to underachievement in students?

- A. Access to technology
- B. Cultural influences**
- C. Participation in sports
- D. Family vacations

The choice of cultural influences as a contributing factor to underachievement in students highlights the significant impact that a student's background, beliefs, and values can have on their academic performance. Cultural factors can shape a student's motivation, expectations, and engagement in school. For example, if a student's culture places a lower value on formal education or prioritizes other pursuits that do not align with academic success, the student may feel less motivated to strive for high achievement in school. Additionally, cultural influences can affect communication styles, learning preferences, and the level of support students receive from their families or communities regarding education. Understanding cultural contexts allows educators to tailor their teaching strategies and provide a more inclusive environment that recognizes and addresses the diverse needs of all students, particularly those from different cultural backgrounds. This awareness helps mitigate the effects of cultural factors that may lead to underachievement, making it a critical area of focus in gifted education.

8. What does self-efficacy primarily relate to?

- A. Emotional health
- B. Sense of competence and effectiveness**
- C. Learning styles
- D. Peer relationships

Self-efficacy primarily relates to a sense of competence and effectiveness. This concept, developed by psychologist Albert Bandura, refers to an individual's belief in their ability to succeed in specific situations or accomplish a task. When someone has a strong sense of self-efficacy, they feel capable of taking on challenges, persisting in the face of obstacles, and achieving their goals. This belief can significantly impact motivation, resilience, and overall performance in various areas of life, including academic achievement and personal development. Understanding self-efficacy is crucial, especially in the context of gifted education, as students with high self-efficacy are more likely to embrace opportunities to learn and take risks in their education. They tend to set higher goals for themselves and view challenges as opportunities for growth rather than as threats. This self-belief is foundational for fostering a positive learning environment that encourages exploration and continuous improvement.

9. What type of curriculum best suits gifted learners?

- A. Curriculum with no depth or breadth
- B. Curriculum that challenges students with unfamiliar content
- C. Curriculum providing opportunities for deep exploration of interests**
- D. Curriculum focusing solely on standardized testing

A curriculum that provides opportunities for deep exploration of interests is particularly well-suited for gifted learners. This approach recognizes that gifted students often have unique passions and abilities that can be further developed through in-depth study. Such a curriculum allows these learners to engage with material in a meaningful way, fostering critical thinking, creativity, and self-directed learning. When gifted students are given the chance to delve deeply into subjects that resonate with them, they become more motivated and engaged. This type of curriculum not only honors their intellectual curiosity but also encourages them to develop a sense of ownership over their learning. Additionally, it promotes the skills necessary for higher-level thinking and problem-solving, which are essential for gifted individuals as they progress in their education and future careers. Overall, the focus on deep exploration aligns well with the cognitive and emotional needs of gifted learners, fostering an environment that nurtures their abilities and encourages lifelong learning.

10. What is emphasized in the first section of the Torrance Creative Standardized Test?

- A. Identifying challenges in the problem**
- B. Generating and producing ideas
- C. Developing an action plan
- D. Applying criteria

The first section of the Torrance Creative Standardized Test indeed emphasizes generating and producing ideas. This section is designed to assess creativity by encouraging individuals to think divergently and come up with a wide range of responses to given prompts. It seeks to measure how well a test-taker can brainstorm and produce novel and useful ideas in response to open-ended tasks. By focusing on idea generation, the test allows for a broad expression of creativity, which is vital in determining an individual's creative potential. This aspect is critical in gifted education as it highlights the ability to think outside conventional frameworks and devise innovative solutions, a key skill for gifted learners. The emphasis on generating and producing ideas captures the essence of creative thinking, which involves not just coming up with a single solution but exploring various possibilities, making this the focal point in the test's initial section.

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://praxis5358giftededucation.examzify.com>

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

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