

ALTA NATIONAL REGISTRATION 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. Identifying individual sounds in a word is an example of:**
 - A. Phonological Awareness
 - B. Segmentation
 - C. Blending
 - D. Phonics
- 2. Phonemic training primarily focuses on which of the following?**
 - A. Letters
 - B. Sentences
 - C. Rhyme
 - D. Words
- 3. Which disorder is characterized by difficulties in single-word reading?**
 - A. Dyspraxia
 - B. Dyslexia
 - C. Dysarthria
 - D. Speech Apraxia
- 4. Which class of speech sounds allows for the passage of air through an open vocal tract?**
 - A. Nasal
 - B. Consonant
 - C. Vowel
 - D. Stop
- 5. What are the four diphthongs commonly recognized?**
 - A. ae, ai, au, ou
 - B. ou, oi, oy, ow
 - C. ee, oo, ai, au
 - D. ae, ey, ou, ow
- 6. In what year was Chall's significant research conducted?**
 - A. 1980
 - B. 1983
 - C. 1985
 - D. 1990

7. In what field did Joseph Torgesen contribute significantly, particularly regarding children's developmental issues?
- A. Phonology
 - B. Child development
 - C. Educational psychology
 - D. Learning disabilities
8. What does the prefix "dys-" in the term dyslexia signify?
- A. Easy
 - B. Bad, hard, or difficult
 - C. Quick
 - D. Normal
9. Who developed the VAKT (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic, Tactile) approach in the 1920s?
- A. Grace Fernald
 - B. Aylette Cox
 - C. Dr. Samuel T. Orton
 - D. Adolf Kussmaul
10. What age range does Chall's Stage 5 encompass?
- A. 6-7 years
 - B. 9-14 years
 - C. 14-18 years
 - D. 18 years and older

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Identifying individual sounds in a word is an example of:

A. Phonological Awareness

B. Segmentation

C. Blending

D. Phonics

The correct response identifies individual sounds in a word as an aspect of phonological awareness. Phonological awareness refers to the broader skill set that includes the ability to recognize and manipulate the sounds in spoken language. This encompasses various sub-skills, such as recognizing individual phonemes (sounds), syllables, and onset-rime patterns. Understanding phonological awareness is critical for developing reading and spelling skills, as it underpins a child's ability to interact with language at the sound level. By identifying each sound in a word, a learner is practicing an essential component of this broader skill set. While segmentation specifically refers to breaking words down into their constituent sounds, the term "phonological awareness" encompasses this action and more, making it a more comprehensive category for the skill being described. The other options, such as blending and phonics, describe different but related concepts that do not solely focus on the identification of individual sounds.

2. Phonemic training primarily focuses on which of the following?

A. Letters

B. Sentences

C. Rhyme

D. Words

Phonemic training is centered around the individual sounds that make up words, which are known as phonemes. This training helps individuals to recognize and manipulate these sounds, thereby enhancing their understanding of the relationships between sounds and letters. As a foundational aspect of phonics instruction, phonemic awareness plays a critical role in literacy development, enabling learners to decode words and improve their reading skills. While letters are indeed a key focus, particularly in how they correspond to sounds, this does not negate the importance of the other options. Sentences, rhymes, and words can also be integral to phonics instruction, but they do not specifically capture the essence of phonemic training, which directly targets the understanding and manipulation of individual sounds. This emphasis on sounds distinguishes phonemic training from broader literacy strategies.

3. Which disorder is characterized by difficulties in single-word reading?

A. Dyspraxia

B. Dyslexia

C. Dysarthria

D. Speech Apraxia

Dyslexia is characterized by difficulties in single-word reading due to issues with processing written language. This learning disorder often manifests as challenges in recognizing words, decoding, and spelling, leading to struggles with reading fluency and comprehension. Individuals with dyslexia may have normal intelligence but face specific difficulties related to phonological processing and the ability to connect letters to sounds effectively. The other disorders listed do not specifically include reading difficulties as a primary characteristic. Dyspraxia primarily impacts motor skills and coordination, while dysarthria involves difficulties in articulating words due to muscle control issues related to speech. Speech apraxia also involves challenges with the coordination of movements required for speech but does not focus on reading capabilities. The distinction of dyslexia lies in its direct impact on literacy skills, particularly single-word reading.

4. Which class of speech sounds allows for the passage of air through an open vocal tract?

- A. Nasal
- B. Consonant
- C. Vowel**
- D. Stop

The correct answer is the class of speech sounds known as vowels. Vowels are produced with an open vocal tract, meaning that the airflow is not significantly obstructed by the tongue, lips, or other articulators. This allows the air to flow freely during the production of vowel sounds, resulting in their characteristic resonance and quality. In contrast, other classes of speech sounds impose some kind of restriction or closure in the vocal tract. For instance, consonants often involve various degrees of constriction, which can partially or completely block airflow, resulting in distinct speech sounds. Stop consonants represent a more extreme case where airflow is completely halted for a brief moment before it is released. Nasal sounds also involve some closure but allow air to escape through the nasal passages. Thus, the nature of vowel sounds, with their open configuration allowing for unobstructed airflow, is what makes them the correct answer in this context.

5. What are the four diphthongs commonly recognized?

- A. ae, ai, au, ou
- B. ou, oi, oy, ow**
- C. ee, oo, ai, au
- D. ae, ey, ou, ow

The selection of ou, oi, oy, and ow as the four commonly recognized diphthongs is accurate. Diphthongs are complex vowel sounds that begin with one vowel sound and glide into another within the same syllable. In this case: - "ou" can be heard in words like "how" or "out," where the sound shifts from an 'a' or 'o' sound into a short 'u' sound. - "oi" is exemplified in words such as "coin" or "boil," where the initial vowel sound transitions smoothly into a secondary sound. - "oy" can be found in words like "boy" or "toy," similarly featuring the glide from one vowel sound to another. - "ow" appears in words like "cow" or "how," where it begins with a diphthong sound that transitions from the 'a' sound to 'u.' Thus, these diphthongs represent specific combinations of vowel sounds that create distinct pronunciations in English, making this choice correct. Diphthongs are integral in understanding phonetics and pronunciation, especially in language education and phonics training.

6. In what year was Chall's significant research conducted?

- A. 1980
- B. 1983**
- C. 1985
- D. 1990

Chall's significant research was conducted in 1983. This research played a pivotal role in understanding reading development, particularly through her analysis of reading stages and the importance of phonemic awareness. Her work emphasized how children acquire reading skills and how various factors contribute to their literacy development. The year 1983 is notably recognized in educational literature as a foundational moment in reading instruction and theory, reinforcing the efficacy of systematic phonics within early education. This significance sets it apart from other years listed, which do not correlate with her groundbreaking findings in the field of literacy and education.

7. In what field did Joseph Torgesen contribute significantly, particularly regarding children's developmental issues?

- A. Phonology
- B. Child development**
- C. Educational psychology
- D. Learning disabilities

Joseph Torgesen made significant contributions primarily in the area of learning disabilities, particularly concerning how children with these challenges develop their reading skills. His work focused on understanding the underlying cognitive processes involved in reading and how specific interventions can aid children in overcoming difficulties, which inherently aligns with the field of child development as it pertains to learning. In examining Torgesen's research, one can see his exploration of reading acquisition and the factors that contribute to reading success, especially for those who struggle. His insights into the characteristics of phonological processing and its impact on literacy development have influenced educational practices. This makes the answer about child development particularly relevant, as understanding these developmental processes is crucial for educators and psychologists who work with children facing learning difficulties. The other fields mentioned, while related, do not encompass Torgesen's primary focus to the same degree. Phonology pertains more broadly to the study of sounds in language rather than specific impacts on learning disabilities. Educational psychology covers a wider array of topics beyond Torgesen's specific contributions, and while learning disabilities might seem close, they are part of the broader umbrella of child development in the context of Torgesen's work on reading proficiency and intervention strategies.

8. What does the prefix "dys-" in the term dyslexia signify?

- A. Easy
- B. Bad, hard, or difficult**
- C. Quick
- D. Normal

The prefix "dys-" is derived from Greek, where it signifies something that is impaired or difficult. In the context of the term "dyslexia," it refers to challenges or difficulties with reading and processing language. This aligns perfectly with the nature of dyslexia, which is characterized by difficulties in recognizing and decoding words, leading to struggles with reading fluency and comprehension. The presence of the prefix "dys-" emphasizes that the individual experiences these challenges rather than indicating any inability or lack of intelligence. The other options do not accurately capture the meaning of "dys-." For example, the notion of "easy," "quick," or "normal" does not relate to the challenges associated with dyslexia, which specifically notes the difficulty aspect inherent in the prefix. Therefore, recognizing the correct meaning of "dys-" as "bad, hard, or difficult" is essential for understanding the implications of conditions like dyslexia and how they affect individuals.

9. Who developed the VAKT (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic, Tactile) approach in the 1920s?

- A. Grace Fernald**
- B. Aylette Cox
- C. Dr. Samuel T. Orton
- D. Adolf Kussmaul

The VAKT approach, which stands for Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic, and Tactile, is designed to cater to different learning styles by recognizing that individuals learn in various ways. Grace Fernald is credited with developing this approach in the 1920s as a means to enhance learning through the integration of these modalities. Her work focused on understanding how different sensory channels can be utilized to improve education, particularly for individuals who might struggle with traditional learning methods. This understanding has helped educators tailor their teaching strategies to accommodate diverse learners, making it a significant contribution to educational psychology. In contrast, while the other individuals listed were influential in their own rights within the fields of education and psychology, they did not develop the VAKT approach. Dr. Samuel T. Orton was known for his work in the realm of learning disabilities, particularly dyslexia, while Aylette Cox and Adolf Kussmaul made contributions in other areas of psychology and medicine respectively.

10. What age range does Chall's Stage 5 encompass?

- A. 6-7 years
- B. 9-14 years
- C. 14-18 years
- D. 18 years and older**

Chall's Stage 5 refers to the phase of reading development known as "Expert Reading." This stage typically encompasses ages 18 years and older, which aligns with the idea that individuals in this age range are refining their reading skills and engaging with complex texts, such as academic and professional materials. This stage is characterized by readers being able to critically analyze texts, synthesize information, and apply their reading abilities in various contexts, including for academic purposes and lifelong learning. Readers at this stage are often capable of navigating advanced literature and scholarly materials, demonstrating higher-order thinking skills and independence in learning. Understanding this stage is important for educators and those involved in literacy development, as it underscores the transition from learning to read to reading to learn, which is crucial for success in higher education and beyond.

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://altanatlregistration.examzify.com>

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

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