PSYCHOLOGY OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILD 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. What percent of the average brain is made of water?

A. 60
B. 70
C. 80
D. 75

2. Which term is correctly associated with adult, self-directed learning?

A. Pedagogy
B. Monogogy
C. Andragogy
D. Heterogogy

3. Which is not one of the five basic senses?

A. Touch
B. Balance
C. Sight
D. Hearing

4. An application is submitted to which Education program?

A. Counselor Education
B. Special Education
C. Teacher Education
D. Educational Leadership

5. Learning differences can be described under which category?

A. Physical
B. Intellectual
C. Emotional
D. Sensory

6. How many essential amino acids are there?

A. 9
B. 7
C. 11
D. 13

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7. What is the national capital of Canada?

A. Toronto

B. Montreal

C. Ottawa

D. Vancouver

8. An individualized education program (IEP) typically ends at which endpoint?

A. Age 18

B. Age 21

C. Graduation from high school

D. Age 22 or Graduation

9. Which statement about the cortex is accurate?

A. The inner core of the brain controlling autonomic functions.

B. A network of blood vessels throughout the brain.

C. The outermost layer of the brain made up of tightly packed neurons.

D. A limbic structure involved in emotion.

10. The free throw line is located at what distance from the backboard?

A. 12 ft

B. 15 ft

C. 19 ft

D. 21 ft

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What percent of the average brain is made of water?

A. 60

B. 70

C. 80

D. 75

Brain tissue is composed largely of water, roughly three quarters of its weight. So the average brain is about 75 percent water, making that option the best choice. The other numbers are farther from the typical measurement: 60% underestimates the water content, 70% is a bit low for the average brain, and 80% overestimates it. This high water content supports the brain's metabolic and signaling processes, and helps explain why dehydration can quickly impact cognitive functioning, even in children.

2. Which term is correctly associated with adult, self-directed learning?

A. Pedagogy

B. Monogogy

C. Andragogy

D. Heterogogy

Andragogy is the term used to describe adult learning, highlighting that adults are typically self-directed, bring rich experiences, and prefer learning that is immediately relevant to their lives or work. They tend to be ready to learn when they see a real need, they favor problem-centered rather than content-centered approaches, and they need to know why learning is beneficial. Because of this, instructional strategies for adults emphasize facilitation, collaboration, and opportunities for immediate application, with learners taking more responsibility for setting goals and guiding their own study. Pedagogy, by contrast, refers to traditional teacher-directed approaches aimed largely at children or learners who depend on the instructor. Monogogy and heterogogy are not standard terms used to describe adult learning in educational psychology.

3. Which is not one of the five basic senses?

A. Touch

B. Balance

C. Sight

D. Hearing

Balance is not one of the five basic senses. The traditional five are touch, sight, hearing, taste, and smell. Balance is detected by the vestibular system in the inner ear, which provides information about head position and movement to help you stay upright, oriented, and stable. Because it deals with orientation and motion rather than a direct sensory modality like seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting, or smelling, it's considered a separate sensory system. So, the other choices—touch, sight, and hearing—are classic examples of the five basic senses, while balance serves a distinct role in spatial awareness.

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4. An application is submitted to which Education program?

A. Counselor Education

B. Special Education

C. Teacher Education

D. Educational Leadership

This item tests your understanding of which education program trains future classroom teachers. Teacher Education focuses on pedagogy, curriculum, assessment, and supervised classroom fieldwork, all aimed at preparing someone to teach in a classroom. The other programs prepare different roles: Counselor Education for school counselors who support students' social-emotional and academic needs, Special Education for teachers and specialists who work with students with disabilities, and Educational Leadership for those who move into administrative roles like principals. So when the goal is to become a classroom teacher, the application would be submitted to Teacher Education.

5. Learning differences can be described under which category?

A. Physical

B. Intellectual

C. Emotional

D. Sensory

This item is about how learning differences are categorized by the domain of functioning. Learning differences typically reflect differences in cognitive processing and thinking skills—things like memory, reasoning, language, and problem solving. Those cognitive components are what we most often call "intellectual" functioning. When a learner struggles with understanding concepts, solving problems, or learning new academic skills because of how they think and process information, it fits under the intellectual category. Physical would describe differences related to bodily functions and movement, sensory covers processing of sensory input (like vision or hearing), and emotional refers to emotions, motivation, or behavior that affect learning. While a learner's performance can be influenced by physical, sensory, or emotional factors, the primary descriptor for learning differences rooted in cognitive processing is intellectual.

6. How many essential amino acids are there?

A. 9

B. 7

C. 11

D. 13

Essential amino acids are the amino acids the body cannot synthesize in adequate amounts and must come from the diet. In humans, there are nine essential amino acids: histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan, and valine. Because the body can't produce these in sufficient quantities, they must be obtained through food to support growth, tissue repair, and protein synthesis. That's why the correct total is nine. (Note: arginine is sometimes considered essential for children or in certain health conditions, but the standard adult list remains nine.)

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7. What is the national capital of Canada?

A. Toronto

B. Montreal

C. Ottawa

D. Vancouver

The key idea is identifying a country's political center, not just its biggest city. Ottawa is the national capital of Canada because it houses Parliament Hill and the federal government. While Toronto, Montréal, and Vancouver are large and influential cities, they are not the capital. Ottawa was chosen in the 19th century as a practical, defensible location between English- and French-speaking regions and away from the U.S. border, making it the seat of Canada's government.

8. An individualized education program (IEP) typically ends at which endpoint?

A. Age 18

B. Age 21

C. Graduation from high school

D. Age 22 or Graduation

The ending of an IEP is tied to a specific endpoint, not to a single age or event alone. Under IDEA, services continue until the student either graduates from high school with a regular diploma or turns a certain age (typically 22), whichever comes first. If the student earns the diploma before turning 22, the IEP ends at graduation; if they don't graduate by the time they reach 22, the IEP ends then. So the best answer reflects both possibilities: age 22 or graduation.

9. Which statement about the cortex is accurate?

A. The inner core of the brain controlling autonomic functions.

B. A network of blood vessels throughout the brain.

C. The outermost layer of the brain made up of tightly packed neurons.

D. A limbic structure involved in emotion.

The cortex is the outermost layer of the brain, specifically the cerebrum, made up of gray matter where neuron cell bodies are densely packed. This layer is folded into gyri and sulci, which increases surface area and supports the complex processing that underlies perception, language, planning, and conscious thought. So describing the cortex as the outermost layer composed of tightly packed neurons correctly captures its structure and role. The other statements refer to parts of the brain that are not the cortex: the inner core that controls autonomic functions lies mainly in the brainstem and related subcortical regions; a network of blood vessels describes the brain's vasculature rather than the cortex itself; and a limbic structure involved in emotion refers to subcortical components like the amygdala or hippocampus, which are separate from the cortex.

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10. The free throw line is located at what distance from the backboard?

A. 12 ft

B. 15 ft

C. 19 ft

D. 21 ft

The key idea is the standard distance from the backboard to the free throw line. In basketball, the free throw line sits exactly fifteen feet from the plane of the backboard. This distance is measured perpendicular to the backboard, not to the rim, and it's the same across major levels of play to keep free throws fair and consistent. If the line were closer, free throws would be easier; if farther, they would be harder. So, fifteen feet is the accepted distance.

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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://psychologyofexceptionalchild.examzify.com

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

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