

CALIFORNIA ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE AND PROGRESS (CAASPP) MATH 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. What are parallel lines defined as?

- A. Lines that intersect at a right angle
- B. Lines that lie in the same plane and do not intersect
- C. Lines that connect at a point
- D. Lines that are always horizontal

2. What is a variable in mathematical terms?

- A. A fixed number that does not change
- B. A letter or symbol that represents a known value
- C. A symbol that represents a missing or unknown value
- D. A term used for whole numbers only

3. What is an acute angle?

- A. An angle equal to 90 degrees
- B. An angle with a measure less than 90 degrees
- C. An angle greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees
- D. An angle with no measurable size

4. How many degrees are there in a right angle?

- A. 45°
- B. 90°
- C. 180°
- D. 360°

5. What is the solution for x in the equation: $2x + 6 = 18$?

- A. $x = 4$
- B. $x = 5$
- C. $x = 6$
- D. $x = 7$

6. What is the largest three-digit prime number?

- A. 991
- B. 997
- C. 999
- D. 1000

7. If a rectangle has a length of 10 cm and a width of 4 cm, what is its area?
- A. 30 cm^2
 - B. 40 cm^2
 - C. 50 cm^2
 - D. 60 cm^2
8. Which of the following correctly illustrates the relationship between the angle of elevation and depression?
- A. Both are formed from horizontal lines extending in different directions
 - B. Both angles always equal 90 degrees
 - C. Both angles must be measured from the same point
 - D. Both angles can be equal in measure when viewed from the same position
9. Which of the following represents a constant number?
- A. A variable
 - B. A ratio
 - C. A mean
 - D. A rational number
10. What is 15% of 200?
- A. 20
 - B. 25
 - C. 30
 - D. 35

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are parallel lines defined as?

- A. Lines that intersect at a right angle
- B. Lines that lie in the same plane and do not intersect**
- C. Lines that connect at a point
- D. Lines that are always horizontal

Parallel lines are defined as lines that lie in the same plane and do not intersect. This definition is fundamental in geometry because it captures the essence of what makes two lines parallel — their consistent distance apart and lack of intersection regardless of how far they are extended. The requirement that they lie in the same plane means that both lines exist in a two-dimensional space, allowing for a face-to-face comparison of their behavior regarding intersection. In contrast, other definitions do not accurately represent parallel lines. Lines that intersect at a right angle describe perpendicular lines, which meet at a 90-degree angle. Lines that connect at a point indicate convergence rather than parallelism, as they come together instead of maintaining a uniform distance apart. Finally, stating that lines are always horizontal does not encompass all parallel lines, as parallel lines can run in any direction as long as they never meet. Thus, the correct understanding of parallel lines is based on their inherent property of non-intersection within the same plane.

2. What is a variable in mathematical terms?

- A. A fixed number that does not change
- B. A letter or symbol that represents a known value
- C. A symbol that represents a missing or unknown value**
- D. A term used for whole numbers only

A variable in mathematical terms is defined as a symbol that represents a missing or unknown value. This representation allows for the formulation of equations and expressions that can model real-world situations and solve problems. Variables are typically denoted by letters, such as x , y , or z , and they can take on different values depending on the context of the problem. In mathematical equations, using variables gives flexibility and the ability to describe relationships between quantities that may change. For example, in the equation $y = 2x + 5$, both y and x are variables; y changes as x changes, reflecting that they are not fixed. The other options do not accurately describe a variable. A fixed number that does not change represents a constant, while a letter or symbol that represents a known value is more akin to a constant than a variable. Lastly, the term used for whole numbers only is incorrect, as variables can represent any type of number, including integers, fractions, and decimals. Therefore, the definition of a variable as a symbol for a missing or unknown value encompasses its essential role in mathematics.

3. What is an acute angle?

- A. An angle equal to 90 degrees
- B. An angle with a measure less than 90 degrees**
- C. An angle greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees
- D. An angle with no measurable size

An acute angle is defined as an angle that measures less than 90 degrees. This means that acute angles are sharp and smaller than a right angle, which measures exactly 90 degrees. Understanding acute angles is fundamental in geometry, as they are commonly encountered in various shapes and designs. This definition also highlights the contrast with other types of angles: right angles (90 degrees, which is not acute) and obtuse angles (greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees). Therefore, the correct choice reflects the precise definition of acute angles in geometric terms.

4. How many degrees are there in a right angle?

- A. 45°
- B. 90°**
- C. 180°
- D. 360°

A right angle is defined as an angle that measures exactly 90 degrees. This is a fundamental concept in geometry, representing a quarter of a full rotation. When two lines or line segments intersect at a right angle, they form a square corner, which is visually recognizable in everyday objects and structures. In the context of angles, 45 degrees represents an acute angle, which is less than 90 degrees, while 180 degrees corresponds to a straight angle, illustrating a half rotation. A full rotation is measured at 360 degrees. Therefore, understanding that a right angle specifically measures 90 degrees is crucial for geometry and is foundational for creating perpendicular lines and understanding more complex geometric concepts.

5. What is the solution for x in the equation: $2x + 6 = 18$?

- A. $x = 4$
- B. $x = 5$
- C. $x = 6$**
- D. $x = 7$

To solve the equation $2x + 6 = 18$, the first step is to isolate the term with the variable. This is done by subtracting 6 from both sides of the equation, which simplifies it to $2x = 12$. Next, to solve for x, you need to divide both sides of the equation by 2. Performing this division gives you $x = 6$. This solution is correct because substituting x back into the original equation ($2(6) + 6 = 18$) confirms that both sides are equal. Hence, the correct value for x that satisfies the equation is 6.

6. What is the largest three-digit prime number?

- A. 991
- B. 997**
- C. 999
- D. 1000

The largest three-digit prime number is 997. A prime number is defined as a number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself. To determine if 997 is a prime number, you check for divisibility by prime numbers that are less than its square root (which is approximately 31.56). This includes 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, and 31. - 997 is not even, so it is not divisible by 2. - The sum of the digits of 997 is 25, which is not divisible by 3. - It does not end in 0 or 5, so it is not divisible by 5. - Upon checking divisibility by the other primes up to 31, none divide evenly into 997. Since 997 has no divisors other than 1 and itself, it is confirmed as a prime number. Furthermore, 991 is also a prime number, but it is smaller than 997. The numbers 999 and 1000 are both composite since 999 can be divided by 3 and 1000 is divisible

7. If a rectangle has a length of 10 cm and a width of 4 cm, what is its area?

- A. 30 cm²
- B. 40 cm²**
- C. 50 cm²
- D. 60 cm²

To find the area of a rectangle, you can use the formula: $\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{Width}$. In this case, with a length of 10 cm and a width of 4 cm, you would multiply these two dimensions together: $\text{Area} = 10 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ cm}^2$. Therefore, the area of the rectangle is 40 cm². Understanding the area calculation is important because it applies to various real-world situations, such as determining the amount of space available in a room or the amount of material needed to cover a surface.

8. Which of the following correctly illustrates the relationship between the angle of elevation and depression?

- A. Both are formed from horizontal lines extending in different directions
- B. Both angles always equal 90 degrees
- C. Both angles must be measured from the same point
- D. Both angles can be equal in measure when viewed from the same position**

The correct choice illustrates that both angles of elevation and depression can be equal in measure when viewed from the same position. The angle of elevation is the angle formed when looking upward from a horizontal line, while the angle of depression is formed when looking downward from a horizontal line. When a person stands at a certain height and looks up at an object above them, the angle formed with the horizontal is the angle of elevation. Conversely, if the same person looks down to an object below them, the angle formed with the horizontal is the angle of depression. If the observer and the objects are positioned such that the line of sight to the elevated object and the line of sight to the depressed object create equal angles with the horizontal line, then these angles will indeed be the same in measurement. In practice, this can occur in various scenarios, such as when an observer stands on a hill looking at two objects that are at the same distance but at different heights. Thus, angles of elevation and depression can be equal when originating from the same viewpoint under the right circumstances.

9. Which of the following represents a constant number?

- A. A variable
- B. A ratio
- C. A mean**
- D. A rational number

To identify what represents a constant number, it's important to understand each of the options presented. A constant number is a fixed value that does not change. When considering the answer regarding the mean, it is a specific statistical measure calculated from a set of numbers. The mean provides a fixed value that summarizes the central tendency of the data set. Once the values in the data set are determined, the mean will yield a constant number based on those specific values, making it a natural representative of a constant. On the other hand, a variable refers to a symbol used to represent a quantity that can change, thus it does not represent a constant. A ratio compares two quantities and can change depending on the values being compared, which also does not constitute a constant. A rational number represents any number that can be expressed as the quotient of two integers, and while any individual rational number is a constant itself, the term broadly encompasses an entire category of numbers rather than specifying a single, fixed value. Thus, the mean, as a calculated average based on a specific dataset, consistently returns a constant number given those inputs, establishing it as the most suitable representation of a constant number among the options presented.

10. What is 15% of 200?

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 30**
- D. 35

To find 15% of 200, you can use the formula for calculating a percentage, which involves multiplying the total amount by the percentage expressed as a decimal. First, convert 15% into decimal form by dividing by 100, which gives you 0.15. Next, multiply 200 by 0.15: $200 \times 0.15 = 30$. Thus, 15% of 200 is 30. This calculation confirms that the correct answer accurately reflects the process of finding a percentage, demonstrating an essential math principle that students need to understand thoroughly for solving similar problems.

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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://caaspp-math.examzify.com>

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

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