

CSET Multiple Subjects Subtest 2: Math and Science Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Which chamber receives oxygen-rich blood from the lungs?**
 - A. Left Atrium**
 - B. Right Atrium**
 - C. Left Ventricle**
 - D. Right Ventricle**

- 2. What is the function of red blood cells?**
 - A. Carry oxygen and nutrients**
 - B. Healers, help fight diseases**
 - C. Regulate blood pressure**
 - D. Digest proteins**

- 3. How do you divide fractions?**
 - A. Flip the second fraction and then multiply**
 - B. Find a common denominator**
 - C. Multiply numerators and denominators**
 - D. Take the reciprocal of the first fraction and multiply**

- 4. In the frog life cycle, what is the stage immediately after the egg?**
 - A. Tadpole**
 - B. Froglet**
 - C. Adult frog**
 - D. Egg again**

- 5. Which brain region is described as the gray area in the back that is responsible for timing of motor movement?**
 - A. Cerebellum**
 - B. Cerebral cortex**
 - C. Brain stem**
 - D. Spinal cord**

- 6. What is the square root of 16?**
 - A. 3**
 - B. 5**
 - C. 6**
 - D. 4**

- 7. Which taxonomic level is the most specific?**
- A. Kingdom**
 - B. Phylum**
 - C. Genus**
 - D. Species**
- 8. Which statement about fungi reproduction is incorrect?**
- A. Fungi reproduce asexually**
 - B. Fungi reproduce sexually**
 - C. Fungi reproduce both asexually and sexually**
 - D. Fungi do not reproduce**
- 9. What does the commutative property tell us about addition and multiplication?**
- A. Order does not matter**
 - B. Grouping must occur in a specific way**
 - C. Zero is the additive identity**
 - D. Numbers can only be rearranged for addition**
- 10. What does an angle bisector do?**
- A. Bisects the angle**
 - B. Divides the angle into equal parts**
 - C. Splits the angle into two equal arcs**
 - D. Creates a perpendicular line to the angle**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which chamber receives oxygen-rich blood from the lungs?

- A. Left Atrium**
- B. Right Atrium**
- C. Left Ventricle**
- D. Right Ventricle**

Oxygen-rich blood from the lungs returns to the heart and enters the left atrium via the pulmonary veins. This chamber holds the oxygenated blood before it moves to the left ventricle and then to the rest of the body. The right side handles deoxygenated blood from the body, which returns to the right atrium, moves to the right ventricle, and is pumped to the lungs for another round of gas exchange. The key idea is that the lungs add oxygen and the pulmonary veins bring that oxygenated blood into the left atrium.

2. What is the function of red blood cells?

- A. Carry oxygen and nutrients**
- B. Healers, help fight diseases**
- C. Regulate blood pressure**
- D. Digest proteins**

Red blood cells' main job is to move gases through the blood: they pick up oxygen from the lungs and deliver it to every cell in the body, then carry carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs to be exhaled. This gas transport is what defines their role in circulation. The option that describes carrying oxygen (and nutrients) fits this idea of transportation through the bloodstream, which is why it's the best match. The other options point to functions of different blood components or processes—fighting infections is the realm of white blood cells, regulating blood pressure isn't the primary job of red blood cells, and digesting proteins happens in the digestive system.

3. How do you divide fractions?

- A. Flip the second fraction and then multiply**
- B. Find a common denominator**
- C. Multiply numerators and denominators**
- D. Take the reciprocal of the first fraction and multiply**

Dividing fractions is done by multiplying by the reciprocal of the divisor. When you divide a fraction by another fraction, you multiply by the flipped second fraction. In notation, $(a/b) \div (c/d) = (a/b) \times (d/c)$. For example, $3/4 \div 2/5 = 3/4 \times 5/2 = 15/8$. Flipping the second fraction and then multiplying follows this exact rule. Other methods don't fit: finding a common denominator is used for adding or subtracting fractions, not dividing; multiplying numerators and denominators alone would be the rule for multiplying fractions, not dividing; taking the reciprocal of the first fraction and multiplying would not generally yield the correct result because you must reciprocate the divisor, not the dividend.

4. In the frog life cycle, what is the stage immediately after the egg?

- A. Tadpole**
- B. Froglet**
- C. Adult frog**
- D. Egg again**

In frogs, life starts with a laid egg that hatches into a larval stage called a tadpole. Tadpoles live in water, have gills, a tail, and no legs. Over time they undergo metamorphosis, growing legs and losing their tails to become a froglet, and finally an adult frog. So, the stage immediately after the egg is the tadpole. The other options describe later stages or repeating the cycle, not the immediate next stage.

5. Which brain region is described as the gray area in the back that is responsible for timing of motor movement?

- A. Cerebellum**
- B. Cerebral cortex**
- C. Brain stem**
- D. Spinal cord**

Timing and coordination of voluntary movement depend most on the cerebellum. This structure sits at the back of the brain, and its outer layer is gray matter called the cerebellar cortex. It takes in information about what you intend to do and what your body is actually doing, then fine-tunes the timing, speed, and force of movements to be smooth and accurate. If you think about actions that require precise timing, like reaching for a cup or clapping in rhythm, the cerebellum's role in predicting outcomes and correcting errors in real time is what makes those movements feel coordinated. The cerebral cortex plans and initiates actions, the brain stem handles basic life support and some motor pathways, and the spinal cord carries signals, but the specific timing coordination for skilled movements is a hallmark function of the cerebellum.

6. What is the square root of 16?

- A. 3**
- B. 5**
- C. 6**
- D. 4**

The square root is the number that, when multiplied by itself, equals the original number. For 16, the number that times itself equals 16 is 4, since $4 \times 4 = 16$. The other options squared give 9, 25, and 36, not 16, so they aren't correct.

7. Which taxonomic level is the most specific?

- A. Kingdom
- B. Phylum
- C. Genus
- D. Species**

Think about how biological groups are organized from broad to narrow. The most specific level is species, because it refers to a group of individuals that share defining traits and can usually interbreed to produce fertile offspring. Genus sits above species and includes related species, so it's broader. Kingdom and the higher levels are even less specific, covering very large, diverse groups. So, a species is the smallest, most precise unit in this common classification system.

8. Which statement about fungi reproduction is incorrect?

- A. Fungi reproduce asexually
- B. Fungi reproduce sexually
- C. Fungi reproduce both asexually and sexually
- D. Fungi do not reproduce**

Reproduction in fungi occurs through both asexual and sexual means. They can spread and propagate by asexual methods, such as spores produced by mitosis or by budding in yeasts, and they can also engage in sexual reproduction, where compatible hyphae fuse and, after genetic recombination, form sexual spores (for example, spores produced in structures like asci or basidia). Because fungi do reproduce, the statement claiming they do not reproduce is incorrect. The other ideas are indeed possible for many fungi: they can reproduce asexually, or they can reproduce sexually, or both depending on the species and conditions.

9. What does the commutative property tell us about addition and multiplication?

- A. Order does not matter**
- B. Grouping must occur in a specific way
- C. Zero is the additive identity
- D. Numbers can only be rearranged for addition

The key idea is that the order of the numbers being added or multiplied doesn't affect the result. This means you can swap the positions of the terms and still get the same total or product. For addition, $3 + 8$ gives the same result as $8 + 3$. For multiplication, 3×8 gives the same result as 8×3 . This property holds for any numbers, including fractions and negatives. Other statements describe different ideas. Grouping in a specific way is about how you group terms (associativity), not about the order of the terms. Saying zero is the additive identity is about the special role of zero in addition, not about rearranging terms. And saying numbers can be rearranged only for addition ignores that multiplication also follows this order-insensitivity.

10. What does an angle bisector do?

A. Bisects the angle

B. Divides the angle into equal parts

C. Splits the angle into two equal arcs

D. Creates a perpendicular line to the angle

An angle bisector is a line or ray that splits an angle into two equal angles. In other words, it divides the angle into equal parts, each measuring half of the original angle. It's not about arcs or about drawing a perpendicular line to the angle, which are different ideas.

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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://csetmultisubsubtest2mathsci.examzify.com>

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

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