

COX CAMPUS PRACTICE EXAM (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.

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. Background knowledge can be developed through writing.**
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Only through reading
 - D. Only through oral language
- 2. The following phonemic awareness skills are critical for reading.**
 - A. Phoneme segmenting
 - B. Phoneme blending
 - C. All of the above
 - D. Phoneme isolation
- 3. Which statement best describes the core symptom of dyslexia?**
 - A. Difficulties with arithmetic facts
 - B. Difficulties with handwriting speed
 - C. Difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition
 - D. Difficulties with listening comprehension
- 4. Stage 2 Left-to-Right Scribbling describes literacy development in which form of emergent writing?**
 - A. Left-to-right scribbling with invented letters
 - B. Right-to-left scribbling
 - C. Drawing only without writing
 - D. Conventional spelling
- 5. Which statement about handwriting instruction and writing fluency is accurate?**
 - A. Handwriting instruction has no effect on writing fluency.
 - B. Handwriting instruction has a positive effect on writing fluency.
 - C. Handwriting instruction is irrelevant to literacy development.
 - D. Handwriting instruction only affects spelling.

- 6. In the primary grades, listening comprehension tends to outpace reading comprehension.**
- A. False
 - B. True
 - C. Uncertain
 - D. Depends on student
- 7. Based on the Oral Reading Fluency Norms from Hasbrouck and Tindal, how many Words Correct Per Minute (WCPM) must Kaia read to be at the 50th percentile for her grade level in the Spring of 2nd grade?**
- A. 95 WCPM
 - B. 100 WCPM
 - C. 110 WCPM
 - D. 120 WCPM
- 8. Which strategy is most effective for building vocabulary during reading?**
- A. Silent reading with no support
 - B. Point-of-Contact Teaching
 - C. Group recitation of words
 - D. Memorization from a list
- 9. If Kaia was assessed in the fall of 2nd grade and reads 77 WCPM, what is her percentile based on Hasbrouck and Tindal norms?**
- A. Between the 50th and 75th percentile
 - B. Below the 25th percentile
 - C. Between the 75th and 90th percentile
 - D. Above the 90th percentile
- 10. Which practice specifically supports students in chunking phrases during fluency work?**
- A. Practice scooping phrases
 - B. Silent reading with teacher feedback
 - C. Read aloud only with no feedback
 - D. Flawless reading

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Background knowledge can be developed through writing.

- A. Yes**
- B. No
- C. Only through reading
- D. Only through oral language

Writing acts as a powerful way to grow background knowledge. When you write about a topic, you pull from what you already know and you identify gaps that prompt you to read more, research, or discuss ideas with others. The act of writing requires you to organize information, define terms, and draw connections, which helps you internalize concepts and vocabulary and see how ideas fit together. This deliberate reflection also strengthens recall, because you're articulating understanding in your own words and constructing explanations that you can revisit later. While reading and listening are important for gathering new information and hearing different perspectives, writing uniquely reinforces and expands what you know by turning it into something you've analyzed, synthesized, and can apply.

2. The following phonemic awareness skills are critical for reading.

- A. Phoneme segmenting
- B. Phoneme blending
- C. All of the above**
- D. Phoneme isolation

Phonemic awareness is the ability to hear and manipulate the individual sounds in spoken words. For reading, being able to blend sounds to form words, break words apart into their component sounds, and identify a specific sound within a word all play crucial roles. Blending sounds helps you hear a whole word when the separate sounds are put together, which supports decoding unfamiliar words. Segmenting breaks a word into its separate sounds, which supports spelling and aligning sounds with the correct letters. Isolation involves picking out a single sound in a word, such as the first, middle, or last sound, which helps with accurate decoding and encoding. Because each of these skills contributes in its own way to recognizing and manipulating sounds in language, the most complete answer is the one that includes all three. They work together to build a reader's ability to decode, spell, and understand words.

3. Which statement best describes the core symptom of dyslexia?

- A. Difficulties with arithmetic facts
- B. Difficulties with handwriting speed
- C. Difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition**
- D. Difficulties with listening comprehension

Dyslexia centers on word-level reading difficulties: recognizing words accurately and, for many, with fluency. This reflects trouble applying letter-sound relationships to decode text, so reading is slow and error-prone even when intelligence is normal and instruction is adequate. That focus on how words are processed and read sets it apart from other skills like arithmetic facts, handwriting speed, or listening comprehension, which involve different abilities. So the best description is the difficulty with accurate and/or fluent word recognition, because that is the defining challenge that dyslexia creates in reading.

4. Stage 2 Left-to-Right Scribbling describes literacy development in which form of emergent writing?

A. Left-to-right scribbling with invented letters

B. Right-to-left scribbling

C. Drawing only without writing

D. Conventional spelling

Stage 2 Left-to-Right Scribbling focuses on how children begin to treat writing as something that moves across the page and uses symbols, even if those symbols aren't real words yet. At this stage, kids start at the left edge and travel toward the right, showing they understand writing has a direction. They also begin using invented letters—symbol-like shapes that look like letters but don't spell actual words—indicating early phonemic awareness and the idea that letters map to sounds. This combination marks a move from just drawing to purposeful writing with direction and symbolic meaning, laying the groundwork for later conventional spelling. Writing that goes right-to-left or drawing-only behavior would not reflect this emerging understanding of direction and symbol use, and conventional spelling comes in well after this stage.

5. Which statement about handwriting instruction and writing fluency is accurate?

A. Handwriting instruction has no effect on writing fluency.

B. Handwriting instruction has a positive effect on writing fluency.

C. Handwriting instruction is irrelevant to literacy development.

D. Handwriting instruction only affects spelling.

Automaticity in handwriting and its impact on writing fluency: When students practice handwriting until letter formation becomes automatic, the cognitive effort needed to transcribe text drops. That frees mental resources for planning, organizing ideas, and revising as they write, so they can produce text more quickly and with better flow. This is why handwriting instruction tends to have a positive effect on writing fluency. Handwriting is not useless for literacy development; it supports the broader pathway of becoming proficient in reading and writing, and it can influence spelling as part of connecting sounds to written forms. But the key takeaway here is that fluent handwriting reduces transcription bottlenecks and enhances overall writing fluency, not just one isolated skill.

6. In the primary grades, listening comprehension tends to outpace reading comprehension.

A. False

B. True

C. Uncertain

D. Depends on student

Listening comprehension tends to be stronger in the early grades because it relies on understanding spoken language, which students often grasp well, while reading adds the heavy task of decoding printed words. Reading comprehension depends on both language understanding and the ability to recognize and pronounce words accurately and quickly. In the first years, decoding skills—like phonics, word recognition, and fluency—are still developing, so this decoding demand can slow reading comprehension even when a student can understand the material if it's spoken aloud. As decoding becomes automatic and fluency improves with practice, reading understanding catches up with or even surpasses listening comprehension. So, the statement is true.

7. Based on the Oral Reading Fluency Norms from Hasbrouck and Tindal, how many Words Correct Per Minute (WCPM) must Kaia read to be at the 50th percentile for her grade level in the Spring of 2nd grade?

- A. 95 WCPM
- B. 100 WCPM**
- C. 110 WCPM
- D. 120 WCPM

Understanding percentile norms helps you see how a student's fluency compares to peers. Hasbrouck and Tindal provide Words Correct Per Minute (WCPM) values by grade and season, and the 50th percentile is the median—the point where half of students are reading more and half are reading less. For a 2nd grader in Spring, the 50th percentile is about 100 WCPM. So reading around 100 words correctly per minute places Kaia at the middle of her classmates. If she reads around 95, she would be a bit below the median; 110 or 120 would place her above it. WCPM combines speed and accuracy, since only correctly read words count each minute.

8. Which strategy is most effective for building vocabulary during reading?

- A. Silent reading with no support
- B. Point-of-Contact Teaching**
- C. Group recitation of words
- D. Memorization from a list

Building vocabulary during reading works best when instruction is explicit and connected to the text students are reading. Point-of-Contact Teaching happens right as a student encounters a new word in the text. The teacher stops to briefly teach the word—its pronunciation, definition, and how it fits in the sentence or passage—then provides guided practice using the word in authentic contexts. This immediate, text-linked approach helps students attach precise meaning to the word, see it used in multiple contexts, and use it themselves, which supports deeper understanding and longer-term retention. Silent reading with no support often leaves new words unexplained and access to meaning limited. Group recitation can help with pronunciation or memory but may not deepen understanding or help students apply the word in real reading. Memorization from a list isolates words from their context, making it harder to transfer what's learned to actual reading and writing.

9. If Kaia was assessed in the fall of 2nd grade and reads 77 WCPM, what is her percentile based on Hasbrouck and Tindal norms?

- A. Between the 50th and 75th percentile**
- B. Below the 25th percentile
- C. Between the 75th and 90th percentile
- D. Above the 90th percentile

Reading aloud fluently is compared to grade- and season-specific norms from Hasbrouck and Tindal. WCPM, words correct per minute, combines speed and accuracy, and the normative tables tell us where a given score sits relative to peers in the same grade and season. In fall of second grade, the typical range centers around the middle of the distribution. A score of 77 WCPM is around the median or slightly above it, but not high enough to reach the top quartile. So it falls between the 50th and 75th percentiles. This means Kaia's fluency is about average for her grade and season, maybe a touch above average.

10. Which practice specifically supports students in chunking phrases during fluency work?

A. Practice scooping phrases

B. Silent reading with teacher feedback

C. Read aloud only with no feedback

D. Flawless reading

Chunking phrases means teaching students to read in natural, phrase-sized units rather than word by word. Scooping phrases directly trains this ability. By practicing reading and pronouncing groups of words together, students develop a smoother pace, appropriate pauses, and expressive intonation that reflect how language naturally flows. This approach strengthens fluency by aligning decoding with meaning across multiple words at once, helping readers process text more automatically. Other options touch on reading or feedback in different ways, but they don't specifically target practicing phrase boundaries in aloud reading. Silent reading with feedback focuses more on comprehension, while reading aloud without guidance or aiming for flawless reading doesn't provide structured practice in grouping words into chunks.

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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://coxcampus.examzify.com>

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

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