

CSET MATH SUBTEST 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://csetmathsubtest1.examzify.com>



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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	14

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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 is the standard formula for the surface area of a rectangular prism with length L, width W, and height H?
 - A. $SA = 2(LW + LH + WH)$
 - B. $SA = 2LW + 2LH + 2WH$
 - C. $SA = LW + LH + WH$
 - D. $SA = 4(LW + LH + WH)$
2. In the standard form of a quadratic equation describing a parabola, which term represents the squared variable?
 - A. The x term
 - B. The constant term
 - C. The x^2 term
 - D. The square root term
3. Which set includes integers, including negatives, zero, and positives?
 - A. Natural Numbers
 - B. Rational Numbers
 - C. Integers
 - D. Irrational Numbers
4. Which statement defines the multiplicative inverse (reciprocal) of a nonzero number n?
 - A. $n \times n = 1$
 - B. $n \times (1/n) = 1$
 - C. $(1/n) \times (1/n) = 1$
 - D. $n \times 0 = 0$
5. One mile equals how many feet?
 - A. 5280 feet
 - B. 3200 feet
 - C. 6000 feet
 - D. 2640 feet

6. Which term denotes nonnegative integers, including zero?
- A. Natural Numbers
 - B. Whole Numbers
 - C. Integers
 - D. Rational Numbers
7. What line does a function without an exponent make?
- A. Vertical.
 - B. Horizontal.
 - C. Curved.
 - D. Straight.
8. Which statement is true about prime numbers?
- A. A prime number has exactly one distinct positive divisor.
 - B. A prime number has more than two divisors.
 - C. A prime number has exactly two distinct positive divisors: 1 and itself.
 - D. A prime number is divisible by every integer.
9. What is the area formula for a parallelogram in terms of base b and height h ?
- A. $A = b h^2$
 - B. $A = b/h$
 - C. $A = hb$
 - D. $A = bh$
10. Which of the following best defines factors of a number?
- A. Numbers you can multiply together to get another number
 - B. Numbers you can add to get another number
 - C. The greatest common divisor of two numbers
 - D. Prime numbers only

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the standard formula for the surface area of a rectangular prism with length L, width W, and height H?

- A. $SA = 2(LW + LH + WH)$
- B. $SA = 2LW + 2LH + 2WH$
- C. $SA = LW + LH + WH$
- D. $SA = 4(LW + LH + WH)$

Surface area is found by adding the areas of all six outside faces. A rectangular prism has two faces for each dimension pair: length by width, length by height, and width by height. So you sum 2 times LW, 2 times LH, and 2 times WH, giving $2LW + 2LH + 2WH$, which can be factored as $2(LW + LH + WH)$. This matches the standard formula. The single terms LW, LH, and WH would miss the opposite faces, and $4(LW + LH + WH)$ would double-count too much, while $2LW + 2LH + 2WH$ is just another way of writing the same correct expression.

2. In the standard form of a quadratic equation describing a parabola, which term represents the squared variable?

- A. The x term
- B. The constant term
- C. The x^2 term
- D. The square root term

In a quadratic equation written as $ax^2 + bx + c$, the term that carries x squared is the one with x^2 . This is the squared variable part, since x is multiplied by itself. The bx term has x to the first power (the linear term), and c is the constant term (a plain number). The x^2 term, multiplied by the coefficient a, is what shapes the parabola.

3. Which set includes integers, including negatives, zero, and positives?

- A. Natural Numbers
- B. Rational Numbers
- C. Integers
- D. Irrational Numbers

Integers are all whole numbers, including negatives, zero, and positives. This means numbers like -7, 0, and 12 are integers, and they have no fractional part. Natural numbers are the counting numbers and typically start at 1 (sometimes 0), so they don't include negative numbers. Irrational numbers cannot be written as a fraction of integers, so they aren't integers. Rational numbers are numbers that can be expressed as a fraction p/q with integers p and $q \neq 0$; this set includes integers as a special case (every integer is a fraction with denominator 1), but the idea described by the term "integers" is the set of numbers with no fractional part. Therefore, the set that matches the description is the integers.

4. Which statement defines the multiplicative inverse (reciprocal) of a nonzero number n ?

A. $n \times n = 1$

B. $n \times (1/n) = 1$

C. $(1/n) \times (1/n) = 1$

D. $n \times 0 = 0$

The multiplicative inverse of a nonzero number n is the number that you multiply n by to get 1. That number is $1/n$, so $n \times (1/n) = 1$ for every nonzero n . This works whether n is positive or negative, because the n and $1/n$ cancel to give 1. The other expressions don't define the reciprocal: $n \times n = 1$ would only hold when n is 1 or -1; $(1/n) \times (1/n) = 1$ would require $1/n^2 = 1$, again only for $n = \pm 1$; and $n \times 0 = 0$ uses zero, not the inverse.

5. One mile equals how many feet?

A. 5280 feet

B. 3200 feet

C. 6000 feet

D. 2640 feet

Think in terms of how miles convert to feet. A mile is 1760 yards, and each yard has 3 feet. So multiply 1760 by 3 to get 5280 feet. That's why the option stating 5280 feet is the exact conversion. The other numbers would represent half a mile (2640), a little over a mile (6000), or about a kilometer (3200), which do not match the precise mile-to-feet relationship.

6. Which term denotes nonnegative integers, including zero?

A. Natural Numbers

B. Whole Numbers

C. Integers

D. Rational Numbers

Whole numbers are the nonnegative integers, starting at zero and increasing: 0, 1, 2, 3, and so on. This distinguishes them from natural numbers, which are usually the positive counting numbers (1, 2, 3, ...), though some definitions include zero. Integers extend this set to include negative numbers as well as zero and positives, while rational numbers include fractions. So the term that denotes nonnegative integers including zero is whole numbers.

7. What line does a function without an exponent make?

A. Vertical.

B. Horizontal.

C. Curved.

D. Straight.

If x isn't raised to any higher power, the relationship between x and y is linear. That means y changes at a constant rate as x changes, so the graph is a straight line. Higher exponents would bend the graph into curves like parabolas or steeper shapes, while a vertical line isn't a function $y = f(x)$. A horizontal line is just a special straight line with slope zero. So, a function with no exponent on x forms a straight line.

8. Which statement is true about prime numbers?

- A. A prime number has exactly one distinct positive divisor.
- B. A prime number has more than two divisors.
- C. A prime number has exactly two distinct positive divisors: 1 and itself.
- D. A prime number is divisible by every integer.

A prime number is a natural number greater than 1 that has exactly two distinct positive divisors: 1 and itself. That simple idea is what separates primes from other numbers. If a number had only one positive divisor, that would be 1, but primes must have two divisors, so the first statement isn't true for primes. If a prime had more than two divisors, it wouldn't be prime. And a prime isn't divisible by every integer—only 1 and the number itself divide it. So the statement that captures the truth is that a prime has exactly two distinct positive divisors: 1 and itself.

9. What is the area formula for a parallelogram in terms of base b and height h ?

- A. $A = b h^2$
- B. $A = b/h$
- C. $A = hb$
- D. $A = bh$

The area of a parallelogram is found by multiplying its base by its perpendicular height. The height is the distance between the base and the opposite side measured at right angles. If you slide one side down to align with the base, you can form a rectangle with the same base and height, and a rectangle's area is base times height. So the area is $A = b \times h$, written as $A = bh$. Writing the factors in the opposite order, $A = hb$, is the same value because multiplication is commutative, but bh is the conventional form. Expressions like $b h^2$ would give the wrong units (length cubed), and b/h would not produce an area.

10. Which of the following best defines factors of a number?

- A. Numbers you can multiply together to get another number
- B. Numbers you can add to get another number
- C. The greatest common divisor of two numbers
- D. Prime numbers only

Factors are the numbers that multiply to give a particular number. They are the divisors of that number, including 1 and the number itself. For example, 12 has factors 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 because you can pair them as 1×12 , 2×6 , and 3×4 to make 12. This shows why factors are about multiplication to reach the original number, not about adding numbers, finding a greatest common divisor, or restricting to prime numbers only.

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://csetmathsubtest1.examzify.com>

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

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